

**REGULATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**  
**NUMBER 39 OF 2021**  
**ON**  
**ORGANIZATION OF HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEE SECTOR<sup>1</sup>**

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering:

that in order to implement provisions under Article 48 and Article 185 letter b of Law [Number 11 of 2020](#) on Job Creation, it is deemed necessary to establish Regulation of the Government on Organization of Halal Product Guarantee Sector;

In view of:

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

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HAS DECIDED:

To establish:

REGULATION OF THE GOVERNMENT ON ORGANIZATION OF HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEE SECTOR.

## CHAPTER 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

### Article 1

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

1. Halal Product Guarantee, hereinafter abbreviated as JPH [*Jaminan Produk Halal*], is legal certainty of halal condition of a product as proven by halal certificate.
2. Product is goods and/or services relating to food, beverage, drug, cosmetic, chemical product, biological product, genetically-engineered product, as well as functional goods which are worn, used, or utilized by the public.
3. Halal Product is Product which has been declared to be halal in accordance with Islamic principles.
4. Halal Product Process, hereinafter abbreviated as PPH [*Proses Produk Halal*], is a set of activities to guarantee the halal condition of Product, encompassing the provision of ingredient, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sale, and presentation of Product.
5. Ingredient is element that is used to create or produce Product.
6. Halal Certificate is recognition of halal condition of Product that is issued by Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Body based on written halal fatwa as issued by Indonesian Council of Ulama.
7. Halal Label is halal-condition mark of a Product.
8. Conformity Assessment is activity of assessing that goods, services, system, process, or personnel has fulfilled standard requirement.

9. Businesses are natural person or enterprise taking form as incorporated entity or unincorporated entity which organizes business operation within Indonesian territories.
10. Halal Audit Agency, hereinafter abbreviated as LPH [*Lembaga Pemeriksa Halal*], is agency which performs auditing and/or testing activities against halal condition of Product.
11. LPH Accreditation is a set of formal-recognition activities for Conformity Assessment, assessment of competence, and properness of LPH.
12. LPH Accreditation Team is a group of persons who exist within the institution to perform LPH Accreditation and report to BPJPH.
13. Halal Auditor is person who has the capability to perform auditing of halal condition of Product.
14. Halal Supervisor is person who is responsible for PPH.
15. Indonesian Council of Ulama, hereinafter abbreviated as MUI [*Majelis Ulama Indonesia*], is assembly forum for Islamic clergies, leaders, and intellectuals.
16. JPH Supervisor is civil state apparatus whom is appointed by authorized official to perform supervision of JPH.
17. Minister is minister who organizes governmental affairs within the sector of religion.
18. Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Body, hereinafter abbreviated as BPJPH [*Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal*], is body as established by Government to organize JPH.
19. Head of Body is Head of BPJPH.
20. Day is business day in accordance with those which are determined by Central Government.

## **Article 2**

- (1) Product which enters, circulates, and is traded within Indonesian territories must be halal-certified.
- (2) Product which is originated from Ingredient which is classified as haram is exempted from mandatory halal-certified.
- (3) Product as referred to in paragraph (2) must be granted with non-halal declaration.

### **Article 3**

Halal Certificate as referred to under Article 2 paragraph (1) is granted toward Product which is originated from halal Ingredient and fulfills PPH.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **ORGANIZER OF HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEE**

#### **Article 4**

- (1) Government is responsible for organizing JPH.
- (2) Organization of JPH as referred to in paragraph (1) is performed by Minister.
- (3) In order to perform organization of JPH as referred to in paragraph (2), BPJPH which is under and report to Minister is established.

#### **Article 5**

In the course of organizing JPH, BPJPH assumes these authorities:

- a. formulating and determining JPH policy;
- b. determining norm, standard, procedure, and criteria of JPH;
- c. issuing and revoking Halal Certificate and Halal Label on Product;
- d. performing registration of Halal Certificate for foreign Product;
- e. performing socialization, education, and publication of Halal Product;
- f. performing accreditation of LPH;
- g. performing registration of Halal Auditor;
- h. performing supervision of JPH;
- i. performing governance of Halal Auditor; and
- j. performing cooperation with domestic and international agency within the sector of organization of JPH.

**CHAPTER III**  
**LOCATION, PLACE, AND TOOLS FOR HALAL PRODUCT PROCESS**

**First Division**  
**General**

**Article 6**

- (1) Location, place, and tools for PPH must be separated with location, place, and tools for processing non-halal Product.
- (2) Location, place, and tools for PPH as referred to in paragraph (1) must be:
  - a. maintained for its cleanliness and hygiene;
  - b. free from *najis* [profane]; and
  - c. free from non-halal Ingredient.
- (3) Location which must be separated as referred to in paragraph (1) is namely location for slaughtering.
- (4) Place and tools for PPH which must be separated as referred to in paragraph (1) encompass place and tools for:
  - a. slaughtering;
  - b. processing;
  - c. storage;
  - d. packaging;
  - e. distribution;
  - f. sale; and
  - g. presentation.

## Second Division

### Location, Place, and Tools for Halal Product Process of Slaughtering

#### Article 7

Location for slaughtering as referred to under Article 6 paragraph (3) must fulfill the requirements of:

- a. physically separated between location of halal animal slaughterhouse with location of non-halal animal slaughterhouse;
- b. having boundaries with wall fence no lower than 3 (three) meters in order to prevent traffic of persons, tools, and Products between slaughterhouses;
- c. not situated at location which is prone to flood, smoke pollution, smell, dust, and other contaminants;
- d. possessing facility for solid and liquid waste management which is separated from non-halal animal slaughterhouse;
- e. basic construction of all buildings should be capable in preventing contamination; and
- f. possessing separated door for the entrance of animal with the exit of carcasses and meat.

#### Article 8

Location for slaughtering as referred to under Article 6 paragraph (4) letter a must be separated between the halal one and non-halal one in regards of:

- a. animal shelter;
- b. slaughtering of animal;
- c. skinning;
- d. removal of guts;
- e. chilling room;
- f. handling of carcasses;
- g. freezer; and
- h. waste management facility.

## **Article 9**

Tools for slaughtering as referred to under Article 6 paragraph (4) letter a must fulfil these requirements:

- a. not using slaughtering tools alternately with the ones used for slaughtering of non-halal animal;
- b. using different device for the halal one and non-halal one in terms of cleaning of tools;
- c. using different device for the halal one and non-halal one in terms of maintenance of tools; and
- d. possessing separated storage depository for tools for the halal one and non-halal one.

## **Third Division**

### **Place and Tools for Halal Product Process of Processing**

## **Article 10**

Place for processing as referred to under Article 6 paragraph (4) letter b must be separated between the halal one and non-halal one in regards of:

- a. gathering of Ingredient;
- b. weighing of Ingredient;
- c. mixing of Ingredient;
- d. molding of Product;
- e. cooking of Product; and/or
- f. other process which affects food processing.

## **Article 11**

Tools for processing as referred to under Article 6 paragraph (4) letter b must fulfill these requirements:

- a. not using processing tools alternately with the ones used for processing non-halal Product;

- b. using different device for the halal one and non-halal one in terms of cleaning of tools;
- c. using different device for the halal one and non-halal one in terms of maintenance of tools; and
- d. possessing separated storage depository for tools for the halal one and non-halal one.

#### **Fourth Division**

#### **Place and Tools for Halal Product Process of Storage**

##### **Article 12**

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

- a. receipt of Ingredient;
- b. receipt of Product after processing process; and
- c. mean which is used for storage of Ingredient and Product.

##### **Article 13**

Tools for storage as referred to under Article 6 paragraph (4) letter c must fulfill these requirements:

- a. not using storage tools alternately with the ones used for storage of non-halal Product;
- b. using different device for the halal one and non-halal one in terms of cleaning of tools;
- c. using different device for the halal one and non-halal one in terms of maintenance of tools; and
- d. possessing separated storage depository for tools for the halal one and non-halal one.



**Fifth Division**  
**Place and Tools for Halal Product Process of Packaging**

**Article 14**

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

- a. packaging Ingredient which is used to package Product; and
- b. device for packaging of Product.

**Article 15**

Tools for packaging as referred to under Article 6 paragraph (4) letter d must fulfill these requirements:

- a. not using packaging tools alternately with the ones used for storage of non-halal Product;
- b. using different device for the halal one and non-halal one in terms of cleaning of tools;
- c. using different device for the halal one and non-halal one in terms of maintenance of tools; and
- d. possessing separated storage depository for tools for the halal one and non-halal one.

**Sixth Division**  
**Place and Tools for Halal Product Process of Distribution**

**Article 16**

Place for distribution as referred to under Article 6 paragraph (4) letter e must be separated between Halal Product and non-halal one in regards of:

- a. transferring mean from storage place to tool for distribution of Product; and
- b. transporting tool for distribution of Product.

### **Article 17**

Tools for distribution as referred to under Article 6 paragraph (4) letter e must fulfill these requirements:

- a. not using distribution tools alternately with the ones used for distribution of non-halal Product;
- b. using different device for the halal one and non-halal one in terms of cleaning of tools;
- c. using different device for the halal one and non-halal one in terms of maintenance of tools; and
- d. possessing separated storage depository for tools for the halal one and non-halal one.

### **Seventh Division**

#### **Place and Tools for Halal Product Process of Sale**

### **Article 18**

Place for sale as referred to under Article 6 paragraph (4) letter f must be separated between the halal one and non-halal one in regards of:

- a. mean for sale of Product; and
- b. process for sale of Product.

### **Article 19**

Tools for sale as referred to under Article 6 paragraph (4) letter f must fulfill these requirements:

- a. not using sale tools alternately with the ones used for distribution of non-halal Product;
- b. using different device for the halal one and non-halal one in terms of cleaning of tools; and
- c. using different device for the halal one and non-halal one in terms of maintenance of tools.

**Eighth Division**  
**Place and Tools for Halal Product Process of Presentation**

**Article 20**

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

- a. mean for presentation of Product; and
- b. process for presentation of Product.

**Article 21**

Tools for presentation as referred to under Article 6 paragraph (4) letter g must fulfill these requirements:

- a. not using presentation tools alternately with the ones used for distribution of non-halal Product;
- b. using different device for the halal one and non-halal one in terms of cleaning of tools;
- c. using different device for the halal one and non-halal one in terms of maintenance of tools; and
- d. possessing separated storage depository for tools for the halal one and non-halal one.

**Ninth Division**

**Distribution, Sale, and Presentation of Product Derived from Animal and Non-Animal**

**Article 22**

- (1) Distribution, sale, and presentation of non-halal animal-origin fresh Product are separated from distribution, sale, and presentation of halal animal-origin fresh Product.
- (2) Distribution of non-halal animal-origin processed Product and non-halal non-animal-origin processed Product may be integrated with distribution of halal animal-origin

processed Product and halal non-animal-origin processed Product, provided that it is guaranteed that there is no cross contamination and distribution tool which is used is not used after being used for distributing non-halal animal-origin fresh Product, which is proven with affidavit from producer or distributor.

- (3) Sale and presentation of non-halal animal-origin and non-animal-origin fresh and processed Product are separated from sale and presentation of halal animal-origin and non-animal-origin fresh and processed Product.
- (4) Distribution, sale, and presentation of Product as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) are performed in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **HALAL AUDIT AGENCY AND HALAL AUDITOR**

#### **First Division**

#### **Establishment of Halal Audit Agency**

#### **Article 23**

- (1) LPH may be established by:
  - a. government; and/or
  - b. public.
- (2) LPH as referred to in paragraph (1) is autonomous in nature, namely independent, competent, and free from conflict of interest, either individually or institutionally, in the course of organization of halal certification.

#### **Article 24**

- (1) LPH which is established by government as referred to under Article 23 paragraph (1) letter a encompasses LPH which is established by:
  - a. ministry/agency;
  - b. regional government;
  - c. state university; or

- d. state-owned enterprise/regionally-owned enterprise.
- (2) LPH which is established by ministry/agency as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a remains as function of task unit or technical taskforce of ministry/agency.
- (3) LPH which is established by regional government as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b remains as function of task unit, technical taskforce, or regional team.
- (4) LPH which is established by state university as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c is established by rector.
- (5) LPH which is established by state-owned enterprise/regionally-owned enterprise as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d remains as:
  - a. part of service business unit of state-owned enterprise/regionally-owned enterprise; or
  - b. subsidiary of state-owned enterprise/regionally-owned enterprise.

