



NEW CHALLENGES FACED BY

Halal Certification Bodies

Base on Law 33. 2014

**(ACCREDITATION, DEVELOPMENT,
COOPERATION, INNOVATION AND RESEARCH)**

Prof. Ir. Sukoso M.Sc.,. Ph.D

(+62) 813 3396 5392

E-mail: bpjph@kemenag.go.id



Halal and Haram

- * In Islam, all things are allowed (halal) to be consumed except those specifically mentioned as prohibited (haram) are used (refer to the Qur'an, Hadith, Ijma' and Qiyas)
- * Halal in unity "HALALAN THOYYIBAN" (Hygiene, Healthy & Wholesome)

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ كُلُوا مِمَّا فِي الْأَرْضِ حَلَالًا طَيِّبًا وَلَا تَتَّبِعُوا خُطْوَاتِ
الشَّيْطَانِ إِنَّهُ لَكُمْ عَدُوٌّ مُبِينٌ ﴿١٦٨﴾

"O mankind, eat from whatever is on earth [that is] lawful and good and do not follow the footsteps of Satan. Indeed, he is to you a clear enemy." (QS. Al-Baqarah : 168)

- Halal should be clean, pure and made in accordance with the provisions of Islamic law, including forbidden are pork and its derivatives, blood and its derivatives, animals slaughtered without mentioning the name of Allah, carcasses, wild animals, and khamr.

INDONESIA CONCERN IN HALAL



1. HALAL BY HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE BODY (HPAB) = BADAN PENYELENGGARA JAMINAN PRODUK HALAL (BPJPH).....LAW NUMBER 33, 2014
2. THOYYIBAH BY INDONESIA FOOD DRUG ADMINISTRATION (IFDA) = BADAN PENGAWASAN OBAT DAN MAKANAN (B-POM)....LAW NUMBER 26, 2017
3. SYARIAH FINANCE BY NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF SYARIAH FINANCE = KOMITE NASIONAL KEUANGAN SYARIAH (KNKS).....LAW NUMBER 21, 2008

History of Halal Certification in Indonesia



- 1988, Prof. Dr. Tri Susanto, M.App.Sc (University of Brawijaya) found derivate products from pig such as gelatin, lard in food and beverages.
- National problem, 20-30% sale product decreased.
- Indonesia Ulama Council (Majelis Ulama Indonesia/MUI) solve the problem by established Institute for halal food and drugs/LPPOM-MUI)-1989.
- Halal certification become Voluntary.
- 2001, Ajinomoto Scandal.
- 2014, 17th October, Law Number 33, Concerning Halal Product Assurance
- 2019, 17 Oct, Mandatory for Halal Certification (Article 4)



Why Halal by Government




- ✓ The mandate to assure the freedom of every citizen to embrace their own religion and to worship according to their religion and belief base on Indonesia constitution of 1945.
- ✓ Base on history of halalness as potential issue.
- ✓ Guaranteed of its halalness.
- ✓ Increasing public interest in halal products.
- ✓ Big Market : Big moslem population Indonesia (85% is moslem : 213 million (Total : 250 million))

The Authority of Halal Product Assurance Body (HPAB)/BPJPH article 6



- a. Formulating and establish of Halal Product Assurance (HPA) policy;
- b. Stipulate norms, standard, procedure, and criteria of HPA;
- c. Issue and revoke Halal Certificate and Halal Label on product;
- d. Perform registration of Halal certificate of foreign products;
- e. Socialize, educate, and publicize Halal Products;
- f. Perform accreditation of Halan Inspection Agency (HIA);
- g. Perform accreditation of HIA;
- h. control of HPA;
- i. develop Halal Auditor (HA); and
- j. collaborate with domestic and foreign institutions in organizing HAS.



Product and Material article. 1.

- Product are goods and/or services that are related to food, beverage, drug, cosmetic, chemicals product, biological product, genetically engineered product, as well as consumer good that are worn, used, or utilized by the public.
- Halal product is the product that has been declared halal lawful according to Islamic shariah.
- Halal Product Process (HPP) is a series of activity to assure the halalness of the product including material procurement, process, storage, package, distribution, sales and presentation Of the product
- Material is Ingredients used to produce or manufacture the product.

