



COPY

PRESIDENT
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 33 YEAR 2014

ON

HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering : a. that the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945 gives the mandate to the state to assure the freedom of every citizen to embrace their own religion and to worship according to their religion and belief;

b. that to assure every believer of religion in worshipping and practicing their religious teachings, the state is obligated to provide protection and assurance on the halalness of the product consumed and used by the people;



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- c. that the products circulating among the people have not been all guaranteed of their halalness;
- d. that the current regulation on halalness of a product does not guarantee its legal assurance and needs to be regulated in the provisions of legislation;
- e. that based on the considerations as intended in letter a, letter b, letter c, and letter d, it necessitates the establishment of Law on Halal Product Assurance;

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



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With the Mutual Consent of
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
and
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC INDONESIA

DECIDES:

To Stipulate : THE LAW ON HALAL PRODUCT
ASSURANCE

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Law, what is referred to as:

1. Products are goods and/or services that are related to food, beverage, drug, cosmetic, chemical product, biological product, genetically engineered product, as well as consumer goods that are worn, used, or utilized by the public.



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2. Halal Product is Product that has been declared halal lawfully according to Islamic sharia.
3. Halal Product Process hereinafter abbreviated as PPH is a series of activities to assure the halalness of the Product including material procurement, process, storage, package, distribution, sales, and presentation of the Product.
4. Material is the ingredients used to produce or manufacture the Product.
5. Halal Product Assurance hereinafter abbreviated as JPH is the legal assurance of the halalness of a Product which is been proven by Halal Certificate.
6. Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency hereinafter abbreviated as BPJPH is an agency that is established by the government to organize JPH.
7. Indonesian Ulema Council hereinafter abbreviated as MUI is a deliberation



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forum for Muslim ulema, zu'ama, and Muslim intellectual.

8. Halal Examination Agency hereinafter abbreviated as LPH is an agency which conducts examination and/or testing of the halalness of a Product.
9. Halal Auditor is the person who has been authorized to examine the halalness of a Product.
10. Halal Certificate is the recognition of the halalness of a Product that is issued by BPJPH based on the written halal fatwa (edict) that is issued by MUI.
11. Halal Label is the sign which indicates Product's halalness.
12. Business Operator is any individual or business entity in the form of legal entity or not that organizes business activities in the territory of Indonesia.
13. Halal Supervisor is the person who is responsible for PPH.



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14. Every person is an individual or legal entity.

15. Minister is the Minister who is in charge of governmental tasks in religious affairs.

Article 2

The implementation of JPH is based on:

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

Article 3

JPH is organized for the purpose of:

- a. providing convenience, security, safety, and certainty of the availability of Halal Product to be consumed and utilized by the public; and



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- b. increasing the added value for Business Operators in producing and selling Halal Products.

Article 4

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

CHAPTER II

JPH ORGANIZER

Part One

General

Article 5

- (1) The government is responsible for organizing JPH.
- (2) The organizing of JPH as intended in paragraph (1) is performed by the Minister.
- (3) To implement the organizing of JPH as intended in paragraph (2), BPJPH is



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established under and responsible to
the Minister.

(4) If required, BPJPH may form
representatives in local region.

(5) Provisions regarding the task, function,
and organization structure of BPJPH are
regulated in the Presidential
Regulation.

Part Two

BPJPH

Article 6

In organizing JPH, BPJPH is authorized to:

- a. formulate and stipulate JPH policy;
- b. stipulate the norms, standard, procedure,
and criteria of JPH;
- c. issue and revoke Halal Certificate and
Halal Label on Product;
- d. perform registration of Halal Certificate
on foreign Product;
- e. socialize, educate, and publicize Halal
Product;



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- f. perform accreditation of LPH;
- g. certificate Halal Auditor;
- h. control of JPH;
- i. develop Halal Auditor; and
- j. collaborate with domestic and foreign institutions in organizing JPH.

Article 7

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

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

Article 8

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

Article 9



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

Article 10

(1) The collaboration of BPJPH with MUI as intended in Article 7 letter c is conducted in the form of:

- a. certification of Halal Auditor;
- b. stipulation of the Product halalness;
- and
- c. LPH accreditation.

(2) The stipulation of halal fatwa (edict) as intended in paragraph (1) letter b is issued by MUI in the form of Decree of Halal Product Stipulation.

Article 11

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



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Part Three

Halal Examination Agency

Article 12

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

Article 13

- (1) To establish LPH as intended in Article 12, the following requirements must be fulfilled:
 - a. having its own office and equipment;
 - b. having accreditation from BPJPH;
 - c. having a minimum of 3 (three) Halal Auditors; and
 - d. having a laboratory or cooperation agreement with other institutions which have a laboratory.