#### **Article 25**

- (1) LPH which is established by the public as referred to under Article 23 paragraph (1) letter b should be filed by Islamic religious agency which takes form as incorporated entity, and privately-held university which is under the supervision of Islamic religious agency which takes form as incorporated entity or Islamic foundation which takes form as incorporated entity.
- (2) In case, within a region, there is no LPH which is established by the public as referred to in paragraph (1), Islamic religious agency which takes form as incorporated entity and privately-held university which is under the supervision of Islamic religious agency which takes form as incorporated entity or Islamic foundation which takes form as incorporated entity may enter into cooperation with state-owned enterprise or Drug and Food Supervisory Body.

#### **Article 26**

- (1) Establishment of LPH by government and/or public as referred to under Article 23 should fulfill these requirements:
  - a. having its own office and equipment;
  - b. employing at least 3 (three) Halal Auditors; and

- c. having laboratory or cooperation agreement with another agency which has laboratory.
- (2) Asides from requirements as referred to in paragraph (1), establishment of LPH should be accompanied with supporting documents comprising of:
- a. legality document of incorporated entity;
  - b. data on human resources within the sector of Islamic principles; and
  - c. supporting data on competence of resources.
- (3) Requirements for establishment of LPH as referred to in paragraph (1) and supporting documents as referred to in paragraph (2) are addressed under Regulation of the BPJPH.

## **Second Division**

### **Accreditation of Halal Audit Agency**

#### **Sub-Division 1**

#### **General**

#### **Article 27**

- (1) Accreditation of LPH is performed by BPJPH.
- (2) In the course of performing accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1), BPJPH:
- a. determines norm, standard, procedure, and criteria for LPH Accreditation; and
  - b. establishes LPH Accreditation Team.
- (3) In the course of determining norm, standard, procedure, and criteria for LPH Accreditation as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a, BPJPH may enter into cooperation with non-structural agency which organizes governmental affairs within accreditation sector.
- (4) LPH Accreditation Team as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b assumes these duties:
- a. formulating operational policy;
  - b. performing socialization of policy;

- c. performing LPH Accreditation in accordance with norm, standard, procedure, and criteria for LPH Accreditation; and
  - d. giving input and review in relation to organization of LPH Accreditation to BPJPH.
- (5) LPH Accreditation Team may consist of the elements of academic, practitioner, clergy, and civil state apparatus, who possess competence and skill on halal condition of Product.
- (6) Further provisions on LPH Accreditation Team are addressed under Regulation of the Minister.

### **Article 28**

- (1) Determination on establishment of LPH is performed through accreditation mechanism.
- (2) Accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1) is performed against LPH which has fulfilled requirements for establishment and supporting documents.

### **Sub-Division 2**

### **Application for Accreditation of Halal Audit Agency**

### **Article 29**

- (1) Application for LPH Accreditation is filed by leader of task unit which relates to the organization of JPH, both ministry/agency and regional government, executive of state university, executive of privately-held university which is under supervision of Islamic religious agency which takes form as incorporated entity or Islamic foundation which takes form as incorporated entity, executive of state-owned enterprise, executive of regionally-owned enterprise, and executive of Islamic religious agency which takes form as incorporated entity, to Head of Body.
- (2) In case application for LPH Accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1) is filed by ministry/agency or regional government, it should go through secretary general of ministry/executive secretary of non-ministerial governmental agency/regional secretary.

- (3) Application for LPH Accreditation is filed by attaching requirements and supporting documents as referred to under Article 26 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2).

### **Sub-Division 3**

#### **Mechanism for Accreditation of Halal Audit Agency**

##### **Article 30**

- (1) Requirements and supporting documents as referred to under Article 26 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) are examined by LPH Accreditation Team within maximum time period of 2 (two) Days since requirements and supporting documents were received.
- (2) In case requirements and supporting documents as referred to in paragraph (1) are declared to be incomplete, LPH Accreditation Team transmits inquiry letter for additional document to applicant.
- (3) Applicant should submit additional document to LPH Accreditation Team within maximum time period of 10 (ten) Days since inquiry for additional document as referred to in paragraph (2) was received.
- (4) In case applicant fails to complete requirements and supporting documents as referred to in paragraph (3), application for LPH Accreditation is declared to be refused by issuing refusal letter.

##### **Article 31**

- (1) In case requirements and supporting documents as referred to under Article 26 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) are declared to be complete, LPH Accreditation team performs verification no longer than 7 (seven) Days since requirements and supporting documents were declared to be complete.
- (2) Verification of requirements and supporting documents as referred to in paragraph (1) is performed by the way of:
  - a. examination of validity of document; and
  - b. field examination.



## **Article 32**

- (1) In case result on verification of requirements and supporting documents as referred to under Article 31 fails to fulfill requirements, LPH Accreditation Team transmits inquiry letter for clarification to applicant.
- (2) Applicant should submit clarification and submit additional document, if necessary, to LPH Accreditation Team within maximum time period of 7 (seven) Days since inquiry for clarification and/or additional document as referred to in paragraph (1) was received.
- (3) In case applicant fails to submit clarification and/or additional document as referred to in paragraph (2), application for LPH Accreditation is declared to be refused by issuing refusal letter.

## **Sub-Division 4**

### **Stipulation of Accreditation of Halal Audit Agency**

## **Article 33**

- (1) In case applicant has fulfilled provisions of LPH Accreditation, LPH Accreditation Team submits recommendation to BPJPH in order to obtain stipulation of LPH Accreditation.
- (2) Stipulation of LPH Accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1) is performed within maximum time period of 1 (one) Day since recommendation was received.

## **Article 34**

- (1) Stipulation of LPH Accreditation by BPJPH as the basis for assignment of LPH to perform audit and/or testing of halal condition of Product.
- (2) Stipulation of LPH Accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1) at least contains information on:
  - a. name of LPH;
  - b. address of LPH;
  - c. registration number of LPH; and
  - d. scope of activities of LPH.

**Sub-Division 5**  
**Fees for Accreditation of Halal Audit Agency**

**Article 35**

- (1) Fees for LPH Accreditation are attributed to LPH.
- (2) Determination of amount/sum of fees for LPH Accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1) is proposed by Minister to minister who organizes governmental affairs within the sector of finance.

**Sub-Division 6**  
**Issuance of Certificate on Accreditation of Halal Audit Agency**

**Article 36**

- (1) BPJPH issues certificate on LPH Accreditation.
- (2) Certificate on LPH Accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1) prevails for 4 (four) years since it was issued by BPJPH.

**Third Division**  
**Scope of Activities of Halal Audit Agency**

**Article 37**

- (1) Stipulation of LPH encompasses the scope of activities of LPH.
- (2) Scope of activities of LPH as referred to in paragraph (1) encompasses:
  - a. verification/validation;
  - b. inspection of Product and/or PPH;
  - c. inspection of animal/poultry slaughterhouse or animal/poultry slaughter unit; and/or
  - d. inspection, audit, and testing of laboratory if it is necessary for halal condition of Product.
- (3) Scope of activities of LPH as referred to in paragraph (2) contains qualification of accreditation.

- (4) Mechanism for determination of scope of activities of LPH as referred to in paragraph (3) is addressed under Regulation of the BPJPH.

**Fourth Division**  
**Amendment to Data on Halal Audit Agency**

**Article 38**

- (1) LPH should report every amendment to data on LPH to BPJPH, encompassing:
- a. number and name of Halal Auditor;
  - b. number and name of human resources within the sector of Islamic principles;
  - c. scope of activities;
  - d. name of LPH;
  - e. office address; and/or
  - f. ownership and/or availability of laboratory.
- (2) Report on amendment to data on LPH as referred to in paragraph (1) is accompanied with supporting documents for amendment.
- (3) BPJPH performs examination of completeness of supporting documents and verification of supporting documents for amendment to data on LPH as referred to in paragraph (2).
- (4) Provisions on examination of completeness of supporting documents and verification of supporting documents as referred to under Article 30, Article 31, and Article 32 apply accordingly toward examination of completeness of supporting documents and verification of supporting documents as referred to in paragraph (3).
- (5) Amendment to data on LPH as referred to in paragraph (1) does not amend registration number in approval for establishment of LPH which has been issued.

**Fifth Division  
Halal Auditor**

**Sub-Division 1  
General**

**Article 39**

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

**Sub-Division 2  
Appointment of Halal Auditor**

**Article 40**

- (1) Appointment of Halal Auditor by LPH as referred to under Article 39 should fulfill these requirements:
  - a. be Indonesian national;
  - b. be a Moslem;
  - c. having education of at least strata 1 (one) bachelor's degree within the sectors of food, chemistry, biochemistry, industrial engineering, biology, pharmaceutical, medicine, culinary art, or agriculture;
  - d. understanding and having broad knowledge on halal condition of Product according to Islamic principles; and
  - e. prioritizing public interest above interest of a person and/or group.
- (2) Halal Auditor as referred to in paragraph (1) files application in writing to executive of LPH by attaching:
  - a. copy of residency identity card;
  - b. curriculum vitae;
  - c. legalized copy of strata 1 (one) bachelor's degree diploma;
  - d. legalized copy of certificate of training as Halal Auditor and/or certificate of competence as Halal Auditor; and

- e. duty-stamped affidavit which states prioritizing public interest above interest of a person and/or group.
- (3) Appointment of Halal Auditor as referred to in paragraph (1) is stipulated with decree of head of LPH.

### **Sub-Division 3**

#### **Training and Certification of Competence of Halal Auditor**

##### **Article 41**

In order to obtain certificate of training as Halal Auditor and/or certificate of competence as Halal Auditor as referred to under Article 40 paragraph (2) letter d, Halal Auditor should enroll for:

- a. training as Halal Auditor; and/or
- b. certificate of competence as Halal Auditor.

##### **Article 42**

- (1) Training as Halal Auditor as referred to under Article 41 letter a is performed by BPJPH, university, and/or other accredited training agency in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations.
- (2) University and other accredited training agency perform training as Halal Auditor as referred to in paragraph (1) as determined by BPJPH.
- (3) Participant of training as Halal Auditor who is declared to pass is entitled to obtain certificate of training as Halal Auditor.

##### **Article 43**

- (1) Certificate of competence as Halal Auditor as referred to under Article 41 letter b is performed by BPJPH and may enter into cooperation with agency which holds authority for guarantee of competence quality of profession.
- (2) Participant of certificate of competence as Halal Auditor who is declared to pass is entitled to obtain certificate of competence as Halal Auditor.

#### **Article 44**

Mechanism, procedure, and process for organization of training and standard of competence as Halal Auditor are addressed under Regulation of the BPJPH.

#### **Sub-Division 4**

#### **Registration of Halal Auditor**

#### **Article 45**

- (1) Halal Auditor who has been appointed as referred to under Article 40 paragraph (3) should be registered by BPJPH.
- (2) LPH files registration as referred to in paragraph (1) to BPJPH.
- (3) Filing of LPH as referred to in paragraph (2) is accompanied with copy of decree of executive of LPH on appointment of Halal Auditor.

#### **Article 46**

- (1) Revocation of registration as Halal Auditor is performed by BPJPH.
- (2) Revocation of registration as Halal Auditor is performed in case Halal Auditor is terminated by LPH.

#### **Sub-Division 5**

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

#### **Article 47**

Halal Auditor may be terminated by LPH in cases of:

- a. resignation;
- b. passing away;
- c. no longer fulfill one of requirements as Halal Auditor;
- d. proven of committing gross violation of code of ethic and code of conduct; or
- e. convicted to be guilty in committing criminal act with possible criminal sentence of 5 (five) years or longer based on final and binding court decision.

## **CHAPTER V BUSINESSES**

### **First Division General**

#### **Article 48**

Businesses are entitled to obtain:

- a. information, education, and socialization on JPH system;
- b. governance in producing Halal Product; and
- c. service in order to obtain Halal Certificate in prompt, efficient, affordable, and non-discriminative manners.