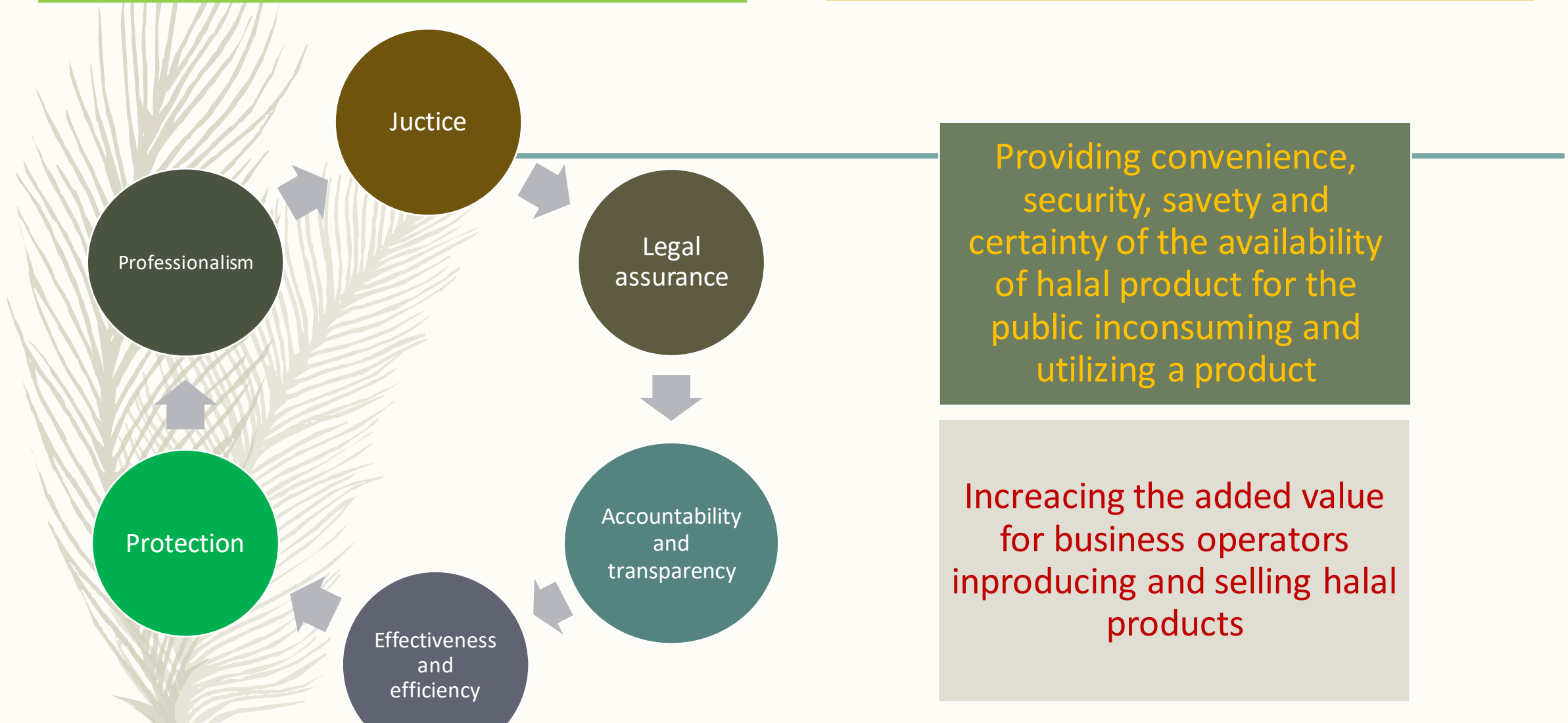
Product



- Goods and Services
- Goods : food and beverage, drug, cosmetic, chemical product, biological product, genetically engineered product, as well as consumer goods that are worn, used or utilized by the public.
- Services is any activities in relation with production of goods activity (Supply chain) such as transportation, processing, warehousing.
- Halal Tourism/Destination, Halal Hospital, Halal Hotel/Spa, Halal Restaurant, etc.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HAS BASED ON

HAS IS ORGANIZED WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF



Halal Product Assurance Body (HPAB)/Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal (BPJPH)