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(2) In case LPH as intended in paragraph (1) is established by the public, LPH must be proposed by legal Islamic religious institution.

Article 14

(1) Halal Auditor as intended in Article 13 letter c is appointed and dismissed by LPH.

(2) Appointment of Halal Auditor by LPH as intended in paragraph (1) must fulfill the requirements of:

- a. Indonesian citizen;
- b. Muslim;
- c. a minimum education of Bachelor Degree in food, chemistry, biochemistry, industrial engineering, biology, or medicine;
- d. understanding and having a broad insight regarding product halalness based on Islamic sharia;



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- e. prioritizing the people's interests on top of private and/or group interests; and
- f. obtaining certificate from MUI.

Article 15

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

- a. examining and assessing the materials used;
- b. examining and assessing the Product manufacturing process;
- c. examining and assessing the slaughtering system;
- d. inspecting the Product location;
- e. inspecting the equipment, production room, and storage;
- f. examining the Product distribution and presentation;
- g. examining the halal assurance system of Business Operator; and
- h. reporting the examination and/or testing result to LPH.



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Article 16

Further provision regarding LPH is regulated in the Government Regulation.

CHAPTER III

MATERIAL AND PROCESS OF HALAL PRODUCT

Part One

Material

Article 17

- (1) The material used in PPH consists of raw material, process material, additional material, and auxiliary material.
- (2) Material as intended in paragraph (1) comes from:
- a. animal;
 - b. plant;
 - c. microbe; or
 - d. material that is obtained through chemical, biological, or genetically modified process.



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(3) Material which comes from animal as intended in paragraph (2) letter a is basically halal, except when it is haram according to sharia.

Article 18

(1) The material which comes from forbidden animal as intended in Article 17 Paragraph (3) includes:

- a) Corpse;
- b) Blood;
- c) Pork; and/or
- d) Animal that is slaughtered not in accordance with sharia.

(2) Material which comes from forbidden animal other than as intended in paragraph (2) shall be determined by the Minister based on MUI fatwa.

Article 19

(1) Animal that is used as Product material must be slaughtered according to sharia and meet the principles of animal



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welfare as well as public veterinary health.

- (2) Guidance of slaughter as intended in paragraph (1) is implemented according to provisions of the regulating legislations.

Article 20

- (1) Material which comes from plant as intended in Article 17 paragraph (2) letter b is halal, except those which intoxicate and/or endanger the health of the people that consume it.
- (2) Material which comes from microbe and material which are obtained from chemical, biological, or genetically engineered process as intended in Article 17 paragraph (2) letter c and letter d is haram (forbidden) if the planting process and/or manufacture is mixed, containing, and/or contaminated with haram material.



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(3) Haram material as intended in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) is determined by the Minister based on MUI fatwa.

Part Two

Halal Product Process

Article 21

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



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Article 22

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

CHAPTER IV

BUSINESS OPERATOR

Article 23

- Business Operators have the right to obtain:
- a. information, education, and socialization regarding JPH system;
 - b. encouragement in producing Halal Product; and



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- c. service to achieve Halal Certificate expediently, efficiently, affordable, and non-discriminative.

Article 24

Business Operators that submit application of Halal Certificate must:

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

Article 25

Business Operators that obtain Halal Certificate must:

- a. attach the Halal Label on the Product that has obtained Halal Certificate;



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- b. maintain the halalness of the Product that has obtained Halal Certificate;
- c. separate the location, place and equipment for processing, storing, packaging, distributing, selling, and presenting Halal Product from non-halal Product;
- d. renew the Halal Certificate if the validity period of the Halal Certificate has expired; and
- e. report the change of Material Composition to BPJPH.

Article 26

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



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Article 27

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



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Article 28

- (1) Halal Supervisor as intended in Article 24 letter c has the tasks of:
 - a. supervising PPH at the company;
 - b. deciding corrective and preventive actions;
 - c. coordinating PPH; and
 - d. assisting LPH Halal Auditor during examination.
- (2) Halal Supervisor must fulfill the requirements:
 - a. Muslim; and
 - b. has a broad insight and understands sharia concerning halalness.
- (3) Halal Supervisor is appointed by the head of the company and reported to BPJPH.
- (4) Further provision regarding Halal Supervisor is regulated in the Ministerial Regulation.