### **Second Division Obligation of Businesses**

#### **Article 49**

Businesses which file application for Halal Certificate must:

- a. give information in veracious, clear, and honest manners;
- b. separate location, place, and tools for slaughtering, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sale, and presentation between Halal and non-halal Product;
- c. employ Halal Supervisor; and
- d. report change in composition of Ingredient to BPJPH.

**Third Division  
Halal Supervisor**

**Sub-Division 1  
General**

**Article 50**

Halal Supervisor as referred to under Article 49 letter c is determined by Businesses.

**Article 51**

Halal Supervisor as referred to under Article 50 assumes these duties:

- a. supervising PPH at company;
- b. determining corrective and preventive measures;
- c. coordinating PPH; and
- d. accompanying Halal Auditor during audit.

**Article 52**

In the course of performing duties as referred to under Article 51, Halal Supervisor is responsible for:

- a. enforcing provisions under laws and regulations on JPH;
- b. implementing JPH system;
- c. formulating PPH plan;
- d. implementing risk management for control of PPH;
- e. proposing replacement of Ingredient;
- f. proposing cease of production which fails to fulfill PPH provisions;
- g. drawing up report on PPH supervision;
- h. performing review of PPH implementation;
- i. preparing Ingredient and examination sample for Halal Auditor; and
- j. showing proof and giving veracious statement during examination process by Halal Auditor.



### **Article 53**

- (1) In order to be determined as Halal Supervisor as referred to under Article 50, one should fulfill these requirements:
  - a. be a Moslem; and
  - b. having broad knowledge and understanding Islamic principles on halal condition.
- (2) Requirements as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b are proven with certificate of Halal Supervisor.
- (3) In order to obtain certificate of Halal Supervisor as referred to in paragraph (2), Halal Supervisor should enroll for training and/or certificate of competence as Halal Supervisor.

### **Sub-Division 2**

#### **Training and Certification of Competence of Halal Supervisor**

### **Article 54**

- (1) Training as Halal Supervisor as referred to under Article 53 paragraph (3) is performed by BPJPH, university, and/or other accredited training agency in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations.
- (2) University and other accredited training agency perform training as Halal Supervisor as referred to in paragraph (1) which is determined by BPJPH.
- (3) Participant of training as Halal Supervisor who is declared to pass is entitled to obtain certificate of training as Halal Supervisor.

### **Article 55**

- (1) Certificate of competence as Halal Supervisor as referred to under Article 53 paragraph (3) is performed by BPJPH and may enter into cooperation with agency which holds authority for guarantee of competence quality for profession.
- (2) Participant of competence of Halal Supervisor who is declared to pass, is entitled to obtain certificate of competence as Halal Supervisor.

## **Article 56**

Mechanism, procedure, and process for organization of training and standard of competence as Halal Supervisor are addressed under Regulation of the BPJPH.

### **Sub-Division 3**

#### **Determination of Halal Supervisor by Businesses**

## **Article 57**

- (1) Executive of Businesses submits determination of Halal Supervisor who has fulfilled requirements as referred to under Article 53 to BPJPH by attaching:
  - a. copy of residency identity card of Halal Supervisor;
  - b. curriculum vitae;
  - c. legalized copy of certificate of training and certificate of competence; and
  - d. legalized copy of decree on determination of Halal Supervisor.
- (2) Determination of Halal Supervisor for micro and small Businesses is based on certificate of training as Halal Supervisor.

### **Sub-Division 4**

#### **Facilitation of Halal Supervisor for Micro and Small Businesses**

## **Article 58**

- (1) In case business activities are performed by micro and small Businesses, Halal Supervisor may originate from community organization.
- (2) Asides from originating from community organization as referred to in paragraph (1), Halal Supervisor may originate from Businesses in question, governmental institution, enterprise, or university.
- (3) Asides from provision of Halal Supervisor as referred to in paragraph (1), community organization, governmental institution, enterprise, or university may grant facilitation in the forms of participation in training and/or certification of competence as Halal Supervisor.

## **CHAPTER VI**

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

#### **First Division**

#### **Filing of Application for Halal Certificate**

##### **Article 59**

- (1) Businesses file application for Halal Certificate in writing in Indonesian Language to BPJPH via electronic system.
- (2) Application for Halal Certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) should be accompanied with these documents:
  - a. data on Businesses;
  - b. name and type of Product;
  - c. list of Product and Ingredient which are used; and
  - d. processing of Product.

##### **Article 60**

Data on Businesses as referred to under Article 59 paragraph (2) letter a is proven with business identity number or other business licensing document.

##### **Article 61**

Name and type of Product as referred to under Article 59 paragraph (2) letter b should be in accordance with name and type of Product which will be halal-certified.

##### **Article 62**

- (1) List of Product and Ingredient which are used as referred to under Article 59 paragraph (2) letter c should be halal Product and Ingredient which are proven with Halal Certificate.
- (2) Provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) are exempted for Ingredient which is:
  - a. sourced from nature, in the forms of plant and mining Ingredient, without undergoing processing process;

- b. categorized as not having the risk of containing haram Ingredient; and/or
- c. not categorized as hazardous, as well as not intersecting with haram Ingredient.

### **Article 63**

Document on processing of Product as referred to under Article 59 paragraph (2) letter d contains information on purchase, retrieval, storage of Ingredient which is used, processing, packaging, storage of end Product, and distribution.

### **Article 64**

In case production facility which is used to produce Product which is filed for Halal Certificate is also used to produce Product which is not filed for Halal Certificate that is not originated from Ingredient which contains haram Ingredient, Businesses should submit these documents:

- a. name of Product;
- b. list of Product and Ingredient which are used;
- c. process for processing of Product; and
- d. washing or tanning at production facility which is used jointly.

### **Article 65**

In order to maintain sustainability of PPH, Businesses must implement JPH system.

## **Second Division**

### **Examination of Completeness of Document on Application for Halal Certificate**

### **Article 66**

BPJPH performs examination of completeness of document on application for Halal Certificate as referred to under Article 59 within maximum time period of 1 (one) Day since application was received by BPJPH.

**Third Division**  
**Determination of Halal Audit Agency to Perform Audit and/or Testing of Halal  
Condition of Product**

**Article 67**

- (1) In case application for Halal Certificate has fulfilled completeness of documents, applicant selects LPH.
- (2) Determination of LPH is performed based on these considerations:
  - a. LPH Accreditation;
  - b. scope of activities of LPH;
  - c. accessibility of LPH;
  - d. workload of LPH; and/or
  - e. performance of LPH.
- (3) Determination of LPH as referred to in paragraph (2) is performed within maximum time period of 1 (one) Day since documents on application as referred to under Article 59 are declared to be complete.
- (4) In case determination of LPH which is performed by BPJPH as referred to in paragraph (3) encountering trouble, BPJPH adds time period of maximum 1 (one) Day.
- (5) Performance of determination of LPH is addressed under Regulation of the BPJPH.

**Fourth Division**  
**Audit and/or Testing of Halal Condition of Product**

**Article 68**

- (1) LPH performs audit and/or testing of halal condition of Product based on standard which has been determined by BPJPH.
- (2) Audit and/or testing of halal condition of Product as referred to in paragraph (1) encompass:
  - a. examination of validity of documents; and
  - b. audit and/or testing of halal condition of Product.

### **Article 69**

- (1) Examination as referred to under Article 68 paragraph (2) letter a is performed with examination against validity of requirement documents as referred to under Article 59 paragraph (2).
- (2) In case, based on result on examination, additional documents are needed, LPH transmits inquiry for additional documents to applicant with carbon copy given to BPJPH.
- (3) Applicant should submit additional documents as referred to in paragraph (2) to LPH with carbon copy given to BPJPH within maximum time period of 5 (five) Days since inquiry for additional documents was received.
- (4) In case applicant fails to submit additional documents within time period as referred to in paragraph (3), LPH declares application for Halal Certificate cannot be further processed by transmitting notification to applicant.

### **Article 70**

- (1) Audit of Product as referred to under Article 68 paragraph (2) letter b is performed by Halal Auditor at business location during face-to-face production process.
- (2) In the course of performance of audit of Product at business location in face-to-face as referred to in paragraph (1), applicant must give information and data to Halal Auditor.
- (3) In case there is emergency condition in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations, audit of Product as referred to in paragraph (1) may be performed online.

### **Article 71**

In case result on audit of Product, there is Ingredient which is doubted on its halal condition, audit of Product as referred to under Article 68 paragraph (2) letter b may be performed with testing at laboratory.

### **Article 72**

- (1) Audit and/or testing of halal condition for Product which is produced domestically is performed within maximum time period of 15 (fifteen) Days since determination of LPH was issued by BPJPH based on selection of applicant as referred to under Article 67 paragraph (1).
- (2) In case deadline for audit and/or testing of halal condition of Product as referred to in paragraph (1) passes, time period for audit and/or testing of halal condition of Product may be extended for no longer than 10 (ten) Days.
- (3) LPH reports time extension as referred to in paragraph (2) to BPJPH no later than 3 (three) Days before time period ends.

### **Article 73**

- (1) Audit and/or testing of halal condition for Product which is produced abroad is performed within maximum time period of 15 (fifteen) Days since determination of LPH was issued by BPJPH.
- (2) In case deadline for audit and/or testing of halal condition of Product as referred to in paragraph (1) is failed to be met, time period for audit and/or testing of halal condition of Product may be extended for no longer than 15 (fifteen) Days.
- (3) LPH reports time extension for audit and/or testing of halal condition of Product as referred to in paragraph (2) to BPJPH no later than 3 (three) Days before time period ends.

### **Article 74**

- (1) In case time period audit and/or testing of halal condition of Product as referred to under Article 72 paragraph (2) and Article 73 paragraph (2) is not met:
  - a. LPH submits final report on result on audit and/or testing to BPJPH in accordance with existing condition; and
  - b. LPH must return document and fees for audit and/or testing of halal condition of Product to BPJPH.
- (2) Final report and return of documents, as well as fees for audit and/or testing of halal condition of Product as referred to in paragraph (1) must be submitted by LPH to

BPJPH within maximum time period of 3 (three) Days since deadline of time period for audit and/or testing of halal condition of Product.

- (3) BPJPH determines replacement LPH in order to perform audit and/or testing.
- (4) All fees for replacement of LPH as referred to in paragraph (3) are attributed to the previous LPH.
- (5) Procedure for submission of final report, return of documents, and fees for audit and/or testing of halal condition of Product, as well as mechanism for replacement of LPH are addressed under Regulation of the BPJPH.
- (6) LPH which fails to fulfill deadline which has been determined during halal certification process as referred to in paragraph (1) will be evaluated and/or imposed with administrative sanction.

#### **Article 75**

- (1) LPH submits result on audit and/or testing of halal condition of Product to MUI with carbon copy given to BPJPH.
- (2) Result on audit and/or testing as referred to in paragraph (1) contains:
  - a. name and type of Product;
  - b. Product and Ingredient which are used;
  - c. PPH;
  - d. analysis result and/or specification of Ingredient;
  - e. official report on audit; and
  - f. recommendation.
- (3) In case result on audit and/or testing of halal condition of Product is not in accordance with standard of BPJPH, BPJPH submits consideration to MUI for issuing fatwa.



**Fifth Division**  
**Stipulation on Halal Condition of Product**

**Article 76**

- (1) Stipulation on halal condition of Product is performed by MUI through MUI's halal fatwa proceeding.
- (2) MUI's fatwa halal proceeding as referred to in paragraph (1) may be performed by Central MUI, provincial MUI, regency/city MUI, or Ulama Consultative Council of Aceh.
- (3) Result of stipulation on halal condition of Product takes form as stipulation on halal condition of Product or stipulation on non-halal condition of Product.

**Article 77**

- (1) Stipulation on halal condition of Product as referred to under Article 76 is submitted to BPJPH within maximum time period of 3 (three) Days since the result of examination on completeness of documents from LPH was received by MUI.
- (2) In case MUI is yet to handover stipulation on halal condition of Product as referred to in paragraph (1), time period for submission of stipulation may be extended for 3 (three) Days by submitting written reason to BPJPH.
- (3) In case time period as referred to in paragraph (2) is passed, BPJPH notifies in writing on status of application for stipulation on halal condition of Product to applicant.

