



HALAL INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, CHENNAI

HIPL - Halal
Certification
Scheme

DOC. HIPL-CD-HS-05

ISSUE 01

REVISION 00

01 APRIL 2026



HALAL INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, CHENNAI

Halal Certification Scheme for BPJPH.

Product Categories (CI, CII, CIII, CIV – Food and Beverage, K – Chemical, Drug and Cosmetics)

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without prior written information.

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Introduction

This document explains the rules, responsibilities, and procedures for the implementation of the Halal Certification Scheme. This scheme applies to BPJPH Indonesia Halal Standard certification for food, beverage, drug, chemical, and cosmetic products. Compliance with this scheme, as implemented by Halal India, allows the certificate holder to use the Halal India standard mark, provided they have fulfilled the general requirements, relevant standards, guidelines, and product-specific Halal regulations as per BPJPH Indonesia.

1. Scope

This scheme applies to the manufacturing, processing, importing, trading, and production of food and beverage products from any Halal source. This includes perishable animal products, perishable plant products, mixed animal and plant products, and ambient-stable products, as well as chemicals, bio-chemicals, drugs, pharmaceutical products, cosmetics, and personal care items

As per the Indonesian regulation certain products and its types were mandatory to halal certified products as its claim halal as per Ministerial Decree Of The Religious Affairs Of The Republic Of Indonesia Number 748 Of 202.

The types of products are classified according to their own special features, taking into account the composition of the constituent ingredients and/or the production process, which include:

- a. food;
- b. beverages;
- c. medicines;
- d. cosmetics;
- e. chemical products;
- f. biological products;



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- g. genetically modified products;
- h. goods;
- i. slaughtering services;
- j. processing services;
- k. storage services;
- l. packaging services;
- m. distribution services;
- n. trading services; and
- o. presentation services.

In accordance with the approved and accredited scope of BPJPH, HIPL has categorized the Halal products included under this scheme. These categories are listed in the table below

Category	Subcategory	Category Details	Examples of Sectors
C	CI	Processing of perishable animal products	Processing and packaging including fish, fish products, seafood, meat, eggs and dairy requiring chilled or frozen temperature control. Processing of pet food from animal products only..
	CII	Processing of perishable plant based products	Processing and packaging including fruits and fresh juices, vegetables, grains, nuts, pulses, frozen water-based products, plant based meat and dairy substitutes. Processing pet food from plant products only.



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	CIII	Processing of perishable animal and plant Products (mixed products)	Processing and packaging including pizza, lasagne, sandwiches, dumplings and ready to eat meals. Includes off-site catering kitchens. Includes products of industrial kitchens not offered for immediate consumption. Processing perishable pet food from mixed products
	CIV	Processing of ambient stable products	Processing and packaging of products stored and sold at ambient temperature including canned foods, biscuits, snacks, oil, drinking water, beverages, pasta, flour, sugar and food-grade salt. Processing ambient stable pet food.
K	K	Production of (Bio) Chemicals	Production of food and feed additives, vitamins, minerals, bio-cultures, flavorings, enzymes and processing aids Pesticides, drugs, fertilizers, cleaning agents
	K	Manufacturing of Cosmetics and Cosmetic Ingredients	All types of cosmetic and Personal Care products

Additional Provisions for Halal Food & Beverage Provision with Processing (per BPJPH Decree No. 78 of 2023)

a. Business-type classification: this scheme additionally recognises the following types of food-and-beverage provision with processing as defined by BPJPH — restaurant (conventional, fast-food or franchise); canteen/cafeteria; diner (rumah makan); food stall; food tent; and catering/catering services. Catering services are further classified by scale as micro (up to 750 portions/day), small (above 750 portions/day or serving the general public), and large (serving international public transport/aircraft), plus any other food-and-beverage provision with processing not otherwise listed.

b. Certification pathway: Micro and Small Business Actors may obtain Halal certification through the Self-Declare Path, by fulfilling the SJPH Criteria, completing PPH-companion assistance, and issuing a Halal Statement; this path is not available to Medium and Large



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Business Actors, who must apply through the Regular Path (full SJPH Manual, LPH inspection/testing, and MUI/Halal Product Fatwa Committee determination). Micro and Small Business Actors with sufficient resources may also elect the Regular Path.

c. Multi-unit operators: where a Business Actor operates more than one kitchen, warehouse, branch or outlet, materials, the Halal Product Process (PPH) and SJPH implementation shall be identical across all business units (old and new), and any change to materials or PPH in any unit shall be reported to BPJPH.

d. Franchise-specific requirements: the Franchise Agreement shall expressly incorporate SJPH commitment-and-responsibility obligations; a franchisee that fails to meet the SJPH Criteria has no right to use the franchisor's Halal Certificate or Halal Label; the applicability of the Halal Certificate to a franchise unit is tied to the term of the Franchise Agreement; and an uncertified franchisor must apply jointly with its franchisee(s) for a Halal Certificate.

e. Post-certification obligations specific to this product type: certificate holders shall display the Halal Label, maintain the halal status of products, keep halal and non-halal locations, equipment and processes (slaughtering, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sale and presentation) separated, renew the Halal Certificate upon any change in ingredient composition and/or PPH, and report such changes to BPJPH.

Reference Standards

This scheme is developed with reference to, and shall be read together with, the following regulations and standards:

1. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 33 Year 2014 on Halal Product Assurance.
2. Decree of the Head of BPJPH Number 20 Year 2023 on Criteria for the Halal Product Assurance System.
3. Decree of the Head of BPJPH (Kepkaban) Number 77 Year 2023 on Ruminant and Poultry Slaughtering.
4. Decree of the Head of BPJPH (Kepkaban) Number 78 Year 2023 on Halal Food and Beverage with Processing Certification Guidelines.
5. Ministerial Decree (KMA) Number 748 Year 2021 on Types of Mandatory Halal-Certified Products.
6. Decree of the Head of BPJPH (Kepkaban) Number 1360 Year 2021 Concerning Exempted Materials from the Halal Certification Obligation.
7. Decree of the Head of BPJPH (Kepkaban) Number 221 Year 2025 on the Implementation Procedure of Foreign Halal Certificate Registration.