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CHAPTER V

PROCEDURE TO OBTAIN HALAL CERTIFICATE

Part One

Submission of Application

Article 29

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



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Part Two

Determination of LPH

Article 30

- (1) BPJPH appoints LPH to perform examination and/or testing of a Product halalness.
- (2) Appointment of LPH as intended in paragraph (1) is performed within the maximum of 5 (five) working days starting when the application document as intended in Article 29 paragraph (2) is declared complete.
- (3) Further provision regarding appointment procedure of LPH is regulated in the Ministerial Regulation.

Part Three

Examination and Testing

Article 31

- (1) Examination and/or testing of a Product halalness as intended in Article 30



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paragraph (1) is performed by the Halal Auditor.

(2) Examination of the Product is performed on business location during the production process.

(3) In case during the Product examination as intended in paragraph (1) there is a Material in which the Halalness is doubtful, laboratory testing shall be conducted.

(4) In performing the examination on the business location as intended in paragraph (2), the Business Operators must provide information to the Halal Auditor.

Article 32

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

(2) BPJPH submits the examination and/or testing result of the Products



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halalness to MUI to obtain
determination of Product Halalness.

Part Four

Determination of Product Halalness

Article 33

- (1) **Determination** of Product Halalness is conducted by MUI.
- (2) **Determination** of Product Halalness as intended in paragraph (1) is performed in Halal Fatwa Assembly.
- (3) MUI Halal Fatwa Assembly as intended in paragraph (2) involves experts, elements of the ministries/institutions, and/or related agencies.
- (4) Halal Fatwa Assembly as intended in paragraph (3) decides the Product Halalness in a maximum of 30 (thirty) working days since MUI receives the examination and/or testing results of the Product from BPJPH.



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- (5) Decree of the Determination of Product Halalness as intended in paragraph (4) is signed by MUI.
- (6) Decree of the Determination of Product Halalness as intended in paragraph (5) is submitted to BPJPH as the basis for issuing the Halal Certificate.

Part Five

Issuance of Halal Certificate

Article 34

- (1) In case the Halal Fatwa Assembly as intended in Article 33 paragraph (2) determines halalness for the Product being applied for by the Business Operator, BPJPH shall issue the Halal Certificate.
- (2) In case the Halal Fatwa Assembly as intended in Article 33 paragraph (2) declares the Product not halal, BPJPH returns the Halal Certificate application to the Business Operators along with the reasons.



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Article 35

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

Article 36

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

Part Six

Halal Label

Article 37

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

Article 38

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



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

Article 39

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

Article 40

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

Article 41

- (1) Business Operators that include Halal Label which is not in accordance with the provisions as intended in Article 38 and Article 39 is subject to administrative sanction in the form of:
- a. verbal warning;
 - b. written warning; or
 - c. revocation of Halal Certificate.



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(2) Provision regarding imposition procedure of administrative sanction is regulated in the Ministerial Regulation.

Part Seven

Renewal of Halal Certificate

Article 42

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

Article 43

Every person involved in organizing JPH process must maintain the secrecy of the



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formula included in the information that is submitted by Business Operators.

Part Eight

Financing

Article 44

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

Article 45

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



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CHAPTER VI

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

Article 46

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

Article 47

- (1) Foreign Halal Product that is imported into Indonesia must comply with provision as regulated in this Law.
- (2) Halal Products as intended in paragraph (1) do not require Halal Certificate application as long as the Halal



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Certificate is issued by foreign halal agency that has performed collaboration of recognition as intended in Article 46 paragraph (2).

(3) Halal Certificate as intended in paragraph (2) must be registered by BPJPH prior to circulation of the Product in Indonesia.

(4) Provision regarding the registration procedure as intended in paragraph (3) is regulated in Government Regulation.

Article 48

(1) Business Operators that do not register as intended in Article 47 paragraph (3) is subject to administrative sanction in the form of withdrawal of goods from circulation.

(2) Provision regarding imposition procedure of administrative sanction is regulated in the Ministerial Regulation.



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CHAPTER VII

CONTROL

Article 49

BPJPH performs control toward JPH.

Article 50

Control of JPH is performed toward:

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

Article 51

- (1) BPJPH and related ministries and/or institutions that have the authority to



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control JPH may perform control independently or in collaboration.

(2) Control of JPH with the related ministries and/or institutions as intended in paragraph (1) is conducted according to provision of the Regulating legislations.

Article 52

Further provision regarding control is regulated in Government Regulation

CHAPTER VIII

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Article 53

(1) The public can participate in organizing JPH.

(2) Public participation as intended in paragraph (1) can be:

a. socializing JPH; and

b. supervising Products and Halal Products that are circulating.