- Indonesia Gov. is responsible in organizing HPAB/BPJPH**
- The Organizing of HPAB/BPJPH is performed by the Ministry Of Religious Affair (MORA), Formally declared in 13th Oct 2017**
- HPAB/BPJPH is formed which is positioned under and responsible to the MORA**

HPAB/BPJPH STRUCTURE



Head of HPSB/BPJPH

Prof. Ir. SUKOSO.MSc.Ph.D

**Secretary
Department**

ABDURRAHMAN

**Registration and
Certification**

SITI AMINAH

**Guidance and
Supervision**

AMRI SIREGAR

**Cooperation
and Standard**

NIFASRI

Planning and IT

Organization, Staffing, and Law

Financial

Halal Registration

Halal Certification

Verification

Guidance for Halal
Auditor and
Stakeholder

Supervision on Halal
Product

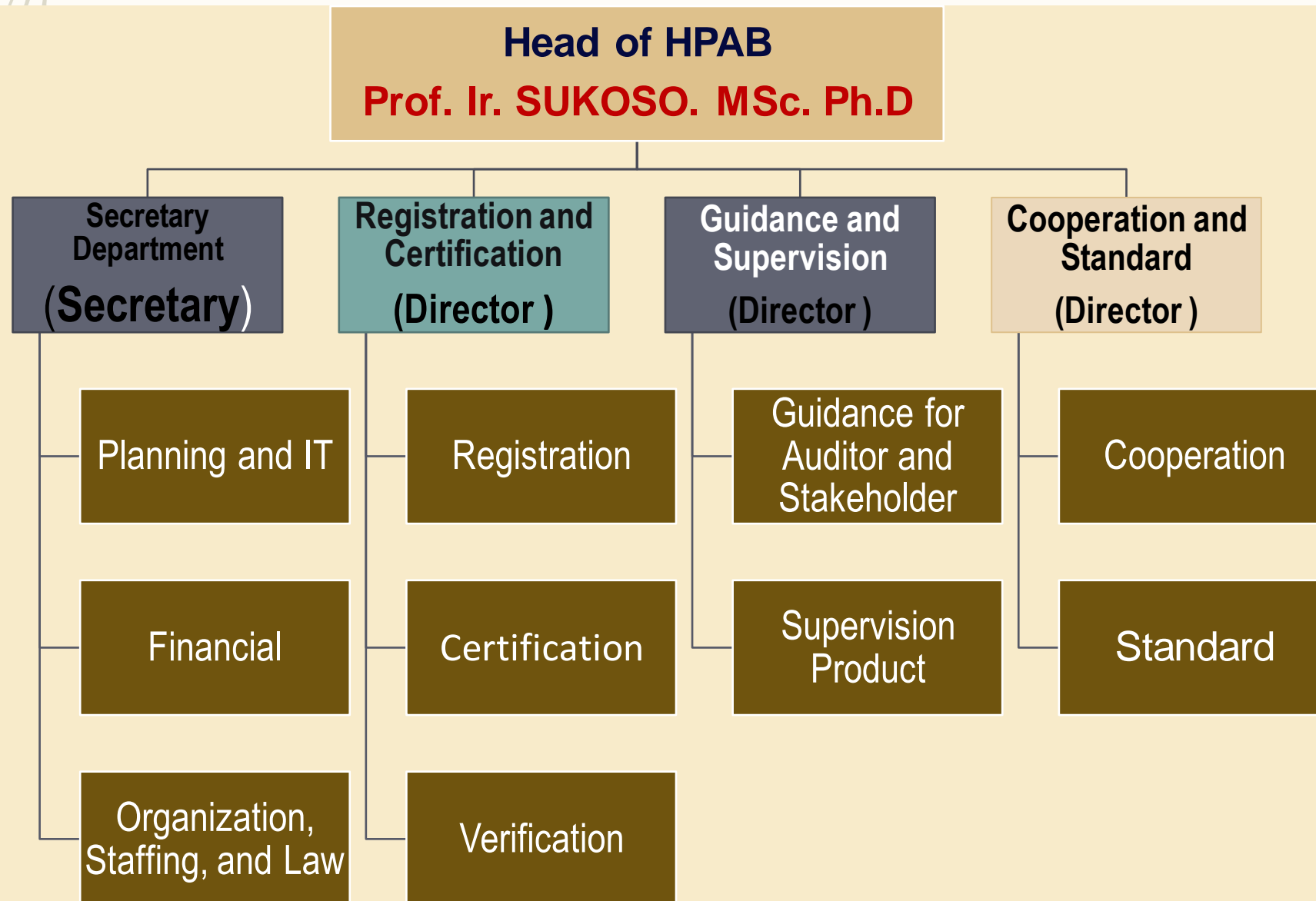
Cooperation

Standard

BADAN PENYELENGGARA JAMINAN PRODUK HALAL/BPJPH

bpjph@kemenag.go.id

Ministry Religion Affair (MORA) Nomor 42, 2016, Concerning Organization Sturcture of HPAB



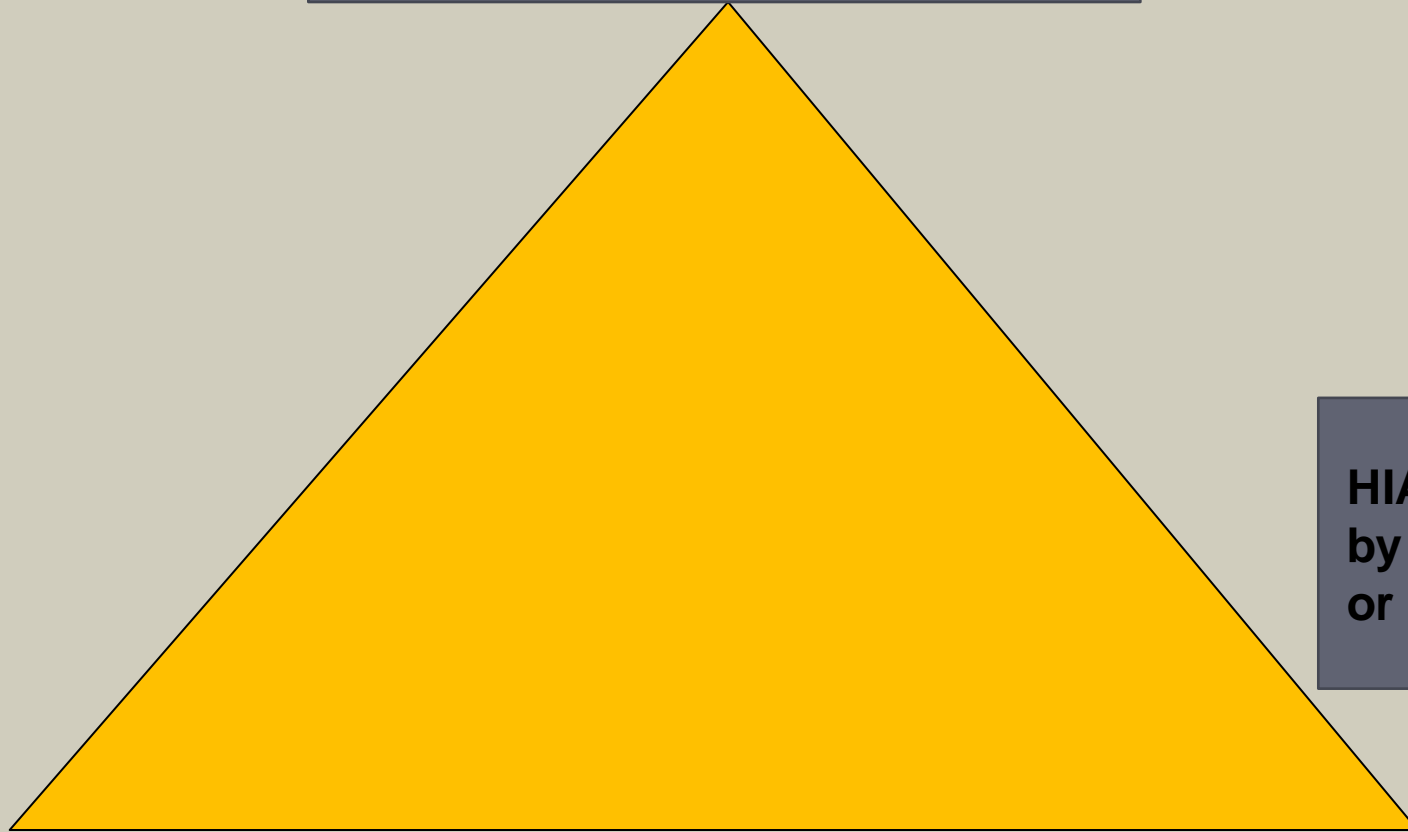
NEW ERA OF HALAL CERTIFICATION PROCESS

HPAB/BPJPH (MORA)