**Sixth Division**  
**Issuance of Halal Certificate**

**Article 78**

- (1) BPJPH issues Halal Certificate, prevails for 4 (four) years.
- (2) Issuance of Halal Certificate by BPJPH is performed within maximum time period of 1 (one) Day since decree on stipulation on halal condition of Product from MUI was received by BPJPH.

- (3) In case MUI stipulates non-halal condition of Product, BPJPH issues non-halal declaration within maximum time period of 1 (one) Day since decree on stipulation on non-halal condition of Product from MUI was received by BPJPH.

## **Seventh Division**

### **Halal Certification for Micro and Small Businesses**

#### **Article 79**

- (1) Obligation of being halal-certified for micro and small Businesses is based on statement from micro and small Businesses.
- (2) Micro and small Businesses as referred to in paragraph (1) are productive venture which has net asset or has annual sale yield in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations with the criteria of:
  - a. Product has no risk or uses Ingredient which has been guaranteed on its halal condition; and
  - b. production process which is guaranteed on its halal condition and simple.
- (3) Statement from micro and small Businesses as referred to in paragraph (1) is performed based on halal standard which is determined by BPJPH.
- (4) Halal standard as referred to in paragraph (3) at least consists:
  - a. existence of statement of Businesses in the forms of *akad*/pledge containing:
    1. halal condition of Product and Ingredient which is used; and
    2. PPH.
  - b. existence of PPH counseling.
- (5) Statement from Businesses as referred to in paragraph (4) letter a is submitted to BPJPH to be forwarded to MUI.
- (6) After receiving documents from BPJPH as referred to in paragraph (5), MUI organizes halal fatwa proceeding to stipulate halal condition of Product.
- (7) BPJPH issues Halal Certificate based on written halal fatwa as referred to in paragraph (6).
- (8) Criteria for micro and small Businesses as referred to in paragraph (2) is addressed under Regulation of the BPJPH.

### **Article 80**

- (1) PPH counseling as referred to under Article 79 paragraph (4) letter b is performed by Islamic community organization or Islamic religious agency which takes form as incorporated entity and/or university.
- (2) PPH counseling as referred to in paragraph (1) may also be performed by governmental institution or enterprise, provided that it enters into partnership with Islamic community organization or Islamic religious agency which takes form as incorporated entity and/or university.
- (3) PPH counseling as referred to in paragraph (1) performs verification and validation of statement on halal condition by Businesses.
- (4) Performance of PPH counseling as referred to in paragraph (3) is addressed under Regulation of the BPJPH.

### **Article 81**

- (1) In case application for Halal Certificate is filed by micro and small Businesses as referred to under Article 79, it is not charged with fees, with consideration given to state financial ability.
- (2) Criteria and procedures for determination of micro and small Businesses as referred to in paragraph (1) are addressed under Regulation of the BPJPH.

## **Eighth Division**

### **Extension of Halal Certificate**

### **Article 82**

- (1) BPJPH issues extension of Halal Certificate, unless there is change in composition of Ingredient.
- (2) Halal Certificate must be extended by Businesses by filing extension of Halal Certificate, no later than 3 (three) months prior to expiration of validity period of Halal Certificate.
- (3) Extension of Halal Certificate as referred to in paragraph (2) is filed by Businesses in writing in Indonesian Language to BPJPH.

### **Article 83**

- (1) Application for extension of Halal Certificate as referred to under Article 82 paragraph (2) is accompanied with these documents:
  - a. copy of Halal Certificate; and
  - b. affidavit which describes that Product which is registered does not undergo change in PPH and composition of Ingredient, which is duty-stamped in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations.
- (2) In case Businesses fulfill requirements as referred to in paragraph (1), BPJPH may directly issue extension of Halal Certificate.

### **Article 84**

- (1) In case there is change in composition of Ingredient in Product, Businesses must report it to BPJPH.
- (2) Report as referred to in paragraph (1) is attached with:
  - a. document on change in composition of Ingredient; and
  - b. document on halal condition of changed Ingredient.
- (3) In case changed Ingredient does not possess halal condition document as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b, Businesses file application for Halal Certificate of Product to BPJPH.

### **Ninth Division**

#### **Fees for Halal Certification**

### **Article 85**

- (1) Fees for halal certification are charged to Businesses which file application for Halal Certificate.
- (2) Fees for halal certification which are charged to Businesses as referred to in paragraph (1) should be efficient and affordable.
- (3) Determination on sum or nominal of fees for halal certification is proposed by Minister to minister who organizes governmental affairs within the sector of finance in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations.

- (4) In case determination of sum or nominal of fees for halal certification as referred to in paragraph (3) for the component of audit and/or testing fees which are performed by LPH, may be addressed under Regulation of the Head of Body.
- (5) In case application for halal certification is not continued due to negligence of applicant, fees which have been paid cannot be withdrawn.
- (6) Procedures for payment of fees for halal certification are addressed under Regulation of the BPJPH.

### **Article 86**

In case application for Halal Certificate is filed by micro and small Businesses as referred to under Article 81 paragraph (1), financing may also be performed using:

- a. regional revenue and expenditure budget;
- b. alternative financing for micro and small businesses;
- c. financing from partnership fund;
- d. grant fund from government or another agency;
- e. revolving fund; or
- f. other valid and non-binding sources.



## **CHAPTER VII HALAL LABEL AND NON-HALAL DECLARATION**

### **First Division**

#### **Halal Label**

### **Article 87**

- (1) Businesses must put Halal Label on Product which has obtained Halal Certificate.
- (2) Halal Label may be put during the process of extension of Halal Certificate.

### **Article 88**

BPJPH determines Halal Label which applies on national level.

## **Article 89**

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

## **Article 90**

Logo in Halal Label as referred to under Article 89 paragraph (1) letter a remains as incorporation of decree and/or measure which are determined and/or performed by BPJPH.

## **Second Division**

### **Putting Halal Label**

## **Article 91**

- (1) Halal Label as referred to under Article 87 is put on:
  - a. packaging of Product;
  - b. certain part of Product; and/or
  - c. certain spot on Product.
- (2) Putting Halal Label as referred to in paragraph (1) should be easily seen and read, as well as difficult to be erased, peeled-off, and damaged, in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations.
- (3) Putting Halal Label as referred to in paragraph (2) is exempted for:
  - a. Product, of which, its packaging is too small, thus it is impossible for all information to be put;
  - b. Product which is sold and packaged directly in front of buyer in small number; and
  - c. Product which is sold in bulk.
- (4) Application of putting Halal Label provision as referred to in paragraph (3) is proven with document on Halal Certificate.

**Third Division**  
**Non-Halal Declaration**

**Article 92**

- (1) Businesses which produce Product that is originated from haram Ingredient, must put non-halal declaration.
- (2) Non-halal declaration as referred to in paragraph (1) may take form as image, mark, and/or text which are put on:
  - a. packaging of Product;
  - b. certain part of Product; and/or
  - c. certain spot on Product.

**Article 93**

Product which is originated from haram Ingredient must put non-halal declaration in the forms of image, text, and/or name of Ingredient using different color in composition of Ingredient.

**Article 94**

Putting of non-halal declaration as referred to under Article 92 and Article 93 should be easily seen and read, as well as difficult to be erased, peeled-off, and damaged, in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations.

## CHAPTER VIII SUPERVISION OF HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEE

### First Division General

#### Article 95

- (1) BPJPH performs supervision of JPH.
- (2) Supervision of JPH as referred to in paragraph (1) is performed against:
  - a. LPH;
  - b. validity period of Halal Certificate;
  - c. halal condition of Product;
  - d. putting Halal Label;
  - e. putting non-halal declaration;
  - f. separation of location, place, and tools for slaughtering, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sale, as well as presentation between Halal and non-halal Product;
  - g. existence of Halal Supervisor; and/or
  - h. other activities relating to JPH.
- (3) Related ministry, related agency, and/or provincial/regency/city-level regional government enter into coordination and cooperation with BPJPH in the course of implementation of supervision of JPH in accordance with its duty and function.
- (4) Coordination and cooperation for implementation of supervision of JPH as referred to in paragraph (3) are followed-up through formulation of strategic program on supervision of JPH.
- (5) Supervision of JPH may be performed by BPJPH, related ministry, related agency, and/or provincial/regency/city-level regional government in accordance with authority, either independently or jointly.



### **Article 96**

- (1) BPJPH, related ministry, related agency, and/or provincial/regency/city-level regional government, in the course of performing supervision of JPH, may involve related party.
- (2) Related party as referred to in paragraph (1) may act in giving input, consideration, or other activity which has the purpose of supporting the activity of supervision of JPH.

### **Article 97**

- (1) Supervision of JPH is performed by JPH Supervisor at BPJPH, related ministry, related agency, and/or provincial/regency/city-level regional government.
- (2) JPH Supervisor as referred to in paragraph (1) is appointed by authorized official at BPJPH, related ministry, related agency, and/or provincial/regency/city-level regional government in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations.

### **Article 98**

- (1) JPH Supervisor who is appointed by authorized official as referred to under Article 97 paragraph (2) should fulfill these requirements:
  - a. be a Moslem;
  - b. civil state apparatus who assumes duty at task unit that has duty and function within supervisory sector;
  - c. having education of at least strata 1 (one) bachelor degree;
  - d. understanding and having broad knowledge on halal condition of Product according to Islamic principles; and
  - e. having passed training for JPH Supervisor.
- (2) JPH Supervisor as referred to in paragraph (1), in the course of performing supervision, it should be accompanied with order and identity card.
- (3) JPH Supervisor as referred to in paragraph (1) must maintain confidentiality on result of supervision.
- (4) Provisions on appointment of JPH Supervisor as referred to in paragraph (1) are addressed under Regulation of the Minister.

**Second Division**  
**Training for Supervisor of Halal Product Guarantee**

**Article 99**

- (1) Training for JPH Supervisor as referred to under Article 98 paragraph (1) letter e is organized by BPJPH and/or related ministry, related agency, provincial/regency/city-level regional government in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations.
- (2) BPJPH, in the course of performing training for JPH Supervisor as referred to in paragraph (1) may enter into cooperation with task unit which assumes duty and function within the sectors of education and training within the scope of ministry which organizes governmental affairs within the sector of religion.
- (3) Related ministry, related agency, provincial/regency/city-level regional government as referred to in paragraph (1) may perform training for JPH Supervisor after entering into coordination with BPJPH.
- (4) Coordination between BPJPH with related ministry, related agency, provincial/regency/city-level regional government as referred to in paragraph (3) at least encompasses:
  - a. system of and procedures for training; and
  - b. provision of trainer for training for JPH Supervisor.
- (5) Organization of training for JPH Supervisor as referred to in paragraph (1) is addressed under Regulation of the BPJPH.

**Article 100**

- (1) Curriculum for training for JPH Supervisor is formulated and established by Head of Body.
- (2) Curriculum for training for JPH Supervisor as referred to in paragraph (1) at least encompasses:
  - a. knowledge on halal condition of Product according to Islamic principles; and
  - b. insight on target of JPH supervision.

### **Article 101**

- (1) Participant of training for JPH Supervisor who is declared to pass, is entitled to obtain certificate on the passing of training for JPH Supervisor.
- (2) Passing certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) is signed by executive of training organizing agency.

### **Article 102**

- (1) In case BPJPH, related ministry, related agency, and/or provincial/regency/city-level regional government are yet to have JPH Supervisor who fulfills requirements as referred to under Article 98 paragraph (1) letter b, BPJPH, related ministry/related agency, and/or provincial/regency/city-level regional government may assign civil state apparatus within respective scope to perform supervision of JPH.
- (2) Civil state apparatus as referred to in paragraph (1) should be proposed to enroll for training for JPH Supervisor within maximum time period of 1 (one) year since assignment.

### **Third Division**

### **Type of and Staging for Supervision of Halal Product Guarantee**

### **Article 103**

- (1) Supervision of JPH is performed periodically and/or incidentally.
- (2) Periodic supervision of JPH as referred to in paragraph (1) is performed 1 (one) time within 6 (six) months.
- (3) In case supervision of JPH is performed periodically as referred to in paragraph (2), task unit which assumes duty and function within supervisory sector formulates work plan with consideration given to the condition regarding organization of JPH.
- (4) Incidental supervision of JPH as referred to in paragraph (1) is performed in accordance with needs and/or in case there is allegation on violation against provisions under laws and regulations.