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2. Roles & Responsibilities

2.1 General Responsibilities:

Applicant shall accept the following terms and conditions:

- 2.1.1 The Halal certification process shall commence upon submission of a duly completed application form.
- 2.1.2 The applicant's top management shall clearly understand the BPJPH criteria as per the Decree of the Head of the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency No. 20 of 2021, as well as the requirements stated herein, and shall communicate the same to all levels of staff.
- 2.1.3 The client shall comply with all regulatory requirements issued by the competent authorities in the country or state where the product is manufactured or the service is provided.
- 2.1.4 The client shall comply with the applicable approved Halal standards, along with relevant technical regulations for products, services, or systems.
- 2.1.5 All required documents and records (including any documents or changes requested during or after the certification process) shall be submitted for Halal certification processing.
- 2.1.6 The applicant shall maintain a dedicated Halal documentation file containing up-to-date records of all raw materials along with HIPL approvals. This file shall be readily available during audits.
- 2.1.7 The applicant shall establish an Internal Halal Team consisting of five or more members. This team must be led by a management-appointed leader (preferably the Quality Assurance or Production Manager) and include representatives from all critical activity departments. The team must also include a competent Internal Auditor—ideally a Muslim familiar with Halal and Haram concepts and standard requirements—along with personnel from multidisciplinary backgrounds to ensure continuous adherence to certification criteria. In the case of small business entities, the team may consist of the owner and one or two additional staff members; however, the presence of a mandatory Halal Supervisor (a Muslim person) is required
- 2.1.8 The applicant shall appoint a qualified Muslim Halal Supervisor.



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- 2.1.9 The applicant shall ensure that members of the Internal Halal Assurance Team (IHAT), including a Muslim Halal Supervisor, have undergone comprehensive training on BPJPH standards from a BPJPH-approved institute.
- 2.1.10 Products certified by Halal India shall be manufactured, supplied, or traded by the applicant and shall comply with all certification requirements, including the provisions of this scheme and applicable standards.
- 2.1.11 The client shall implement effective controls to ensure that all products, services, or systems are Halal and Shariah-compliant. Supporting documentation shall be maintained for inspection and audit purposes.
- 2.1.12 The names of all products submitted for Halal certification shall match the names printed on the packaging labels.
- 2.1.13 Products prohibited by government or regulatory authorities due to outbreaks of infection or other causes, as specified in official resolutions, shall not be supplied.
- 2.1.14 HIPL shall not certify non-Halal products or products bearing names associated with prohibited substances (e.g., ham, bacon, beer, rum) to avoid consumer confusion.
- 2.1.15 To maintain Halal brand integrity, all products marketed under the brand shall hold valid HIPL Halal certification.
- 2.1.16 For applicants producing identical products under a single brand across multiple locations, Halal certification from HIPL shall be obtained for each production facility.
- 2.1.17 Where both Halal and non-Halal versions of the same product exist under the same brand, the following conditions shall apply:
- Facility Isolation: Halal products shall be produced in a dedicated facility.
 - Contamination Control: Strict segregation of Halal and non-Halal materials shall be maintained during storage and transportation.
 - Naming Protocol: Non-Halal meat products shall carry a distinct brand name.
 - Labelling: Non-certified products shall not display the Halal logo.



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2.1.18 Any changes related to manufacturing, supply, trading, or site location shall be communicated to Halal India. Such changes may include technical specifications, brand name, product name, packaging specifications, or any other modifications that may affect the Halal integrity of the product.

2.1.19 If any applied products are outsourced, the original manufacturer shall either be Halal certified or audited and approved by HIPL.

2.1.20 The client shall make all necessary arrangements required by Halal India to conduct evaluation and surveillance, including providing access to all locations, equipment, personnel, subcontractors, documentation, and information.

2.1.21 The client shall comply with all requirements prescribed in the certification scheme regarding the use of conformity marks and product-related information.

2.1.22 The applicant agrees to allow the participation of observers or witnesses from Halal India and/or regulatory or accreditation bodies during certification audits or assessments.

2.1.23 The applicant agrees to participate in Halal India accreditation audits by permitting the use of its facilities or products as witness samples to demonstrate certification procedures

2.1.24 The applicant agrees to allow Halal India to use audit/assessment reports for internal training purposes.

2.1.25 In the case of a slaughterhouse, the following requirements shall apply:

- The slaughterhouse shall be owned by the applicant.
- The facility shall be dedicated exclusively to Halal meat, poultry, and related products throughout the entire supply chain, from slaughtering to transportation.
- Muslim slaughter men trained by a recognized local Islamic organization shall be appointed.
- A Halal Supervisor shall be appointed in the slaughterhouse with a defined reporting structure.

Additional Requirements for Ruminant and Poultry Slaughterhouses (RPH) (per BPJPH

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Decree No. 77 of 2023)

a. Livestock must be alive at the time of slaughter, must meet animal-health standards under applicable law, must not be fed pork or its derivatives or genetically engineered feed containing haram products that alter smell/taste or pose a danger, and any unclean feed elements must be kept minimal and within permissible (sud) levels.

b. The RPH halal management team shall comprise, at minimum, a Halal Supervisor and at least two Halal Slaughterers, each Muslim, of sound mind, and physically and mentally healthy; a trained stunning officer is required wherever stunning is used, and the Halal Supervisor must be able to validate stunning results.

c. Slaughtering knives must be sharp and food-grade, with a blade length of at least 1.5 times the neck width for ruminants and at least 4 times the neck width for poultry; knives must not be made from bone, hoof, horn or teeth/fangs. Halal slaughtering equipment must never be used interchangeably with non-halal slaughtering equipment, with separate facilities for cleaning, maintenance and storage.

d. Pre-slaughter handling: livestock shall be transported in vehicles not used for pigs and in compliance with animal-welfare requirements; origin, weight and type of livestock shall be documented; an authorised officer shall carry out an ante-mortem examination; livestock must not witness the slaughter of other livestock; and knives must not be sharpened near the animal to be slaughtered.

e. Where stunning is used, only electric or non-penetrative mechanical stunning is permitted for ruminants, and only water-bath electrical stunning is permitted for poultry. Stunning must cause only temporary unconsciousness (not death or skull damage, unless penetrative stunning is used and the tool enters the brain), and stunning equipment must be maintained, calibrated and validated in accordance with its operating manual.

f. Slaughter shall be carried out with the intention to slaughter and recitation of the tasmiyah, severing the oesophagus (mari'), trachea (hulqum) and the two blood vessels (wadajain) in a single, swift motion, in accordance with MUI Fatwa No. 12 of 2009. Death must result from the act of slaughter itself, evidenced by cessation of blood flow.

g. Post-slaughter handling shall only proceed after clinical confirmation of death, followed by a post-mortem examination by an authorised officer. Slaughter products that do not meet halal and health requirements shall be separated and excluded from the food chain, and all post-slaughter handling shall be documented.

h. The RPH shall be physically separated from any non-halal slaughtering area or livestock complex, enclosed by a boundary wall/fence of at least 3 metres to prevent the movement of people, equipment and products between halal and non-halal areas, with a separate entry for live animals and exit for carcasses/meat, and dedicated solid and liquid waste-handling facilities.