**HIA can be performed
by gov. inst, University
or Islamic NGO**

MUI

HIA/LPH




Halal Inspection Agency (HIA)/Lembaga Pemeriksa Halal (LPH)

- The Government and/or the public/Islamic NGO may establish HIA
- HIA as intended in paragraph (1) has the same opportunity in helping HPAB to examine and /or testing the halalness of a product
- Testing can be done by Laboratory ISO 17025
- HIA is the Legal Office of Halal Auditor

Halal Auditor (article 14)

- Indonesian citizen
- Muslim
- A minimum education of bachelor degree in food , chemistry, biochemistry, industrial engineering, biology or medicine;
- Understanding and having broad insight regarding product halalness according to islamic syariah.
- Prioritizing the people's interests on top of private and/or group interest.
- Obtain certificate from MUI



HALAL QUALITY CONTROLLER (HQC)/HALAL SUPERVISOR (HS)/PENYELIA HALAL)

Article 24.c and article 28.

Function / Activity:

- Supervising of Halal Process Production (HPP) in the company
- Deciding corrective and preventive action
- Coordinating with Halal Product Processors (HPP)
- Assisting HIA/HEA during the examination

REQUIREMENT OF HQC/HC

A. MUSLIM

B. HAS A BROAD INSIGHT AND UNDERSTAND SHARIAH CONCERNING HALALNESS.

HALAL CENTER

- is the legal office of Halal Supervisor

Halal Auditor Duty (article 15)

- Examining and assessing the material used.
- Examining and assessing the product manufacturing process.
- Examining and assessing the slaughtering system.
- Inspecting the Product location.
- Inspecting the equipment, production room, and storage.
- Examining the product distribution and presentation.
- Examining the halal assurance system of Business operator.
- Reporting examination and/or testing result to LPH



PRODUCT

food

beverage

Genetically
engineered
product

Biological
product

Product are
goods and/or
services that
are related to
:

medicine

Chemical
product

cosmetic

HALAL PRODUCT

Product that has
been declared halal
lawfil acording to
Islamic sharia

BADAN PENYELENGGARA JAMINAN PRODUK HALAL

bpjph@kemenag.go.id

Procedure to Obtain Halal Certificate



Source: Article 29 Law Number 33 Year 2014 About HAS



In case the halal fatwa assembly determined the product being applied for the business operator as halal, HPAB/BPJPH shall issue the halal certificate



In case the Halal Fatwa Assembly declared that the product not halal, HPAB/BPJPH returns the halal certificate application to the business operators along with the reasons.