**CHAPTER IX**  
**COOPERATION IN THE COURSE OF ORGANIZATION OF HALAL PRODUCT**  
**GUARANTEE**

**First Division**  
**General**

**Article 104**

- (1) In the course of exercising authority as referred to under Article 5, BPJPH enters into cooperation with:
- a. ministry and/or related agency;
  - b. LPH; and
  - c. MUI.
- (2) Related ministry as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a encompasses ministry which organizes governmental affairs within the sectors of:
- a. industrial affairs;
  - b. trade;
  - c. health;
  - d. agriculture;
  - e. cooperatives and small and medium businesses;
  - f. interior affairs;
  - g. foreign affairs; and
  - h. others relating to organization of JPH.
- (3) Related agency as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a encompasses non-ministerial governmental agency or non-structural agency which organizes governmental duty within the sectors of:
- a. drug and food supervision;
  - b. standardization and conformity assessment;
  - c. accreditation; and
  - d. others relating to organization of JPH.

## **Second Division**

### **Cooperation between Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Body with Related Ministry**

#### **Article 105**

- (1) Cooperation between BPJPH with ministry which organizes governmental affairs within the sector of industrial affairs as referred to under Article 104 paragraph (2) letter a is within the scope of:
  - a. regulatory, governance, and supervision of industry in relation to raw material, processed material, additional material, and auxiliary material which are used to produce Halal Product;
  - b. facilitation of JPH for small industry and medium industry;
  - c. development of halal industry zone; and
  - d. other duty in relation to organization of JPH in accordance with respective duty and function.
- (2) Ministry which organizes governmental affairs within the sector of industrial affairs, during formulation and establishment of policy with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) involves BPJPH.

#### **Article 106**

- (1) Cooperation between BPJPH with ministry which organizes governmental affairs within the sector of trade as referred to under Article 104 paragraph (2) letter b is within the scope of:
  - a. governance toward Businesses and public;
  - b. supervision of Halal Product which is in circulation in market;
  - c. facilitation for implementation of JPH for Businesses within trade sector;
  - d. expansion of domestic and foreign market access for Halal Product;
  - e. recall of goods from circulation; and
  - f. other duty in relation to organization of JPH in accordance with respective duty and function.

- (2) Ministry which organizes governmental affairs within the sector of trade, during formulation and establishment of policy with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) involves BPJPH.

#### **Article 107**

- (1) Cooperation between BPJPH with ministry which organizes governmental affairs within the sector of health as referred to under Article 104 paragraph (2) letter c is within the scope of:
- a. supervision of Halal Certificate and Halal Label for medical device and household medical supplies;
  - b. facilitation of halal certification for medical device and household medical supplies;
  - c. recommendation for revocation of Halal Certificate and Halal Label for medical device and household medical supplies; and
  - d. other duty in relation to organization of JPH in accordance with respective duty and function.
- (2) Ministry which organizes governmental affairs within the sector of health, during formulation and establishment of policy with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) involves BPJPH.

#### **Article 108**

- (1) Cooperation between BPJPH with ministry which organizes governmental affairs within the sector of agriculture as referred to under Article 104 paragraph (2) letter d is within the scope of:
- a. socialization, education, and publication of Halal Product;
  - b. determination of requirements for animal/poultry slaughterhouse and animal/poultry slaughter unit;
  - c. determination of guideline for slaughtering of animal/poultry;
  - d. handling of animal meat and meat scrap [*hasil ikutannya*];
  - e. facilitation of JPH for animal/poultry slaughterhouse and animal/poultry slaughter unit;

- f. determination of guideline for certification of veterinary control at animal-origin food business unit, quality control system, and agriculture-product food security; and
  - g. other duty in relation to organization of JPH in accordance with respective duty and function.
- (2) Ministry which organizes governmental affairs within the sector of agriculture, during formulation and establishment of policy with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) involves BPJPH.

#### **Article 109**

- (1) Cooperation between BPJPH with ministry which organizes governmental affairs within the sector of cooperatives and small and medium businesses as referred to under Article 104 paragraph (2) letter e is within the scope of:
- a. coordination and socialization of certification for halal condition of Product for cooperatives and micro, small, and medium Businesses;
  - b. facilitation of JPH for cooperatives and micro, small, and medium Businesses;
  - c. data administration of cooperatives and micro, small, and medium Businesses;
  - d. facilitation of halal certification for micro and small Businesses; and
  - e. other duty in relation to organization of JPH in accordance with respective duty and function.
- (2) Ministry which organizes governmental affairs within the sector of cooperatives and small and medium businesses, during formulation and establishment of policy with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) involves BPJPH.

#### **Article 110**

- (1) Cooperation between BPJPH with ministry which organizes governmental affairs within the sector of interior affairs as referred to under Article 104 paragraph (2) letter f is within the scope of:
- a. socialization, education, and publication of Halal Product;
  - b. facilitation of JPH for cooperatives and micro, small, and medium Businesses;
  - c. supervision of JPH;

- d. development of JPH; and
  - e. other duty in relation to organization of JPH in accordance with respective duty and function.
- (2) Ministry which organizes governmental affairs within the sector of interior affairs, during formulation and establishment of policy with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) involves BPJPH.

#### **Article 111**

- (1) Cooperation between BPJPH with ministry which organizes governmental affairs within the sector of foreign affairs as referred to under Article 104 paragraph (2) letter g is within the scope of:
- a. facilitation of international cooperation;
  - b. promotion of Halal Product abroad;
  - c. provision of information on foreign halal agency; and
  - d. other duty in relation to organization of JPH in accordance with respective duty and function.
- (2) Ministry which organizes governmental affairs within the sector of foreign affairs, during formulation and establishment of policy with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) involves BPJPH.

#### **Article 112**

- (1) Cooperation between BPJPH with ministry which organizes governmental affairs within another sector in relation to organization of JPH as referred to under Article 104 paragraph (2) letter h is within the scope of:
- a. socialization, education, and publication of Halal Product; and
  - b. other duty in relation to organization of JPH in accordance with respective duty and function.
- (2) Ministry which organizes governmental affairs within another sector in relation to organization of JPH, during formulation and establishment of policy with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) involves BPJPH.



**Third Division**  
**Cooperation between Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency with Related Agency**

**Article 113**

- (1) Cooperation between BPJPH with non-ministerial governmental agency which organizes governmental duty within the sector of drug and food supervision as referred to under Article 104 paragraph (3) letter a is within the scope of:
  - a. halal certification for drug, traditional medicine, cosmetic, health supplement, quasi-drug, processed food, food additive, and auxiliary ingredient through system which is integrated with registration of product;
  - b. supervision of Halal Product in the forms of drug, traditional medicine, cosmetic, health supplement, quasi-drug, processed food, food additive, and auxiliary ingredient which are in circulation;
  - c. revocation of Halal Certificate on drug, traditional medicine, cosmetic, health supplement, quasi-drug, processed food, food additive, and auxiliary ingredient which are in circulation;
  - d. recall of goods from circulation, for drug, traditional medicine, cosmetic, health supplement, quasi-drug, processed food, food additive, and auxiliary ingredient;
  - e. socialization, education, and publication of JPH in the forms of drug, traditional medicine, cosmetic, health supplement, quasi-drug, processed food, food additive, and auxiliary ingredient; and
  - f. other duty in relation to organization of JPH in accordance with respective duty and function.
- (2) Non-ministerial governmental agency which organizes governmental duty within the sector of drug and food supervision, during formulation and establishment of policy with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) involves BPJPH.

#### **Article 114**

- (1) Cooperation between BPJPH with non-ministerial governmental agency which organizes governmental duty within the sector of standardization and conformity assessment as referred to under Article 104 paragraph (3) letter b is within the scope of:
  - a. formulation of standard and scheme for Conformity Assessment in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations; and
  - b. other duty in relation to organization of JPH in accordance with respective duty and function.
- (2) Non-ministerial governmental agency which organizes governmental duty within the sector of standardization and conformity assessment, during formulation and establishment of policy with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) involves BPJPH.

#### **Article 115**

- (1) Cooperation between BPJPH with non-structural agency which organizes governmental duty within the sector of accreditation as referred to under Article 104 paragraph (3) letter c is within the scope of:
  - a. formulation of norm, standard, procedure, and criteria for LPH Accreditation; and
  - b. other duty in relation to organization of JPH in accordance with respective duty and function.
- (2) Non-structural agency which organizes governmental duty within the sector of accreditation, during formulation and establishment of policy with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) involves BPJPH.

#### **Article 116**

- (1) Cooperation between BPJPH with non-ministerial governmental agency or non-structural agency which organizes governmental duty within another sector in relation to organization of JPH as referred to under Article 104 paragraph (3) letter d is within the scope of:

- a. socialization, education, and publication of Halal Product; and
  - b. other duty in relation to organization of JPH in accordance with respective duty and function.
- (2) Non-ministerial governmental agency or non-structural agency which organizes governmental duty within another sector in relation to organization of JPH, during formulation and establishment of policy with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) involves BPJPH.

#### **Fourth Division**

### **Cooperation between Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency with Halal Audit Agency**

#### **Article 117**

- (1) Cooperation between BPJPH with LPH as referred to under Article 104 paragraph (1) letter b encompasses:
  - a. audit and/or testing of halal condition of Product as established by BPJPH; and
  - b. other duty in relation to organization of JPH in accordance with respective duty and function.
- (2) Formulation and establishment of cooperation policy within the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b are in coordination with BPJPH.

#### **Fifth Division**

### **Cooperation between Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency with Indonesian Council of Ulama**

#### **Article 118**

- (1) Cooperation between BPJPH with MUI as referred to under Article 104 paragraph (1) letter c is performed in case of stipulation on halal condition of Product.
- (2) Stipulation on halal condition of Product as referred to in paragraph (1) is issued by MUI in the forms of decree on stipulation on halal condition of Product.

- (3) Decree on stipulation on halal condition of Product continue to prevail insofar there is no change in composition of Ingredient and production process.

## **Sixth Division**

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

#### **Article 119**

- (1) Government may perform international cooperation within the sector of JPH.
- (2) International cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) may take form as:
  - a. development of JPH;
  - b. Conformity Assessment; and/or
  - c. recognition of Halal Certificate.
- (3) International cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) is performed by BPJPH in order to implement result of coordination and consultation between Minister and minister who organizes governmental affairs within the sector of foreign affairs.
- (4) International cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) is based on bilateral agreement.
- (5) International cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) should be performed in accordance with Indonesia's foreign political policy, provisions under national laws and regulations, and law, as well as international customs.

#### **Article 120**

- (1) International cooperation in the course of development of JPH as referred to under Article 119 paragraph (2) letter e encompasses:
  - a. development of technology;
  - b. human resources; and
  - c. infrastructure and facility for JPH.
- (2) BPJPH formulates and establishes international cooperation policy for development of JPH with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) based on result of coordination with Minister and minister who organizes governmental affairs within the sector of foreign affairs.

- (3) International cooperation for development of JPH as referred to in paragraph (1) is performed by BPJPH with government or another agency in relevant state.

#### **Article 121**

- (1) International cooperation for Conformity Assessment as referred to under Article 119 paragraph (2) letter b encompasses:
  - a. mutual recognition; and
  - b. mutual acceptance of Conformity-Assessment result.
- (2) International cooperation for Conformity Assessment as referred to in paragraph (1) takes form as development of mutual recognition and mutual acceptance of Conformity-Assessment result schemes.
- (3) International cooperation for Conformity Assessment as referred to in paragraph (1) is performed by BPJPH with non-structural agency which organizes governmental duty within the sector of accreditation with accreditation agency in relevant state.

#### **Article 122**

- (1) International cooperation for recognition of Halal Certificate as referred to under Article 119 paragraph (2) letter c is cooperation on mutual recognition of Halal Certificate.
- (2) International cooperation in the forms of mutual recognition of Halal Certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) is performed with foreign halal agency which is authorized to issue Halal Certificate.