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i. Packaging, storage and distribution of slaughtered products shall use clean, food-safe, odourless packaging; storage facilities shall be used exclusively for halal slaughtered products; distribution shall use dedicated transport (or third-party transport under a written agreement restricting its use to halal products); and, where applicable, a copy of the Halal Certificate shall be displayed at points of sale.

j. The RPH shall hold a valid, risk-based Business Identification Number (NIB) — or, where established by government, an equivalent establishment decree — together with a Veterinary Control Number (NKV) or NKV guidance certificate as supporting legal documentation.

2.2 Certification Body Responsibilities:

Halal India is responsible for:

2.2.1 Ensuring the completion of the various stages of certification activities such as Document Review, Site-Audit including Reassessment, Certificate Decision, Issuance of certificate, Surveillance and Re-certification.

2.2.2 Maintaining all information and documents according to confidentiality agreement.



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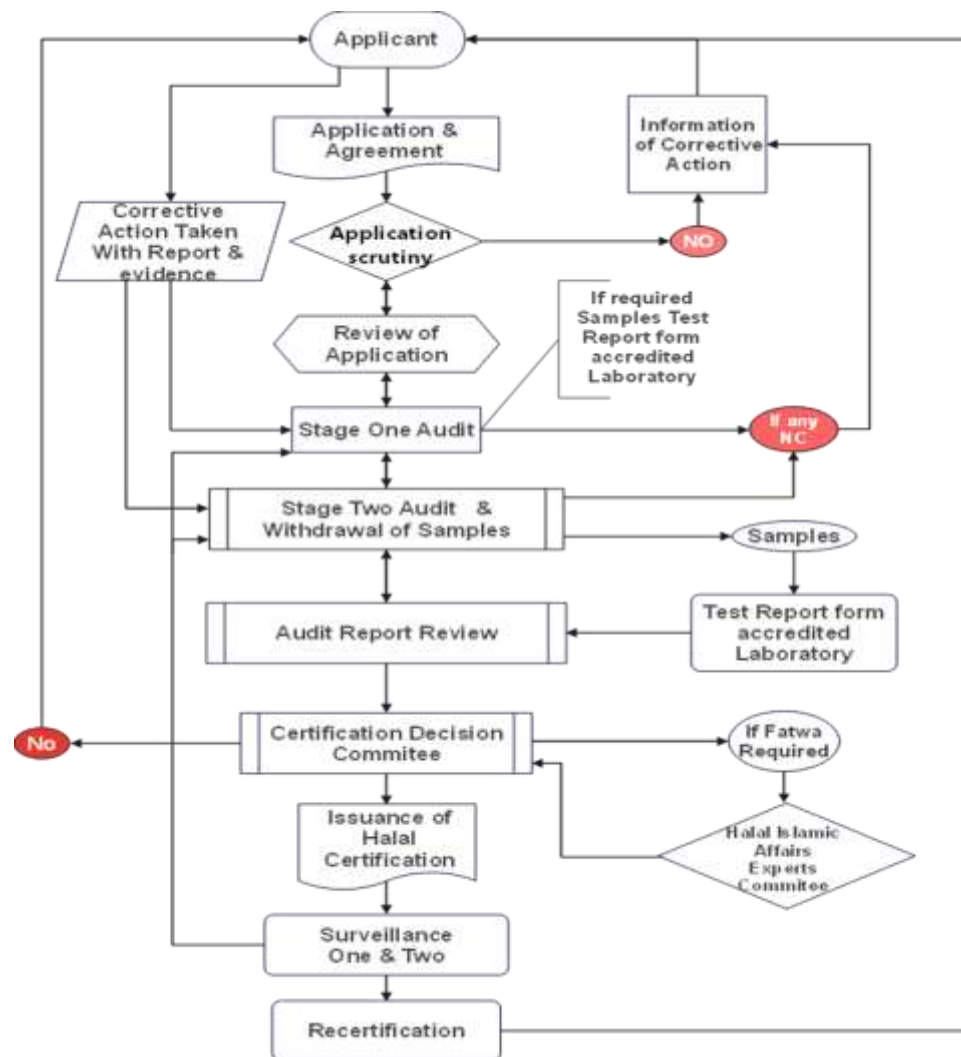
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3 Application & Certification Process



3.1 Documentation requirements

- The application form shall be completed and submitted by the supplier, client, manufacturer, or product trader.
- Form A (Product Specification) and Form B (Ingredient List, including approved vendor details) must be submitted.
- A valid legal and regulatory license issued by the relevant authorities, such as FSSAI, APEDA, MPEDA, IEC, EIA, Drug License, Cosmetic License, PCB, etc., shall be maintained.



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- d) Location of factory/facility and Warehouse where products are stored and its plant layout.
- e) A Halal Manual and documented Halal procedures for each Halal-critical activity, in accordance with the SJPH criteria of Indonesian regulations as required by the certification scheme.
- f) Food Safety/Quality Manual, Food Safety/HACCP/Quality Plan and other documents required by the scheme.
- g) Production/process flow diagram in brief
- h) A Halal matrix shall be prepared, categorizing the ingredients into critical and non-critical categories.
- i) For Halal-critical ingredients, classification shall be based on risk as either High Critical or Low Critical. For all High Critical ingredients, submission of a valid Halal certificate is mandatory. For Low Critical ingredients, either a valid Halal certificate or supporting documentation from the ingredient manufacturer shall be provided. Such documentation shall include the process flow, product specification for the critical ingredient, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), pork-free statement, and ethanol-free statement, along with a Halal declaration. Where required, test reports shall be submitted to verify the absence of prohibited substances
- j) Valid Halal certificates for animal-derived materials, raw meat, and all meat derivatives used in the production process as raw materials, processing aids, or other miscellaneous aids shall be submitted, and must be accepted by Halal India.
- k) Valid Halal Certificate for Primary packaging material and Cleaning agent used in the process.
- l) ISO IEC 17025/ NABL Accredited laboratory test reports of halal applicable products
- m) Product labeling artwork, design, shape
- n) Product safety registration as per local (country) regulatory body (FSSAI, FDA, APEDA, Spice/Tea/Coffee board of India) and process certification like QMS, FSMS, BRC, FSMA etc.
- o) Finish products Composition and specification
- p) General halal statement declaration and halal policy.
- q) Primary and secondary packaging materials details with composition details.
- r) RM/PM/FG Ingredients and greases and cleaning agents and other contact materials supplier traceability details.