Issuance of halal certificate must be published by HPAB/BPJPH

Halal Certification Process



Producer / Big Company:
- HALAL Quality Controller

**MUI
(FATWA)**

30 days

**Organizing Body of Halal
Assurance System (OBOHAS)
(5 days)**

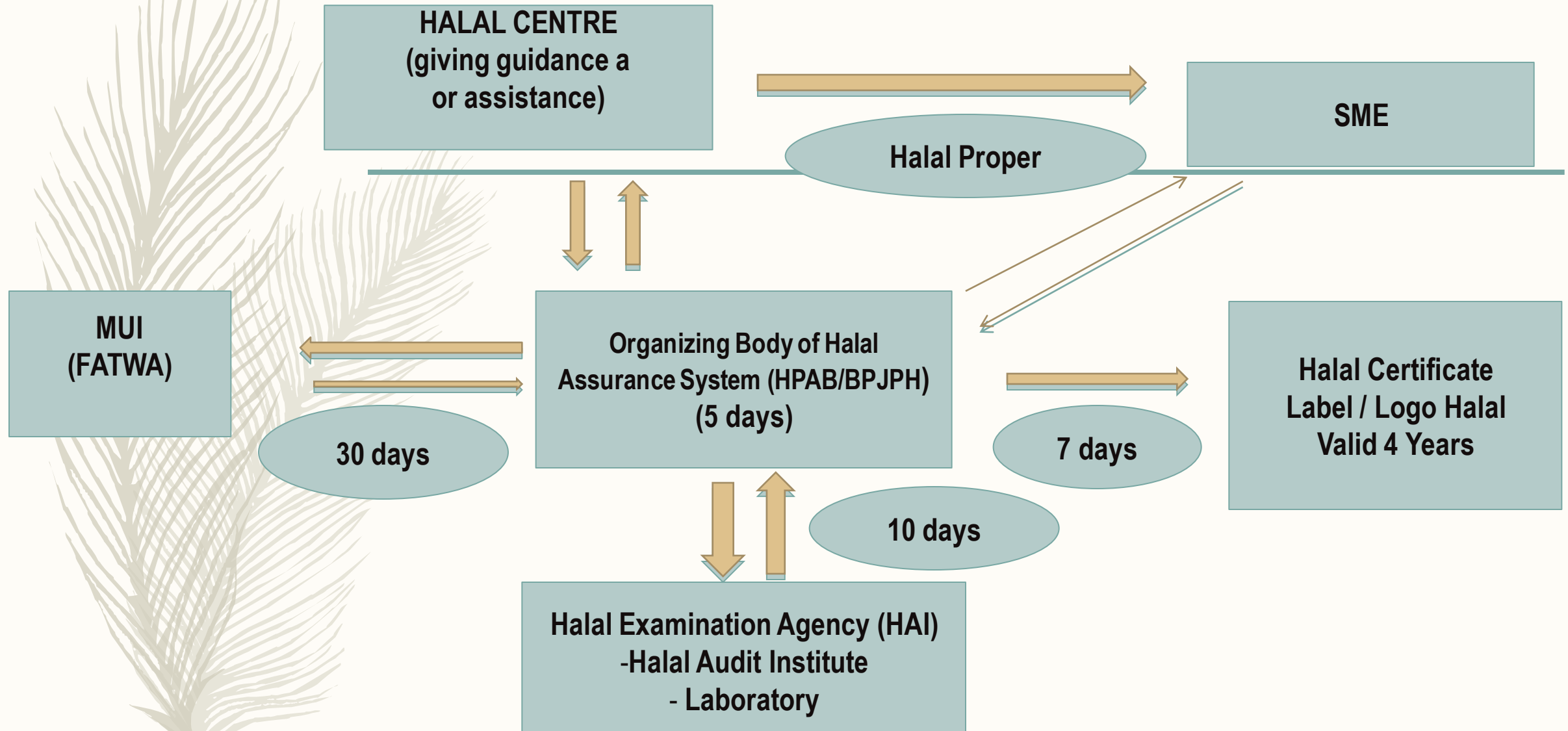
7 days

**Halal Certificate
Label / Logo Halal
Valid 4 Years**

10 days

Halal Examination Agency (HAI) :
- Halal Audit Institute
- Laboratory

Halal Certification Process for SME



TYPE OF COOPERATION

1. INDONESIA GOV. (BPJPH) TO GOVERNMENT AS HCB
2. INDONESIA GOV. (BPJPH) TO NGO RECOGNIZED BY ORIGIN GOVERNMENT
3. INDONESIA GOV. (BPJPH) TO EMBASSY IN JAKARTA
4. INDONESIA GOV. TO ASSOCIATION

1. MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)
2. MUTUAL RECOGNIZING AGREEMENT (MRA)

COOPERATION / INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

(Article 46)

- 1) The government (Indonesia) may perform the international collaboration in Halal Product Assurance according to provision of the Regulation Legislation.**
- 2) International collaboration in Halal Product Assurance as intended in paragraph (1) can take the form of Halal Product Assurance development, Conformity Assessment, and/or recognition of Halal Certificate.**
- 3) Further provision regarding Halal Product Assurance collaboration as intended in paragraph (2) is regulated or based on Government Regulation**

COOPERATION/ INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

(Article 47)