#### **Article 123**

- (1) Halal Certificate which is issued by foreign halal agency as referred to under Article 122 may be admitted as fulfillment of Halal Certificate based on agreement on mutual acceptance of Halal Certificate which is reciprocal.
- (2) Agreement on mutual acceptance as referred to in paragraph (1) is performed by BPJPH with foreign halal agency.
- (3) Foreign halal agency as referred to in paragraph (2) is established by government or Islamic religious agency which is recognized in relevant state.

- (4) Foreign halal agency as referred to in paragraph (3) is accredited by accreditation agency in relevant state that has obtained recognition within regional or international accreditation cooperation organization.
- (5) Accreditation agency in relevant state as referred to in paragraph (4) is agency which has performed cooperation for development of mutual recognition and mutual acceptance of Conformity-Assessment result schemes as referred to under Article 121.
- (6) Accreditation of foreign halal agency by accreditation agency in relevant state as referred to in paragraph (4) should be in accordance with Indonesian halal standard which is established by BPJPH.

#### **Article 124**

- (1) In case in the relevant state, there is no foreign halal agency as referred to under Article 123 paragraph (3), Businesses must perform halal certification as addressed in provisions under this Regulation of the Government.
- (2) In case in the relevant state, there is no accreditation agency as referred to under Article 123 paragraph (4), foreign halal agency is accredited by LPH Accreditation Team.
- (3) Accreditation as referred to in paragraph (2) may enter into cooperation with non-structural agency which organizes governmental affairs within the sector of accreditation.

**CHAPTER X**  
**CERTIFICATION OF PRODUCT AND REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN HALAL**  
**CERTIFICATE**

**First Division**  
**General**

**Article 125**

Foreign Product which enters Indonesia must be halal-certified.

**Second Division**  
**Halal Certification of Foreign Product**

**Article 126**

Application for halal certification of foreign Product is filed by importer or its official representative.

**Third Division**  
**Registration of Foreign Halal Certificate**

**Sub-Division 1**  
**General**

**Article 127**

- (1) For Halal Product, of which, its Halal Certificate is issued by foreign halal agency which has entered into cooperation on mutual recognition of Halal Certificate with BPJPH as referred to under Article 123, application for Halal Certificate is not necessary to be filed.
- (2) Halal Certificate with the category of raw ingredient, additional ingredient, auxiliary ingredient, and result of slaughtering as referred to under Article 122 which is issued by foreign halal agency which has entered into cooperation on mutual recognition of

Halal Certificate with BPJPH must be registered before it is being circulated in Indonesia.

- (3) In case that the relevant state does not recognize foreign halal agency in relevant state, halal certification of Product is performed in Indonesia in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations.
- (4) Procedures for implementation of international cooperation within the sector of JPH are addressed under Regulation of the BPJPH.

### **Sub-Division 2**

#### **Filing of Application for Registration of Foreign Halal Certificate**

##### **Article 128**

Application for registration of foreign Halal Certificate is filed by each importer and/or official representative to BPJPH in writing by attaching:

- a. applicant's data;
- b. copy of foreign Halal Certificate for Product in question that has been validated by Indonesian representative abroad;
- c. list of goods which will be imported to Indonesia, as accompanied with harmonized system codes number; and
- d. affidavit that document which is submitted is veracious and valid.

### **Sub-Division 3**

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

##### **Article 129**

- (1) BPJPH performs examination of completeness of documents on application for registration of foreign Halal Certificate as referred to under Article 128.
- (2) In case the result of examination of completeness of documents as referred to in paragraph (1) is incomplete, BPJPH transmits inquiry for additional document to applicant.



- (3) Applicant should handover additional document to BPJPH within maximum time period of 5 (five) Days since the inquiry for additional document was received.
- (4) In case applicant fails to handover additional document as referred to in paragraph (3), application is refused.

#### **Article 130**

- (1) BPJPH performs examination of validity of documents on application for registration of foreign Halal Certificate as referred to under Article 128 after documents are declared to be complete.
- (2) In case the result of examination of validity of documents as referred to in paragraph (1) is not yet fulfilled, applicant submits original document.
- (3) In case applicant fails to submit original document as referred to in paragraph (2) within maximum time period of 5 (five) Days, application is refused.

#### **Sub-Division 4**

#### **Fees for Registration of Foreign Certification**

#### **Article 131**

- (1) Fees for registration of foreign Halal Certificate are charged to applicant.
- (2) The tariff rate for registration of foreign Halal Certificate is determined in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations.

#### **Sub-Division 5**

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

#### **Article 132**

- (1) BPJPH performs registration of foreign Halal Certificate which has fulfilled requirements.
- (2) Halal Certificate which has been registered by BPJPH may be admitted as fulfillment of Halal Certificate of Product.

- (3) Registration of foreign Halal Certificate is issued in accordance with registration that is performed by applicant based on foreign Halal Certificate.
- (4) Importer and/or official representative which have obtained registration as referred to in paragraph (1) must put registration number adjacent to Halal Label on:
  - a. packaging of Product;
  - b. certain part of Product; and/or
  - c. certain spot on Product.

### **Article 133**

- (1) Registration of foreign Halal Certificate as referred to under Article 132 paragraph (1) at least addresses information on:
  - a. agency as the issuer of registration number of foreign Halal Certificate;
  - b. registration number of foreign Halal Certificate;
  - c. applicant's data;
  - d. name of registered Product;
  - e. validity period of foreign Halal Certificate;
  - f. signature of Head of Body; and
  - g. unique identity code.
- (2) Registration of foreign Halal Certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) is addressed under Regulation of the BPJPH.

### **Article 134**

- (1) Validity period of registration of foreign Halal Certificate adjusts with validity period of Halal Certificate which is issued by foreign halal agency.
- (2) Registration of foreign Halal Certificate must be extended by Businesses by filing renewal, no later than 3 (three) months prior to expiration of validity period of registration of foreign Halal Certificate.

**CHAPTER XI**  
**STAGING OF MANDATORY HALAL-CERTIFIED FOR TYPE OF PRODUCT**

**Article 135**

- (1) Product which must be halal-certified consists of:
  - a. goods; and/or
  - b. services.
- (2) Goods as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a encompass:
  - a. food;
  - b. beverage;
  - c. drug;
  - d. cosmetic;
  - e. chemical product;
  - f. biological product;
  - g. genetically-engineered product; and
  - h. functional goods which are worn, used, or utilized.
- (3) Services as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b encompass business services in relation to:
  - a. slaughtering;
  - b. processing;
  - c. storage;
  - d. packaging;
  - e. distribution;
  - f. sale; and/or
  - g. presentation.

**Article 136**

- (1) Against food, beverage, drug, and cosmetic as referred to under Article 135 paragraph (2) letter a up to letter d, each type is determined by Minister after entering into coordination with related ministry, related agency, and MUI.
- (2) Performance of coordination as referred to in paragraph (1) is facilitated by BPJPH.

### **Article 137**

Chemical product, biological product, and genetically-engineered product as referred to under Article 135 paragraph (2) letter e up to letter g and services as referred to under Article 135 paragraph (3) only to those relating to food, beverage, drug, or cosmetic.

### **Article 138**

- (1) Functional goods which are worn, used, or utilized as referred to under Article 135 paragraph (2) letter h referring only to goods which are originated from and/or contain animal element.
- (2) Determination of type of functional goods which must be halal-certified is addressed under decree of Minister after entering into coordination with related ministry/agency.
- (3) Performance of coordination as referred to in paragraph (2) is facilitated by BPJPH.

### **Article 139**

- (1) Mandatory halal-certified for type of Product as referred to under Article 136 and Article 137 is performed in staging.
- (2) Staging as referred to in paragraph (1), for the first stage, it consists of:
  - a. food and beverage Product;
  - b. raw Ingredient, food additive Ingredient, and auxiliary Ingredient for food and beverage Product; and
  - c. outcome of slaughtering and slaughtering service.
- (3) Asides from Product as referred to in paragraph (2), it is performed on the next stage.
- (4) Staging of Product as referred to in paragraph (2) does not apply for:
  - a. Product, of which, its mandatory halal condition has been determined under laws and regulations.
  - b. Product which has been halal-certified before Law [Number 33 of 2014](#) on Halal Product Guarantee enters into force; and
  - c. Product which has been halal-certified since the entry into force of Law [Number 33 of 2014](#) on Halal Product Guarantee up to promulgation of this Regulation of the Government.

### **Article 140**

Staging for mandatory halal-certified for Products of food, beverage, slaughtering outcome, and slaughtering service as referred to under Article 139 paragraph (2) letter a and letter c starts since 17 October 2019 up to 17 October 2024.

### **Article 141**

- (1) Staging for mandatory halal-certified for other than Product as referred to under Article 139 paragraph (2), encompassing:
- a. traditional medicine, quasi-drug, and health supplement, starts from 17 October 2021 up to 17 October 2026;
  - b. over-the-counter drug and limited over-the-counter drug, starts from 17 October 2021 up to 17 October 2029;
  - c. prescribed drug, except for psychotropic, starts from 17 October 2021 up to 17 October 2034;
  - d. cosmetic, chemical product, and genetically-engineered product, starts from 17 October 2021 up to 17 October 2026;
  - e. functional goods which are worn within the category of clothing, headgear, and accessory, starts from 17 October 2021 up to 17 October 2026;
  - f. functional goods which are used within the category of household medical supply, household tool, praying equipment for Moslem, stationery, and office supply, starts from 17 October 2021 up to 17 October 2026;
  - g. functional goods which are utilized within the category of A-risk class of medical equipment in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations, starts from 17 October 2021 up to 17 October 2026;
  - h. functional goods which are utilized within the category of B-risk class of medical equipment in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations, starts from 17 October 2021 up to 17 October 2029;
  - i. functional goods which are utilized within the category of C-risk class of medical equipment in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations, starts from 17 October 2021 up to 17 October 2034; and

- j. Product in the forms of drug, biological product, and medical equipment, of which, its raw ingredient is not yet sourced from halal ingredient and/or its manufacturing process is not yet halal, is performed in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations.
- (2) Staging for mandatory halal-certified for service product in relation to Product as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a, letter b, letter c, letter d, letter e, and letter f, the start follows provisions on timing for staging of each Product.
- (3) Businesses may file application for Halal Certificate for Product other than food, beverage, slaughtering outcome, and slaughtering service before staging period as referred to in paragraph (1).

#### **Article 142**

- (1) Product in the forms of drug, biological product, and medical equipment which will be halal-certified should fulfill requirements of security, function/efficacy, and quality in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations.
- (2) In case Product in the forms of drug, biological product, and medical equipment, of which, its raw Ingredient is not yet sourced from halal Ingredient and/or its manufacturing process is not yet halal, it may circulate by putting information on origin of Ingredient, until halal Ingredient is found and/or its manufacturing process is halal.
- (3) Product in the forms of drug, biological product, and medical equipment which will be halal-certified as referred to in paragraph (1) should also fulfill halal manufacturing process.
- (4) Further provisions on Product in the forms of drug, biological product, and medical equipment, of which, its raw Ingredient is not yet sourced from halal Ingredient and/or its manufacturing process is not yet halal as referred to in paragraph (2) and provisions for fulfilling halal manufacturing process as referred to in paragraph (3) are addressed under Regulation of the President.

### **Article 143**

During the implementation period of staging for type of Product which is mandatory to be halal-certified:

- a. BPJPH performs governance toward Businesses which produce Product that must be halal-certified; and
- b. BPJPH enters into cooperation with another stakeholder and public to create condition which supports increase and development of business climate in Indonesia.

## **CHAPTER XII PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

### **First Division**

#### **General**

### **Article 144**

- (1) Public may participate in the organization of JPH.
- (2) Public participation as referred to in paragraph (1) may take form as:
  - a. socialization and education of JPH;
  - b. counseling for PPH;
  - c. publication that Product is under counseling;
  - d. marketing within the network of Islamic community organization which takes form as incorporated entity; and
  - e. supervision of circulated Halal Product.
- (3) Supervision of circulated Halal Product as referred to in paragraph (2) letter e takes form as complaint and reporting to BPJPH.

### **Article 145**

- (1) Reporting to BPJPH as referred to under Article 144 paragraph (3) is incorporated in the forms of report.
- (2) Report as referred to in paragraph (1) may be submitted by:

- a. natural person as Indonesian national;
- b. public or privately-held incorporated entity; or
- c. community organization.