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- s) A trained Halal Supervisor must be present during every shift to monitor the halal production process and ensure continuous compliance.
- t) Clear roles and responsibilities must be defined for Halal Supervisors and members of the Internal Halal Assurance Team (IHAT) within their respective departments. These definitions must align with halal requirements to maintain a robust internal halal control system throughout the establishment.
- u) The Halal Supervisor must be competent in supervising and auditing the internal halal control system. This includes maintaining regular monitoring records of halal operations across the entire supply chain—from the procurement of raw materials to the dispatch of finished products.
- v) All Halal Supervisors shall serve as active members of the Internal Halal Assurance Team (IHAT) to ensure seamless communication and oversight.

4. Technical Requirements

Further the client, at any phase of supply chain, shall comply with the following requirements:

4.1 Safety and quality requirements

- 4.1.1 Product must comply with safety requirements in products as per FSSAI, FDA or any other safety requirement for the product type which is accepted by Halal India.
- 4.1.2 Product safety report shall be made available to Halal India as per request. The supplier shall retain the safety report of the product, for period of 1+1 or 3+1 (based on the client certification cycle) years from the date on which the last batch of the product was placed on the market, manufactured or Trading. The report shall be updated whenever the need arises, or whenever the product is altered.
- 4.1.3 Complying with the food safety as per the approved standard (e.g, HACCP, BRC ISO 22000 or FSSC 22000 for food) or any quality management system accepted by Halal India.
- 4.1.4 Products shall comply with all requirements mentioned in this scheme except non- conformity (ies) that arise after sale due to improper storage or transport.
- 4.1.5 During preparation, handling, processing, packaging or transportation, the products must be in clean condition and no cross contamination with any non-Halal ingredients / raw materials /Products according to Halal requirements
- 4.1.6 The Applicant shall develop a procedure regarding execution of training for all personnel involved in critical activities, including new employees and ensure that records of the training are kept.
- 4.1.7 The applicant shall ensure that there are procedures, derived from standards, adhered to during preparation, handling, processing, packaging, storage, or transfer of products, they shall be in



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compliance to standard requirements and remain clean as well as comply with updated food/product safety and relevant standards.

- 4.1.8 Any halal Non- Halal conformance products shall be identified and clearly labeled throughout the process and documented.
- 4.1.9 Detail record of handling non-conformity products shall be maintained and be available upon inspection during audit
- 4.1.10 Halal product should be transported in dedicated vehicles which are free from contamination

4.2 Packaging and Labeling requirements:

- 4.2.1 The product shall be packed in appropriate containers that are clean and do not interact with the product or inverse, and it shall be ensured that containers are properly closed and without any sharp edges.
- 4.2.2 The containers of products shall comply with the FSSAI or BIS standard for packaging and labeling of products.
- 4.2.3 In the case of certain type of containers, they shall also meet the requirements FSSAI and BIS specification, other relevant authority.
- 4.2.4 The quantity of the products as per metrological requirements shall be expressed in the units of measurement (cubic meter or liter, gm or kg)
- 4.2.5 Any printed or published materials, poster, advertisement and sign that may be misleading or inappropriate for the muslim person are not allowed.
- 4.2.6 Any products imported, distributed and sold as Halal in Indonesia must be mandatory certified Halal, or they will have to be labelled as Haram. This law is not limited to food products but covers cosmetic and pharmaceutical products as well.
- 4.2.7 Each container shall be marked legibly and indelibly or a label shall be attached to the container, with the following minimum information's:
 - Name of the product
 - Net content expressed in metric system (SI units)
 - Name and address of the manufacturer, importer and / or distributor and trademark;
 - List of ingredients if carried out during the process;
 - Code number identifying date and / or batch number of manufacture and expiry date
 - Country of origin.
- 4.2.8 When applying the Halal logo to a product, place the Halal India logo and the BPJPH logo side by side, with the Halal certificate number positioned directly underneath both logo
- 4.2.9 Compliance the labelling requirements as per Decree Of The Head Of Halal Product Assurance Organizing Body Number 88 Of 2023.



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4.3 Product testing requirements:

4.3.1 The products shall comply with the test methods stated in the approved standards or any other test methods standards that are approved by the Authority. In the absence of these, the product shall comply with the test methods carried out according to valid testing methods that are scientifically and internationally accepted.

4.3.2 All tests shall be carried out in NABL / ISO IEC 17025 accredited laboratory that is accepted by the Halal India.

4.4 Halal Facility requirements:

4.4.1 Facilities used for halal production must be dedicated solely to high-critical processes, such as cold storage, slaughterhouses, and restaurants.

4.4.2 If a shared facility processes, packs, stores, or distributes both halal and non-halal products, strict measures must be implemented to ensure no cross-contamination occurs between halal and non-halal/haram ingredients or products.

4.4.3 In shared facilities, all production lines, equipment, tools, storage areas, and racks used for halal processes must be clearly labeled or provided with unique identification (e.g., color-coding or "Halal" engraving).

4.4.4 When transitioning a facility or equipment from non-halal to halal, all items—including containers and storage tanks—must undergo a halal ritual cleansing process (six washes with clean water and one wash with a halal-certified cleaning aid/soil water). The Clean-in-Place (CIP) procedure must comply with these ritual requirements, and cleaning validation must verify the total removal of all non-halal residues.