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

Article 54

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

Article 55

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

CHAPTER IX

PENAL PROVISION

Article 56

Business Operators that do not maintain the halalness of Products that have obtained Halal Certificate as intended in Article 25 letter b is punishable with imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five)



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years or a maximum fine of
Rp2.000.000.000,00 (two billion rupiah).

Article 57

Every person involved in organizing JPH process that does not maintain the secrecy of the formula included in the information that is submitted by Business Operators as intended in Article 43 is punishable with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of Rp2.000.000.000,00 (two billion rupiah).

CHAPTER X

TRANSITORY PROVISION

Article 58

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



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Article 59

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

Article 60

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

Article 61

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

Article 62

Halal Auditors that have existed prior to the enactment of this Law are recognized as Halal Auditor and must comply with the



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provisions in Article 15 within a maximum period of 2 (two) years commencing from the legislation of this Law.

Article 63

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

CHAPTER XI

CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 64

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



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Article 65

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

Article 66

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

Article 67

(1) Obligation of halal certification for Products that circulate and are traded in the territory of Indonesia as intended in Article 4 comes into effect 5 (five) years from the legislation of this Law.

(2) Prior to the obligation of halal certification as intended in paragraph (1) is in effect, the type of Product



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which requires halal certification is regulated in stages.

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

Article 68

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

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

Stipulated in Jakarta

on October 17, 2014

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF INDONESIA,

SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO



PRESIDENT
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Legislated in Jakarta

on October 17, 2014

MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN

RIGHTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF

INDONESIA,

signature

AMIR SYAMSUDIN

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA YEAR 2014 NUMBER 295



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EXPLANATION TO
LAW OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 33 YEAR 2014
ON
HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE

I. GENERAL

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia gives mandates to the state to assure the freedom of each citizen to embrace their own religion and to worship according to their religion and belief.

To assure each believer to worship and perform the teachings of their religion, the state has the obligation to provide protection and assurance on the halalness of the Products that are consumed and used by the public. Assurance regarding Halal Product should be conducted according to the principles of protection, justice, legal assurance, accountability, and transparency, effectiveness and efficiency, as well as professionalism. Thus, the assurance of organizing Halal Product aims to provide convenience, security, safety, and certainty of the availability of Halal Products consumed and used by the



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public and to increase the added value for Business Operators to produce and sell Halal Products.

The objective of Halal Product Assurance becomes important in view of the rapid advancement of science and technology in food, drug, and cosmetic. It significantly affects the shift from the process and utilization of raw material for food, beverage, cosmetic, drug, and other Products which are originally simple and natural into the process and utilization of scientifically engineered raw material. Processing products by using advancement of science and technology enables the mixing between halal and haram both intentionally and unintentionally. Thus, to know the halalness and purity of a Product, it requires a special study of multidisciplinary knowledge; such as knowledge in food, chemistry, biochemistry, industrial technology, and understanding of sharia.

Related to that issue, in reality, there are a lot of Products circulating in the public that have not been assured of their halalness. Meanwhile, various Regulating Legislations related to the regulation of Halal Product have not provide legal assurance for the Muslims. Hence, regulation concerning JPH must be regulated in one comprehensive law covering Product of food, beverage, drug,



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cosmetic, chemical product, biological product, and genetically engineered product in which the element and process are halal to eat, drink, use, or utilize according to sharia.

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

- 1.To provide availability of Halal Product, product materials that are considered and determined to be halal, both material coming from animal raw material, plant raw material, and material obtained through chemical, biological, and genetically engineered process. In addition, Halal Product process is also determine which is a series of activities to assure the halalness of product including processing, storing, packaging, distributing, selling, and presenting of food, beverage, drug, cosmetic, chemical product, biological product, and genetically modified product.
- 2.This Law regulates the right and obligation of Business actors in the certification and labelling process of JPH by providing exemption to Business Operators that produce non-halal Product by obligating them to firmly include non-halal information on the Product packaging or on specific part of the Product that is easy to see, read,



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and not easy to erase, and is an integral part of the product.

3. In order to provide public service, the Government is obligated to organize JPH in which the implementation is performed by BPJPH. In performing its function, authorization, and task, BPJPH collaborates with the related ministries/institutions, MUI, and LPH.
4. Submission of Halal Certificate application is performed by Business Operators to BPJPH to be examined and checked for administrative requirements. Examination at the business location and testing of Products is conducted by the halal inspection agency that has been accredited by MUI, whereas the halalness of Products is determined based on MUI fatwa by considering examination and testing results of the halal inspection agency in the form of Halal Certificate issued by BPJPH.
5. The cost of halal certification is charged to Business Operators based on the business Operators criteria stipulated by law. In order to expedite the implementation of JPH, this Law facilitate micro and small businesses by exempting the cost of halal certification for micro businesses and waivers for small businesses.