#### **Article 146**

BPJPH guarantees confidentiality of identity of reporter and the reported, unless for law-enforcement purpose in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations.

### **Second Division**

#### **Bestowal of Appreciation for Organization of Halal Product Guarantee**

#### **Article 147**

- (1) BPJPH may bestow appreciation to the public who has participated in organization of JPH.
- (2) Appreciation as referred to in paragraph (1) may be bestowed to:
  - a. natural person as Indonesian national;
  - b. public or privately-held incorporated entity;
  - c. ministry, non-ministerial governmental agency, non-structural agency, provincial/regency/city government;
  - d. educational agency; or
  - e. community organization.

### **CHAPTER XIII**

#### **ELECTRONIC-BASED SERVICE**

#### **Article 148**

- (1) Service system for organization of JPH uses integrated electronic-based service.
- (2) In case there is condition when interference causes electronic-based service to be unable to be performed, then service is performed manually.



**CHAPTER XIV**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS**

**First Division**  
**General**

**Article 149**

- (1) Violation against organization of JPH is imposed with administrative sanction.
- (2) Administrative sanction as referred to in paragraph (1) which is imposed toward Businesses in the forms of:
  - a. reprimand;
  - b. administrative fines;
  - c. revocation of Halal Certificate; and/or
  - d. recall of goods from circulation.
- (3) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) which are imposed to LPH take form as:
  - a. reprimand;
  - b. administrative fines; and/or
  - c. operational suspension.
- (4) Imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) is performed in accordance with level of violation that is committed.
- (5) Imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) may be handed in tier, alternatively, and/or cumulatively.
- (6) In the event of determination of administrative fines as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b and paragraph (3) letter b, the maximum is IDR 2,000,000,000 (two billion rupiahs).

## **Second Division**

### **Type of Sanction and Authority for Imposition of Administrative Sanction**

#### **Article 150**

- (1) BPJPH is authorized to hand down administrative sanctions as referred to under Article 149 paragraph (2) against Businesses which violate Article 49, Article 65, Article 82 paragraph (2), Article 84 paragraph (1), Article 87 paragraph (1), Article 92 paragraph (1), Article 93, Article 127 paragraph (2), Article 132 paragraph (4), Article 134 paragraph (2), and Article 135 paragraph (1).
- (2) Administrative sanction as referred to in paragraph (1) which takes form as reprimand is imposed against violation of Article 49, Article 65, Article 82 paragraph (2), Article 84 paragraph (1), Article 87 paragraph (1), Article 92 paragraph (1), Article 93, Article 127 paragraph (2), Article 132 paragraph (4), Article 134 paragraph (2), and Article 135 paragraph (1).
- (3) Administrative sanction as referred to in paragraph (1) which takes form as administrative fines is imposed against violation of Article 49, Article 65, Article 82 paragraph (2), Article 84 paragraph (1), Article 87 paragraph (1), Article 127 paragraph (2), and Article 134 paragraph (2).
- (4) Administrative sanction as referred to in paragraph (1) which takes form as revocation of Halal Certificate is imposed against violation of Article 49, Article 65, Article 84 paragraph (1), and Article 87 paragraph (1).
- (5) Administrative sanction as referred to in paragraph (1) which takes form as recall of goods from circulation is imposed against violation of Article 65, Article 82 paragraph (2), Article 84 paragraph (1), Article 127 paragraph (2), Article 132 paragraph (4), Article 134 paragraph (2), and Article 135 paragraph (1).

#### **Article 151**

BPJPH is authorized to hand down administrative sanctions as referred to under Article 149 paragraph (3) against LPH which violates Article 74.

**Third Division**  
**Procedures for Examination of Administrative Violation**

**Sub-Division 1**  
**General**

**Article 152**

- (1) Allegation on administrative violation as referred to under Article 150 and Article 151 originates from:
  - a. report; and/or
  - b. finding.
- (2) BPJPH performs review and examination of allegation on administrative violation.

**Sub-Division 2**

**Report**

**Article 153**

- (1) Report on allegation on administrative violation as referred to under Article 152 paragraph (1) letter a may be submitted by:
  - a. natural person as Indonesian national;
  - b. public or privately-held incorporated entity; and
  - c. community organization.
- (2) Report on allegation on administrative violation as referred to in paragraph (1) is submitted to BPJPH.
- (3) BPJPH guarantees confidentiality of identity of reporter and the reported, unless for law-enforcement purpose in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations.

### **Article 154**

- (1) Report on allegation on administrative violation as referred to under Article 154 at least contains:
  - a. identity of reporter which encompasses name, address, phone number, email, and domicile;
  - b. name, address, and content which is reported;
  - c. obligation which is violated;
  - d. time of violation;
  - e. chronology of event which is reported; and
  - f. additional information which contains fact, data, or hint on the occurrence of violation.
- (2) Report on allegation on administrative violation as referred to in paragraph (1) is accompanied with preliminary evidence as supporting element.

### **Sub-Division 3**

### **Finding**

### **Article 155**

- (1) Finding of allegation on administrative violation as referred to under Article 152 paragraph (1) letter b is incorporated in form of finding of violation which at least contains:
  - a. identity of officer who finds allegation on violation;
  - b. identity of party whom is alleged to commit violation; and
  - c. description on allegation on violation.
- (2) Finding of allegation on administrative violation as referred to in paragraph (1) is submitted to BPJPH.

**Sub-Division 4**  
**Review of Report and/or Finding**

**Article 156**

- (1) BPJPH performs review of report and/or finding of allegation on administrative violation.
- (2) Review of report and/or finding of allegation on administrative violation as referred to in paragraph (1) is performed within maximum time period of 14 (fourteen) Days since the report and/or finding were submitted.

**Article 157**

- (1) In the course of performing review of report and/or finding of allegation on administrative violation, BPJPH may perform clarification and request reporter to complete the lack of report and/or finding or preliminary evidence which were filed.
- (2) If necessary, BPJPH may request information from another party, insofar that it is related to report and/or finding.

**Article 158**

- (1) In case review of report and/or finding of allegation on administrative violation as referred to under Article 156 concludes that there is no allegation on administrative violation, BPJPH ceases examination process.
- (2) In case review of report and/or finding of allegation on administrative violation as referred to under Article 157 concludes that there is allegation on administrative violation, BPJPH conducts investigation.

**Sub-Division 5**  
**Examination of Report and/or Finding**

**Article 159**

- (1) BPJPH performs examination of allegation on administrative violation based on result of review of report on and/or finding of allegation on administrative violation.
- (2) Examination of allegation on administrative violation is performed in order to discover, study, and assess proof that administrative violation has occurred.
- (3) Examination of allegation on administrative violation is performed within maximum time period of 10 (ten) Days since the preliminary review was finished.

**Article 160**

- (1) In case allegation on administrative violation is not proven, Head of Body rehabilitates reputation of the reported.
- (2) In case administrative violation occurs, the reported is declared to be guilty and imposed with administrative sanction which is determined by Head of Body.

**Article 161**

- (1) Imposition of reprimand sanction is in writing form.
- (2) In case reprimand sanction as referred to in paragraph (1) is not followed-up by Businesses within time period of 14 (fourteen) Days since it was stipulated, BPJPH imposes administrative fines sanction and/or recall of goods from circulation by Businesses.
- (3) Imposition of administrative fines sanction is performed in the forms of payment in sum of money to state treasury.
- (4) Sum of administrative fines as referred to in paragraph (1) is determined in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations.

## **Article 162**

- (1) Recall of goods from circulation by Businesses is performed within maximum time period of 60 (sixty) Days since sanction of recall of goods from circulation was stipulated.
- (2) Recall of goods from circulation by Businesses as referred to in paragraph (1) is performed by Businesses under supervision of BPJPH and enters into coordination with related ministry/agency in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations.

## **Article 163**

Imposition of sanction of revocation of Halal Certificate is stipulated by Head of Body.

### **Fourth Division**

#### **Filing of Objection Against Handing-Down of Administrative Sanctions**

##### **Sub-Division 1**

##### **General**

## **Article 164**

- (1) Businesses or LPH which are imposed with administrative sanctions may file objection to Head of Body.
- (2) Objection which is filed by Businesses as referred to in paragraph (1) may only be filed against administrative sanctions in the forms of:
  - a. administrative fines;
  - b. revocation of Halal Certificate; and/or
  - c. recall of goods from circulation by Businesses.
- (3) Objection which is filed by LPH as referred to in paragraph (1) may only be filed against administrative sanctions in the forms of:
  - a. administrative fines; and/or
  - b. operational suspension.

### **Article 165**

- (1) Filing of objection as referred to under Article 164 paragraph (2) or paragraph (3) is incorporated in the forms of petition for objection which at least contains:
  - a. identity of petitioner;
  - b. ground for objection; and
  - c. decision which is invoked.
- (2) Petition for objection as referred to in paragraph (1) is attached with:
  - a. identity of Businesses or LPH;
  - b. decree of Head of Body relating to administrative sanctions; and
  - c. other proof which supports the veracity of ground for objection.
- (3) Objection as referred to in paragraph (2) is filed within maximum time period of 5 (five) Days since administrative sanctions were stipulated.

### **Sub-Division 2**

### **Follow-Up of Filing of Objection Against Handing-Down of Administrative Sanctions**

### **Article 166**

Head of Body gives reply to objection as referred to under Article 164 within maximum time period of 5 (five) Days since the objection was received.

### **Article 167**

- (1) In case objection as referred to under Article 165 is admitted, Head of Body amends or annuls decree on administrative sanction.
- (2) In case objection as referred to under Article 165 is refused, Head of Body notifies petitioner, as accompanied with ground for refusal.

### **Article 168**

In case petitioner does not accept decision on objection as referred to under Article 167 paragraph (2), petitioner may exhaust administrative appeal remedy in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations.



## **CHAPTER XV**

### **TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS**

#### **Article 169**

When this Regulation of the Government enters into force:

- a. any forms of cooperation with foreign halal agency and accreditation agency in another state, which are performed prior to promulgation of this Regulation of the Government, continue to prevail up to the expiration of time period of cooperation;
- b. foreign Halal Certificate which is recognized by MUI prior to promulgation of this Regulation of the Government, continue to prevail up to the expiration of validity period of foreign Halal Certificate;
- c. Halal Certificate which has been issued by MUI or BPJPH prior to promulgation of this Regulation of the Government continue to prevail up to the expiration of time period of Halal Certificate;
- d. shape of halal logo which is determined by MUI prior to promulgation of this Regulation of the Government, may still be used within maximum time period of 5 (five) years since the promulgation of this Regulation of the Government;
- e. Halal Auditor who has carried out duty prior to promulgation of this Regulation of the Government continue to be recognized as Halal Auditor, provided that it possesses qualification which is in accordance and not in contradictory with provisions under this Regulation of the Government;
- f. Certificate of Halal Auditor which has been issued prior to promulgation of this Regulation of the Government continue to be recognized and prevail as certificate of Halal Auditor;
- g. Halal Supervisor of company which has existed prior to promulgation of this Regulation of the Government, continue to be recognized as Halal Supervisor and must adjust with provisions under this Regulation of the Government, no later than 2 (two) years since promulgation of this Regulation of the Government;
- h. documents on halal guarantee system which have existed prior to promulgation of this Regulation of the Government, are still declared to be recognized and must adjust with provisions under this Regulation of the Government within maximum

time period of 3 (three) years since promulgation of this Regulation of the Government;

- i. in case electronic-based service is unable to be performed by BPJPH, service is performed manually, no longer than 1 (one) year since promulgation of this Regulation of the Government; and
- j. Agency for Review of Food, Drugs, and Cosmetic of MUI and LPH which have existed prior to promulgation of this Regulation of the Government, continue to be recognized as LPH and accreditation of each branch must adjust with provisions under this Regulation of the Government within maximum time period of 1 (one) year since promulgation of this Regulation of the Government.

## **CHAPTER XVI FINAL PROVISIONS**

### **Article 170**

When this Regulation of the Government enters into force, all laws and regulations which serve as implementing regulations of Regulation of the Government [Number 31 of 2019](#) on Implementing Regulation of Law [Number 33 of 2014](#) on Halal Product Guarantee (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 88, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6344) are declared to continue to prevail, insofar they are not in contradictory with this Regulation of the Government.