4.4.5 All production lines, machinery, utensils, and storage units (chillers, freezers, etc.) must be washed and cleansed under the direct supervision of Halal India (HIPL) auditors or inspectors if contamination with non-halal substances has occurred

4.4.6 No other operator is permitted to use halal-certified premises without prior written approval from HIPL.



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- 4.4.7** Non-halal products, ingredients, or raw materials shall not be handled, stored, sold, or brought into the premises for which a halal certificate is applied under any circumstances.
- 4.4.8** All ingredients, raw materials, and processing aids must be properly packaged and clearly labeled with the product description, manufacturing and expiry dates, batch number, and the manufacturer's name and address for traceability purposes.
- 4.4.9** Hygiene, sanitation, and food safety are mandatory prerequisites. This includes personal hygiene, clothing, utensils, machinery, and the overall cleanliness of the manufacturing and storage premises.
- 4.4.10** Equipment, storage units, and transportation vehicles must be sanitary, free from najis (impurities), and never mixed with non-halal materials.
- 4.4.11** There must be dedicated chillers and freezers for halal product storage. Non-halal products shall not be stored together with halal products at any time.
- 4.4.12** Any external storage rooms used must be part of the approved establishment at the same registered address. Any changes must be updated with Halal India (HIPL) in advance.
- 4.4.13** The storage of unapproved raw materials or haram intermediates from other establishments or sister concerns is strictly prohibited within dedicated halal facilities or allocated halal storage areas.

Materials (Bahan) Requirements (per BPJPH Decree No. 20 of 2023, Chapter II.B)

- a.** Materials used in the Halal Product Process (PPH) shall be Halal certified, unless the material falls within the category of materials exempted from mandatory Halal certification under Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs No. 1360 of 2021.
- b.** Materials shall not be derived from, or contain: pork and its derivatives; blood; carrion (other than fish and grasshopper carrion, which are considered Halal); parts of the human body; khamr (alcoholic beverages); khamr by-products obtained only by physical separation; materials from animals not commonly consumed in the industry, such as animals with sharp teeth/fangs and claws (e.g. dogs, rats, crocodiles); and protected/endangered animal species.
- c.** Materials shall not be produced in a production facility that is also used to produce products derived from pork or other prohibited (haram) materials, and shall not be mixed with haram materials at any stage.
- d.** Materials derived from animals must come from Halal animals. All aquatic animals living



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only in water are considered Halal; Halal animal carrion is limited to fish and grasshopper; and terrestrial animals must be slaughtered according to Islamic law and comply with animal-welfare and veterinary public-health standards.

e. Microbes and microbial products are generally Halal provided they are not harmful and are not exposed to uncleanness (najis). Microbes/media exposed to uncleanness may only be used after syar'i purification, which may include washing with a minimum absolute water volume of two qullah (approximately 270 litres). Growth media, additives and processing aids used to produce microbial materials shall not originate from pigs or their derivatives, and microbial materials used in genetic engineering shall not be inserted with genes originating from pigs or humans.

f. Alcohol/ethanol in food and beverage products shall comply with the following (per MUI Fatwa on Food and Beverage Products Containing Alcohol/Ethanol):

Products containing khamr, or to which khamr has been intentionally added, are Haram irrespective of quantity.

Alcohol/ethanol produced by a non-khamr industry (chemical synthesis or non-khamr fermentation) may be used in food ingredients where not medically harmful, and in beverage ingredients where not medically harmful and the final alcohol/ethanol (C_2H_5OH) content of the product is below 0.5%.

Fermented beverage products with an alcohol/ethanol content of 0.5% or more are not permitted; those below 0.5% are Halal provided they are not medically harmful.

Liquid by-products of the khamr industry obtained by physical separation may not be used; solid by-products (e.g. brewer's yeast) may be used only after purification in accordance with syar'i requirements.

Use of non-khamr alcohol/ethanol in medicinal ingredients (liquid or non-liquid) is permissible only where it does not harm health, is not subject to abuse, is dosed safely, and is not used to intoxicate.

g. Business Actors shall maintain valid supporting documents (Halal Certificates, or in their absence the production-process flow, product composition, Certificate of Analysis and other supporting documentation) for all materials, and shall verify the validity period, issuing agency, certificate number, and conformity of each document.

h. Purification (tathhir) of production facilities or equipment contaminated with najis shall follow Islamic law: najis mughallazah (heaviest impurity) is purified by washing seven times with water, one of which uses soil/dust or an equivalent cleansing substitute; najis mutawassithah (moderate impurity) is purified using water, save that hard, non-absorbent equipment that would be damaged by water washing may instead be purified using another pure substance until the smell, taste and colour of the impurity have disappeared. Equipment shall never be used interchangeably between pork/haram and Halal materials, even after



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purification.

5. Conformity Assessment of the Product & Facility

5.1 Acknowledgement of the application form and all the required documents, Halal India shall carry out a conformity assessment for the particular product as defined by the approved Product Standard, Halal Standard & food safety Hygiene standard.

5.2 Application review process where a person is assigned, to review and ensure the product can be certified halal India.

5.3 During application review the technical review will review the documents submitted and ensure compliance and proceed for Technical assessment (Audit).

5.4 Based on the man-day's calculation, the total duration for both Stage 1 audit and Stage 2 audit will be determined by the reviewer.

5.5 The Audit Manager will nominate the audit team based on the product scope and the required technical competency

5.6 Technical assessment (Stage 1) and Evaluation of product shall be performed by the Halal India as per the Halal Standard applicable (MS 1500, MUIS - HCC PWP (V4.0) & HEC EN (V4.0) GSO 2055-1, SJPH, UAE.GSO 2055-1, NABCB) that is based on the requirements for bodies certifying products, processes or services as per ISO IEC 17065.

5.7 Testing of the products to Halal requirements is essential part of the conformity assessment activities while conducting the Halal certification activities. This shall require sampling of the products for the purpose of testing. Halal India shall follow the appropriate sampling methods as described in the particular product reference Standards / Technical Regulations as applicable.

5.8 Halal India shall accept test reports from ISO/IEC 17025/NABL accredited laboratories.

5.9 Halal status of the ingredients/raw materials/additives used in the product manufacturing/processing shall be verified by following methods:

5.10 For perishable animal products, perishable animal and plant mixed products and ambient



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stable food and beverages products, Animal Slaughtering – Halal certificate shall be submitted from accredited HCBs which are member of IHAF. The scope of accreditation of the HCB must include the product category under review.

5.11 For High critical, low critical and doubtful ingredients (Mushbooh) – Halal certificate must be submitted from accredited HCBs which are approved by those HCBs that are accredited by any accreditation bodies (ABs) that have full membership in IHAF with accreditation to applicable Halal Standard (MS 1500, MUIS - HCC PWP (V4.0) & HEC EN (V4.0) GSO 2055-1, SJPH, UAE.GSO 2055-1) for HCBs. The scope of accreditation of the HCB must include the product category under review.