- 1). Foreign Halal Product that is imported in to Indonesia must be comply with provisions as regulated in this law**
- 2). Halal Product as intended in paragrah (1) do not require Halal Certificate application as long as the Halal Certificate issued by Foreign Halal Agency has perform collaboration of recognition as intended in article 46 paragraph (2)**
- 3). Halal Certificate as intended in paragraph (2) must be registered by HPAB/BPJPH prior to circulation of the Product in Indonesia.**
- 4). Provision regarding the registration procedure as intended in paragraph (3) is regulated in Government Regulation.**

COOPERATION/ INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

(Article 48)

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

Control

Article 49

HPSB/BP-JPH control toward Halal Product Assurance

Article 50

Control of Halal Product Assurance is performed toward:

- a). Halal Inspection Body/Halal Examination Body
- b). Validity period of Halal Certificate
- c). The halalness of product.
- d). Inclusion of Halal Product
- e). Inclusion of non-halal information
- f). Separation of location, place and equipment for processing, storing, packaging, distributing, selling as well as presenting between Halal and No-Halal Product.
- g). Existence of Halal Supervisor; and/or
- h). Other activities related to Halal Product Assurance.

URGENCY OF HALAL CERTIFICATION

Article 4.

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

Article 26

- 1). Business Operator that produce product from material that originate from haram materials as intended in article 18 and 20 excluded from submitting Halal Certificate application.
- 2). Business Operator as intended in paragraph (1) must attach non halal information on the product.



HALAL CERTIFICATION BODY (HCB)

- RECOGNIZING LETTER OF HCB BY THE COUNTRY ORIGIN
- CURRICULUM VITAE OF ORGANIZATION
- ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE
- NAME AND POSITION AND BACK GROUND EDUCATION
- STANDARDS
- ETC



WORLD COMMUNITY TRENDS ON HALAL PRODUCTS



"Muslims are the fastest growing consumer segment in the world. Any company that is not considering how to serve them is missing a significant opportunity to affect both its top and bottom line growth"

Dr. Arancha González

Executive Director International Trade Center

URGENCY OF GLOBAL HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEE



Muslim population in 2030 of 2.2 billion is 26% of the population



Halal has become a global community lifestyle

1

2

3

4

5

5



Halal guarantee is recognized by WTO



Halal products market in Asia-Pacific 62%, Africa 15%, Middle East 20%, Europe-US 3%



Encouraging the growth of Islamic economics

GLOBAL HALAL INDUSTRY



BIG 15 RANK (GIE INDICATOR 2017/2018)

1. Malaysia	146
2. UEA	86
3. Saudi Arabia	67
4. Bahrain	64
5. Oman	56
6. Pakistan	54
7. Qatar	51
8. Kuwait	49
9. Brunei	43
10. Jordan	42
11. Indonesia	42
12. Iran	38
13. Singapore	36
14. Sudan	35
15. Bangladesh	31



Indonesia dropped one rank from the previous year



TOP 10 HALAL FOODS

1. Malaysia
2. UEA
3. Brazil
4. Australia
5. Pakistan
6. Oman
7. Brunei
8. Singapore
9. Sudan
10. Saudi Arabia



TOP 10 HALAL MEDIA & RECREATION

1. UEA
2. Singapore
3. Qatar
4. Malaysia
5. UK
6. Lebanon
7. Germany
8. Oman
9. Bahrain
10. France



TOP 10 SHARIA FINANCIAL

1. Malaysia
2. Bahrain
3. UEA
4. Saudi Arabia
5. Oman
6. Kuwait
7. Pakistan
8. Qatar
9. Iran
- 10. Indonesia**



TOP 10 HALAL TOURISM

1. Malaysia
2. UEA
3. Turkey
- 4. Indonesia**
5. Thailand
6. Saudi Arabia
7. Tunisia
8. Maldives
9. Qatar
10. Jordan



TOP 10 MODEST FASHION

1. UAE
2. Turkey
3. Italy
4. Singapore
5. France
6. China
7. Malaysia
8. India
9. Sri Lanka
10. Morocco



TOP 10 HALAL COSMETICS & PHARMACEUTICALS

1. UEA
2. Singapore
3. Malaysia
4. Egypt
5. Pakistan
6. Jordan
7. Saudi Arabia
- 8. Indonesia**
9. France
10. Oman

Source : Global State Islamic Economy, 2017-18



Wasalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Thank You