### **Article 171**

When this Regulation of the Government enters into force, Regulation of the Government [Number 31 of 2019](#) on Implementing Regulation of Law [Number 33 of 2014](#) on Halal Product Guarantee (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 88, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6344) is revoked and declared to be invalid.

**Article 172**

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

For the purposes of public cognizance, it has been ordered that the promulgation of this Regulation of the Government should be achieved through its publication in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Established in Jakarta

on 2 February 2021

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed.

JOKO WIDODO

Promulgated in Jakarta

on 2 February 2021

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

signed.

YASONNA H. LAOLY

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2021 NUMBER 49

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

**I. GENERAL**

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia mandates the state to guarantee independence of every citizen to possess each own religion and to pray according to its religion and belief. In bid to guarantee every Moslem prays and carries out its religious teaching, the state is obliged to give protection and guarantee on halal condition of Product which is consumed and used by the public. However, currently, halal condition of all Products which circulate in the public is not yet guaranteed.

Formulation of this Regulation of the Government acts as delegation of Law [Number 33 of 2014](#) on Halal Product Guarantee and Law [Number 11 of 2020](#) on Job Creation. This Regulation of the Government aims to give legal certainty and guarantee for the public over halal condition of Product which enters, circulates, and is traded within Indonesian territories.

Primary provisions under this Regulation of the Government, among others, address:

- a. organization of JPH by BPJPH;
- b. separation of location, place, and tools for PPH which must be separated from location, place, and tools for non-halal process, namely encompassing the processes of slaughtering, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sale, and presentation of Product;
- c. procedures for establishment, accreditation, scope of activities, and revocation of approval for establishment of LPH, as well as appointment and termination of Halal Auditor;

- d. right and obligation of Businesses, as well as procedures for determination, duty, and facilitation of Halal Supervisor;
- e. procedures for filing of application, extension, and stipulation of Halal Certificate by BPJPH;
- f. easiness of halal certification for micro and small Businesses which fulfill halal standard as established by BPJPH;
- g. putting-on Halal Label and non-halal declaration;
- h. supervision of JPH by BPJPH;
- i. cooperation in the course of organization of JPH by BPJPH with ministry which organizes governmental affairs within the sectors of industrial affairs, trade, health, agriculture, cooperatives and micro and small businesses, interior affairs, foreign affairs, and non-ministerial governmental agencies or non-structural agencies which carry out governmental duties within the sector of drug and food supervision, standardization and conformity assessment, and accreditation, as well as LPH and MUI;
- j. certification of Product and registration of Halal Certificate for foreign Product; and
- k. type of Product which is halal-certified and staging for halal certification of type of Product, after implementation of mandatory Halal Certificate for Product which circulates and is traded within Indonesian territories.

## **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 Product” refers to product which uses or contains ingredient originating from and/or containing pork, alcohol which is originated from processing of *khamar*, animal which is slaughtered not in accordance with Islamic principles, and non-halal ingredient which is determined based on fatwa of MUI.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

**Article 7**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 8**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 9**

Self-explanatory.



SAMPINGAN  
SAMPE KAYA

**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 process which affects food processing” refers to, among others, sampling tool, testing tool at internal laboratory of businesses, and washing tool.

**Article 11**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 12**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 13**

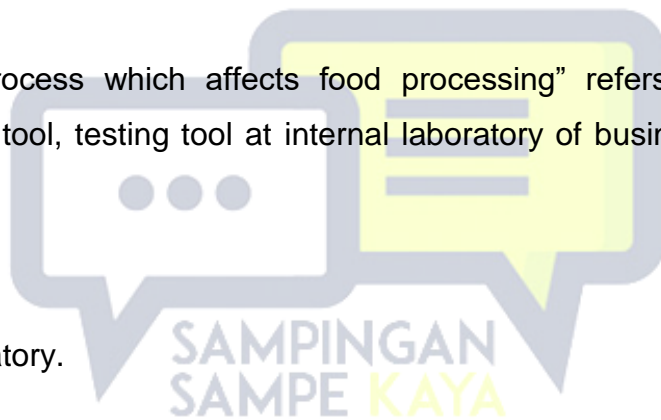
Self-explanatory.

**Article 14**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 15**

Self-explanatory.



**Article 16**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 17**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 18**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 19**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 20**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 21**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 22**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 23**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 24**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 25**

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.





Paragraph (2)

Cooperation between Islamic religious agency which takes form as incorporated entity and privately-held university which is under the supervision of Islamic religious agency which takes form as incorporated entity or Islamic foundation which takes form as incorporated entity with state-owned enterprise or Drug and Food Supervisory Body, among others, addresses availability of Halal Auditor, laboratory, and/or other functions of LPH.

**Article 26**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 27**

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

“Clergy” refers to religion expert on Islamic principles regarding halal condition of Product which comes from Islamic community organization which takes form as incorporated 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**

Self-explanatory.



## **Article 39**

Self-explanatory.

## **Article 40**

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

“Strata 1 (one) bachelor’s degree within the sector of food” encompasses bachelor of food, food technology, agriculture, agricultural technology, fishery, animal husbandry, forestry, veterinary medicine, and nutrition.

“Strata 1 (one) bachelor’s degree within the sector of biochemistry” refers to expert within science field that studies chemical processes in body and in relation to living organism.

“Culinary art” refers to a science branch relating to art in preparing, cooking, and plating ready-to-eat food. Qualification of this science may be obtained through another strata 1 (one) level.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

## **Article 41**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 42**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 43**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 44**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 45**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 46**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 47**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 48**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 49**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 50**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 51**

Self-explanatory.



**Article 52**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 53**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 54**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 55**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 56**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 57**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 58**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 59**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 60**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 61**

Self-explanatory.



**Article 62**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 63**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 64**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 65**

“JPH system” refers to a system which is integrated that is formulated, implemented, and maintained in order to control Ingredient, production process, Product, resource, and procedure in the event of maintaining the sustainability of PPH.

**Article 66**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 67**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 68**

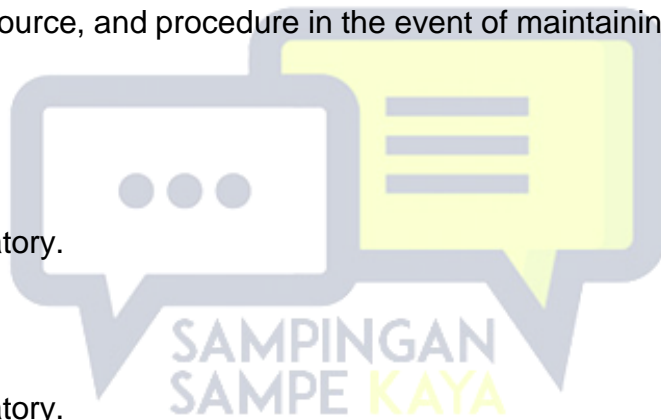
Self-explanatory.

**Article 69**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 70**

Self-explanatory.



**Article 71**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 72**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 73**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 74**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 75**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 76**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 77**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 78**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 79**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 80**

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.



Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Regulation of the BPJPH on PPH Counseling for micro and small Businesses encompasses, among others, training of counsel, counseling mechanism, as well as data administration and registration of counsel.

### **Article 81**

Paragraph (1)

Micro and small Businesses which are not charged with fees are based on criteria and priority which are addressed under Regulation of the Body.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

### **Article 82**

Self-explanatory.

### **Article 83**

Self-explanatory.

### **Article 84**

Self-explanatory.

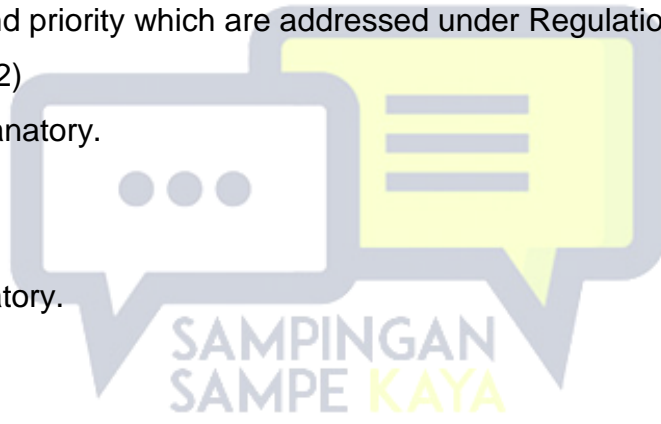
### **Article 85**

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.





Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

BPJPH is public service body, thus in determining service tariff, it should be performed in accordance with provisions under laws and regulations. Determination of halal-certification fees for component of audit and/or testing fees which is performed by LPH is based on dynamic on development of JPH and complexity of audit and/or testing.

Minister who organizes governmental affairs within the sector of finance may delegate determination of component of audit and/or testing fees which is performed by LPH to BPJPH.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

## Article 86

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Letter f

“Other valid and non-binding sources” refer to, among others, corporate social responsibility of company or enterprise, *zakat* channel, *infaq*, and donation, or philanthropy schemes.



**Article 87**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 88**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 89**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 90**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 91**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 92**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 93**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 94**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 95**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 96**

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.



Paragraph (2)

“Related party” refers to, among others, LPH, public accountant, survey agency, or civil society organization which operates within the sector of consumer protection.

**Article 97**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 98**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 99**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 100**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 101**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 102**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 103**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 104**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 105**

Self-explanatory.



**Article 106**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 107**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 108**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 109**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 110**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 111**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 112**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 113**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 114**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 115**

Self-explanatory.



**Article 116**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 117**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 118**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 119**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 120**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 121**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 122**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 123**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 124**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 125**

Self-explanatory.



**Article 126**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 127**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 128**

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

“Harmonized system codes” or *kode sistem harmonisasi* refers to numeric language for classification of Product or ingredient of Product as international standard for reporting of goods at customs and excise and related institution.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

**Article 129**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 130**

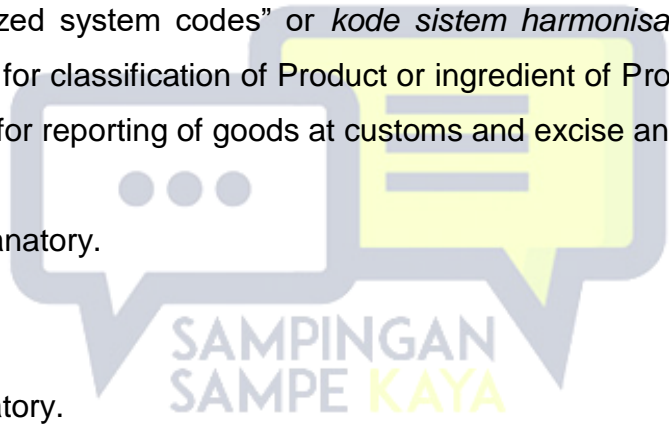
Self-explanatory.

**Article 131**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 132**

Self-explanatory.



### **Article 133**

Self-explanatory.

### **Article 134**

Self-explanatory.

### **Article 135**

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

“Services” refer to any service and showcasing of work in the forms of work or outcome of work which is reached, that is provided by one party to another party in the society to be utilized by consumer of Businesses.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

“Food” encompasses processed food, food additive, and auxiliary ingredient.

Letter b

“Beverage” encompasses processed food, food additive, and auxiliary ingredient.

Letter c

“Drug” encompasses traditional medicine, health supplement, and quasi-drug.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Letter f

Self-explanatory.

Letter g

Self-explanatory.

Letter h

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

**Article 136**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 137**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 138**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 139**

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

“Slaughtering service” refers to, for instance, animal slaughtering house or poultry slaughtering house, and its equivalent.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.





**Article 140**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 141**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 142**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 143**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 144**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 145**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 146**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 147**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 148**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 149**

Self-explanatory.



**Article 150**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 151**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 152**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 153**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 154**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 155**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 156**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 157**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 158**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 159**

Self-explanatory.



**Article 160**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 161**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 162**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 163**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 164**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 165**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 166**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 167**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 168**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 169**

Self-explanatory.



**Article 170**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 171**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 172**

Self-explanatory.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 6651