5.12 In the absence of an acceptable halal certificate, established halal control measures including supporting documentation from the ingredient manufacturer shall be provided. Such documentation shall include the process flow, product specification for the critical ingredient, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), pork-free statement, and ethanol-free statement, along with a Halal declaration. Where required, test reports shall be submitted to verify the absence of prohibited substances

5.13 For low risk ingredients including natural or plant derived materials identified as low risk based on Islamic Shariah rules, halal declaration / halal questionnaire must be obtained for evaluation and compliance verification.

5.14 Valid Halal certificates for animal-derived materials, raw meat, and all meat derivatives used in the production process as raw materials, processing aids, or other miscellaneous aids shall be submitted, and must be accepted by Halal India.

6. Labeling & Publicity

6.1 The certificate holder is required to print in valid, authentic and readable format and based on scientific and laboratory evidence, the Halal India certification mark (colored or outline version) and the Customer Code on all Halal India-certified products.

6.2 The certificate holder is required to print in readable format pictures and illustrations that are inconsistent with the prevailing social customs and values in the country to be exported, shall not appear on the labels



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- 6.3** Any printed or published materials, posters, advertisements and signages that may be misleading or inappropriate for the Muslim public are not allowed.
- 6.4** Prior clearance is required for any advertisements which bear any of the following:
- Halal India certificate number
 - Halal India standard mark
- 6.5** For product specific labeling requirements refer FSSAI, FDA requirements shall apply (may also apply UAE.S 9, SFDA.FD/GSO 9, Codex Stan for packaged foods)
- 6.6** In case of any product(s) containing any allergen, the presence of these allergens should be mentioned in the list of ingredients on label
- 6.7** The label shall carry halal India Standard mark issued by Halal India , if required by client to put on labels and marketing tools as per the halal India guidelines
- 6.8** The product label and artwork for halal products, including the use of the halal logo, must receive prior approval from Halal India (HIPL) before being used
- 6.9** Compliance the labelling requirements as per Decree Of The Head Of Halal Product Assurance Organizing Body Number 88 Of 2023.
- 6.10** When applying the Halal logo to a product export to Indonesia, place the Halal India logo and the BPJPH logo side by side, with the Halal certificate number positioned directly underneath both logo

7. Halal India Certificate

- 7.1** The Halal India Certificate and/or any part of it is the property of Halal India. The certificate holder will be held responsible for the Halal India certificate/s issued to them. The certificate and/or any part thereof are NOT TRANSFERABLE, under any circumstances.
- 7.2** For products certified under this BPJPH scheme, the certificate issued is valid for a period of 1 (one) years or 3 (Three) from the date of issue by HIPL, in accordance with Article 42(1) of Law No. 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Assurance, to verify compliance in Material composition once in 12 & 24 month surveillance audit will performed and every year re-certification for one year certification or before 3 month of expire for 3 year certification cycle. For certification issued under other Halal standards administered by Halal India, the certificate may be valid for 1 year or 3 years or a duration otherwise stipulated by Halal India.
- 7.3** The certificate holder must apply for renewal of the Halal Certificate no later than 3 (three) months prior to the expiry date of the Halal Certificate, in accordance with Article 42(2) of Law No. 33 of 2014.
- 7.4** Halal India certificate is not transferable and is valid only for the certified products manufactured in the approved facility/factory
- 7.5** The valid original certificate issued can be displayed or produced when required. Photocopied and expired Halal India certificate must not be displayed.
- 7.5.1** The certificate holder may request for additional copies of its certificate from Halal India at a stipulated administrative fee.

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- 7.5.2** The certificate holder must file a report to Halal India for any damage or loss of certificate immediately.
- 7.5.3** The certificate issued remains the property of Halal India and shall be returned immediately upon Halal India request.
- 7.5.4** In the event of any breach to the Halal India Certification Terms & Conditions, Halal India reserves the right to withdraw the certificates issued and all Halal signs must be surrendered to Halal India upon request.
- 7.5.5** The certificate holder is responsible in ensuring that the Halal India certificate issued is well kept and not abused in any manner.
- 7.5.6** As Halal India (HIPL) is a foreign Halal Certification Body, Halal Certificates issued by HIPL under this scheme for products intended for circulation in Indonesia must be registered with BPJPH prior to circulation of the product in Indonesia, in accordance with Article 47 of Law No. 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Assurance and BPJPH Decree No. 221 of 2025 on the Procedure of Foreign Halal Certificate Registration Service. Certificate holders that fail to complete such registration are subject to withdrawal of the relevant goods from circulation in Indonesia.

Foreign Halal Certificate (FHC) Registration Requirements (per BPJPH Decree No. 221 of 2025)

- a.** Basis and applicability: products certified Halal by Halal India (HIPL) as a Foreign Halal Certification Body (FHCB) are exempt from re-applying for BPJPH Halal Certification only where HIPL's certificates are covered by a valid Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) between HIPL and BPJPH; even so, the Foreign Halal Certificate (FHC) must still be registered with BPJPH by the Indonesian importer and/or official representative prior to circulation of the product in Indonesia.
- b.** Application channel and timing: FHC registration (initial application or renewal) shall be submitted by the importer and/or official representative through the SIHALAL electronic system, per product category, prior to circulation of the product in Indonesia.
- c.** Required supporting documents: an application letter; an appointment/authorisation letter from the company domiciled in the country of origin; the Business Identification Number (BIN) of the importer and/or official representative; copies of the FHC; a list of items to be imported with Harmonised System (HS) code; warehousing data (name, address and ownership status of the storage facility); and a statement letter certifying that the documents submitted are true and valid. Documents not in English must be accompanied by an English translation.
- d.** Initial application eligibility: an FHC may only be submitted for initial registration where it has a remaining validity period of no less than 13 (thirteen) Days before its expiry.
- e.** Product name discrepancies: where the product name stated on the FHC differs from the name used in Indonesia, the applicant shall enclose either a renewed FHC reflecting the correct

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product name, or a statement letter from HIPL confirming that the products named on the FHC and the products entering, circulating and traded in Indonesia are the same.

f. Renewal timing: FHC registration shall be renewed by applying within 60 (sixty) Days before expiry of the FHC registration number, up to the expiry date. Where the renewed FHC is not yet available, the applicant may submit a Letter of On-progress FHC Renewal issued by HIPL prior to expiry, followed by delivery of the renewed FHC no later than 5 (five) Days after expiry of the registration number.