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6. In order to assure the implementation and organization of JPH, the government perform control of Products circulating in the community, both Products that have not obtained Halal Certificate and those that have obtained Halal Certificate, and perform socialization regarding JPH to the public.

7. To assure law enforcement for violation of this Law, administrative and criminal sanctions are established.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Self-explanatory

Article 2

Letter a

The term principle of "protection" is that in organizing product halal assurance, JPH aims to protect the Muslim people.

Letter b

The term principle of "justice" is that in organizing product halal assurance, JPH must reflect justice proportionally to every citizen.

Letter c



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The term principle of "legal assurance" is that in organizing halal product assurance, JPH aims to provide legal assurance regarding halalness of a Product that is proven with Halal Certificate.

Letter d

The term principle of "accountability and transparency" is that in every activity and final result of the organization, JPH must be accountable to the public as the state's highest sovereignty holder according to provision of Regulating Legislation.

Letter e

The term principle of "effectiveness and efficiency" is that in organizing halal product assurance, JPH must see appropriate and useful objective and minimize the utilization of resources that are performed expediently, simply and affordably.

Letter f

The term principle of "professionalism" is that in organizing halal product assurance, JPH is conducted by prioritizing expertise based on competency and code of ethics.

Article 3

Self-explanatory



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Article 4

Self-explanatory

Article 5

Self-explanatory

Article 6

Self-explanatory

Article 7

Letter a

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

Letter b

Self-explanatory

Letter c

Self-explanatory

Article 8

The Forms of Collaboration between BPJPH with the ministry that organizes government affairs in industry are regulating, fostering and controlling industries



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related to the use of raw materials and additional materials in manufacturing Halal Products.

The forms of Collaboration between BPJPH with the ministry that organizes government affairs in trade are coaching Business Operators and the public, controlling the circulation of Halal Product in the market, and expanding market access.

The forms of Collaboration between BPJPH with the ministry that organizes government affairs in health are determining production and distribution of drug, including vaccine, traditional medicine, cosmetic, health equipment, household medical supplies, food, and beverage.

The forms of collaboration between BPJPH and the ministry that organizes government affairs in agriculture re determining requirements of animal/poultry slaughter house and animal/poultry slaughter unit, animal/poultry slaughter guide and handling of animal meat and its derivative, veterinary control certification guidelines of food of animal origin business unit, and quality assurance system and agricultural food safety.



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The forms of collaboration between BPJPH with the government institution that organizes government affairs in standardization and accreditation are requirement of examination, testing, auditor, inspection agency, and certification agency in the JPH system according to the established standard.

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

Article 9

Self-explanatory

Article 10

Self-explanatory

Article 11

Self-explanatory

Article 12

Paragraph (1)

LPH can be established by government, ministries and/or institutions, and state universities.

Paragraph (2)



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Self-explanatory

Article 13

Self-explanatory

Article 14

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Article 15

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Article 16

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Article 22

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Article 23



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Self-explanatory

Article 24

Self-explanatory

Article 25

Self-explanatory

Article 26

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (2)

The term principle of "information it is not lawful"
is the statement "it is not lawful" which cannot be
separated from the products. The Information can be
a picture, a sign, and/or writing

Article 27

Self-explanatory

Article 28

Self-explanatory

Article 29

Self-explanatory

Article 30

Self-explanatory

Article 31

Self-explanatory



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Article 32

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Article 33

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Article 34

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Article 40

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Article 41

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Article 42

Self-explanatory



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Article 43

Self-explanatory

Article 44

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (2)

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

The term "other party," among others, are government through State Budget, regional government through Regional State Budget, company, social institution, religious institution, association, and community.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory

Article 45

Self-explanatory

Article 46

Self-explanatory

Article 47

Self-explanatory

Article 48

Self-explanatory



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Article 49

Self-explanatory

Article 50

Self-explanatory

Article 51

Self-explanatory

Article 52

Self-explanatory

Article 53

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Self-explanatory

Letter b

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

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory

Article 54



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Self-explanatory

Article 55

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Article 56

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Article 64

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Article 65



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Article 66

Self-explanatory

Article 67

Self-explanatory

Article 68

Self-explanatory

SUPPLEMENT NUMBER 5604 TO OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF
INDONESIA