g. Consequence of non-renewal: failure to renew FHC registration by its expiry date exposes the importer/official representative to administrative sanctions imposed by BPJPH; however, ingredients already entered, circulated or traded in Indonesia during the FHC registration's validity period may continue to be used up to their own expiry date.

h. Registration number validity: the validity period of the FHC Registration Number is adjusted to the validity period of the underlying HIPL Halal Certificate, and shall be inactivated if the MRA between HIPL and BPJPH lapses, or if the relevant accreditation and/or conformity assessment expires, until such cooperation or accreditation is renewed.

i. Post-registration obligations: importers/official representatives must report any change in registered FHC data (e.g. importer name, address, BIN, HS code, production facility, product name, or FHCB) to BPJPH through SIHALAL using the mechanism (report, or new initial application, as applicable) prescribed for the relevant data change, and must affix the Halal Label together with the FHC Registration Number on the product in accordance with applicable regulations.

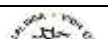
j. Sanctions: violations of FHC registration requirements are subject to administrative sanctions in the form of written warning, administrative fines, revocation of FHC registration, and/or withdrawal of products from circulation, which may be imposed in stages, alternatively, or cumulatively.

k. HIPL's role: where requested by a certified client's importer or official representative for the purpose of FHC registration or renewal, HIPL shall, where applicable, issue supporting documentation such as a statement letter confirming product identity/name or a Letter of On-progress FHC Renewal, consistent with the template prescribed in BPJPH Decree No. 221 of 2025.

8. Halal India Standard Mark

8.1 The Halal India certification mark and/or any part of it is the property of Halal India, all parties interested to use and reproduce the Halal India certification mark and/or any part of it in any kind must get prior written approval from Halal India.

8.2 The certificate holder must print the Halal India standard mark directly onto halal certified products. The printed mark must follow the exact specifications as per indicated in the bromide

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issued by Halal India.

- 8.3 The certificate holder must provide valid reasons and seek Halal India's prior written approval should it require the use of Halal India Standard mark stickers.
- 8.4 In the event of any breach to the 'Halal India Certification Terms & Conditions', Halal India reserves the right to prevent the use of 'Halal India standard mark' and instruct for a recall of all products bearing its mark.
- 8.5 The certificate holder is responsible in ensuring that the 'Halal India standard mark' issued is well kept and not abused in any manner.
- 8.6 For using any other Halal India Standard Mark, prior approval must be sought from Halal India.
- 8.7 On the event of certification being suspended, withdrawn, cancelled or terminated, the Certificate holder shall discontinue the use of Halal India standard Mark and the certificate. Any reference regarding the same in any form shall not be made.

9. Other Terms and Conditions

- 9.1 The client and/or Halal India certificate holder shall at all times indemnify and keep indemnified Halal India fully and completely against all claims, damages, expenses or costs (including those asserted by third parties) arising directly or indirectly from his acts, errors or omissions.
- 9.2 Halal India may, from time to time, change 'Halal India Certification Terms & Conditions' and issue directives as deemed fit for compliance by Halal India certificate holders.
- 9.3 The decision of Halal India in respect of all matters shall be final.
- 9.4 Where the applicant qualifies as a Micro or Small Business under Indonesian law, the cost of Halal Certification may be facilitated (e.g. exempted or subsidised) by the Government, regional government, or another sponsoring party, in accordance with Article 44 of Law No. 33 of 2014; the applicant remains responsible for providing documentation evidencing its Micro or Small Business status to Halal India where such facilitation is claimed.

10. INTERNAL HALAL AUDITOR'S ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

- 10.1 Functions as a bridge between Halal India and Halal Certified Client
- 10.2 Be aware of basic Halal requirements in addition to 'Halal India Certification Terms & Conditions'
- 10.3 Ensure that the 'Halal India Certification Terms & Conditions,' as specified by Halal India, is being met at all times under all circumstances
- 10.4 Maintain a Halal manual as specified halal India certification scheme.
- 10.5 Ensure that all product ingredients used are Halal.
- 10.6 Provide basic information regarding to all the employees of the Halal Certified Concern
- 10.7 Ensure Halal management system is maintained throughout the Certification cycle and



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completed Halal assessment report must be submitted at the time of Halal Certificate surveillance and renewal

10.8 Ensure that vehicles used to transport/delivery of food/product should be exclusively used for Halal certified food/products only

10.9 Ensure that a dedicated vehicle are used for the transportation of raw Halal meat or semi processed Halal meat products.

10.10 Ensure that the Storage area used to store the Halal Certified Product(s) is segregated from the non-Halal Certified Product(s) / ingredient(s) Storage area.

11. Extending the Scope of Halal India Certification

11.1 The certificate holder/client can extend the certification scope to other products made in the same manufacturing and Trading unit to the same technical regulation after review and approval of Halal India.

11.2 Any other product(s) being manufactured in the same manufacturing facility shall be treated independently.

12. Surveillance & Market Monitoring

12.1 The certified manufacturing and trading facility may be subjected to surveillance visits and/or monitoring to ensure that the facility and its products consistently comply with the defined technical regulations. Surveillance visits may include manufacturing and trading facility assessment and product testing.

12.2 Any product violating this scheme must not be manufactured, sold, stored, offered, marketed, promoted, distributed for free or otherwise circulated.

12.3 Any products bearing any other sign, slogan, label, mark, design, symbol, illustration or any other descriptive information indicating conformity with Islamic Shariah or express 'Halal' that is not in accordance with this scheme, shall be strictly prohibited.

12.4 Any unauthorized use of halal certificate or halal mark, other than its intended purpose, is strictly prohibited.

12.5 Necessary samples are picked up from all supply points and outlets for necessary examinations to ensure their conformity with the requirements thereof. If any nonconformity is detected, necessary action shall be initiated against the supplier of such products.

Monitoring & Evaluation — Statutory Reporting Obligations (per BPJPH Decree No. 20 of 2023, Chapter II.E)

a. The certificate holder shall conduct an internal audit of SJPH implementation at least once a year, and shall maintain documented internal-audit procedures and audit evidence.

b. The certificate holder shall conduct a management review at least once a year to evaluate



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the effectiveness of SJPH implementation, and shall retain evidence of the review.

c. The results of the internal audit shall be reported to BPJPH as and when required.

d. The certificate holder shall submit a list of material/ingredient composition and the Halal Product Process (PPH) to BPJPH every six (6) months.

e. Any relocation, reduction or addition of business units (kitchens, warehouses, branches, outlets, franchises or slaughterhouses) that may affect SJPH implementation shall be notified to BPJPH without delay.

13. Termination, Reduction, Suspension or Withdrawal of Certification

13.1 Termination

13.1.1 The Halal India Certificate may be cancelled and the right to use the Halal certificate, Halal India Standard Mark and certificate is revoked, when the applicant:

- goes out of business.
- permanently stopped producing the Halal certified product
- cannot ensure compliance to a new requirement brought about by change in the certification scheme or applicable product standard
- Requested for the cancellation.
- If the halal India term and condition are not fulfilled.
- Any other region which may lose or break halal integrity of products.

13.2 Reduction

The scope of Halal India certification may be reduced in certain nonconforming situation such that nonconforming product(s) are excluded.

13.3. Suspension

13.3.1. The use of Halal certificate and Halal India Standard mark for one or more products, may be suspended after verifying a technical or administrative breach of contract, failure to meet the terms of an issued warning, or non-conformance found during surveillance such as:

- a) defects in certified products caused by a temporary problem in the production process.
- b) Improper use of Halal India Standard Mark on certified products that cannot be solved by remedial measures on the part of manufacturer or trader

13.3.2 The suspension usually applies for a maximum of 6 months and gives the licensee the



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opportunity to take action in order to avoid Halal certification withdrawal by Halal India.

13.4 Lifting of Suspension (Reinstatement of Certification)

After verifying complete fulfilment of contract obligations, the suspension of the Halal certificate may be lifted thereby enabling the client its right to use the certificate

13.4.1. The clients right to use certificate, and Halal India Standard Mark for one or more products (or for one or several company plants or units), may be withdrawn consequent to a serious technical or administrative breach of contract, failure to meet the terms of an issued warning, or following a further breach of contract when certification is already under suspension. The following are also grounds for withdrawal of certification:

- a) Product defect found during surveillance is not corrected within the agreed time period
- b) The Halal India Standard Mark is being used for non-certified products
- c) Failure to settle financial obligation to Halal India.
- d) Inadequate corrective actions taken to rectify the reasons for suspensions.

14. Approval of certificate

14.1 A Halal India certificate is issued to the applicant only after Halal India has audited the applicant's premises and is satisfied that the 'Halal India Certification Terms & Conditions' have been complied with submission of the documents.

14.2 The applicant will be notified on the results of its audit after the submission of documents.

14.3 Payments can be made by cheque, NEFT, RTGS or Demand draft. Cheque payment must be crossed and be made payable to the 'Halal India Pvt. Ltd.'.

14.4 Unsuccessful applicants may choose to re-apply following which, Halal India will conduct another new certification audit.

15. POST CERTIFICATION

15.1 The Halal India Certification Terms & Conditions have to be complied with at all times.

15.2 Halal India will conduct ongoing periodic inspections following the award of certification.

15.3 Any intended changes to the application details (e.g. raw material & supplier listing, Internal Halal Audit particulars, contact no., etc) have to be submitted via email or contact



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Halal India customer service for prior approval.

15.4 In the event of the 'Change Application' being rejected, the existing Halal India certificate is considered invalid. The applicant must return the existing Halal India certificate and submit a NEW application within 7 working days from the date of rejection.

15.5 Any change to the location of the premises will invalidate the Halal India certificate and new application has to be submitted for the new location.

15.6 Prior written approval must be obtained, if the premises is to be used by any other operator/s.

15.7 In the event of a public complaint/feedback, the certificate holder is answerable to Halal India and must immediately provide a written explanation regarding the matter

16. Appeals

16.1 The certificate holder may appeal any decision taken by Halal India by writing to the Managing Director.

16.2 For each appeal received, a committee shall be formulated comprising of impartial qualified members to review and study the appeal.

16.3 A consensus decision by the Committee is considered final. Until such decision is made, the relevant decision shall remain in force

17. Product Complaints

17.1 The certificate holder must maintain records of all complaints relating to Products Compliance, which are under certification.

17.2 These must be reported to Halal India upon request along with the corrective actions carried out in respect to such complaints.

18. Liability / Disclaimer

18.1 Halal India shall not be held responsible for any legal action raised by any party against the manufacturer / supplier / Trader of the certified product(s) on matters resulting from the implementation of this Scheme.

18.2 The Manufacturer / Supplier / Trader is responsible for ensuring that the product meets the requirements of other applicable regulations that were not assessed during the process. This includes quality, safety, health, environmental regulations along with other regulations, which are not necessarily covered by the relevant Standards / Technical Requirements.

18.3 Agree to the sampling and testing plan implemented by Halal India as part of the certification process to specific schemes/standards, which is based on best practices to ensure fitness of purpose (e.g., testing of critical food safety parameters only as against full type testing, testing of critical safety test parameters only as against full type testing, representative sampling within product category or across category as against testing of each and every product types/categories, limited parameter testing as against full standard parameter testing, limited number of samples as



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against multiple samples, composite sampling as against individual samples) and that the Applicant indemnifies Halal India against any issue arising out of the implemented sampling and/or testing plan

18.4 Agree to indemnify and make Halal India devoid of any liability for any issues related to the non-conformity of the certified product since it is the responsibility of the client to always ensure and fulfill the compliance of the certified product including buyer/importing country regulatory requirements

18.5 This certification agreement shall be treated as the final agreement for reference of use in legal pursuit related to the service in dispute

19. Violations and Penalties

19.1 In case of any violation of this scheme, the person involved or held accountable for the violation shall be subjected to all the procedures, measures and penalties as per the law, without prejudice to the right to impose any severe penalty under other laws.

19.2 In case of any violation of this Scheme, following actions shall be taken to remove the violation and its consequences from the market:

19.3 The violating entity which is held accountable for offering the noncomplying product shall be directed to withdraw the noncomplying product from the market(s) for rectification, repatriation to the country of origin or destruction within a fixed period of time.

19.4 All necessary actions are taken for withdrawal, retention or destruction of these products or any other necessary measures for removal of the violation. The violating entity shall bear all emerging expenses.

19.5 Necessary actions apply to any one that use Halal product certificate or Halal India Standard mark without obtaining official permission, or if continue to use Halal product certificate or Halal India Standard mark or declaring its use through means of media despite the issuance of a decision to stop or suspend or cancel or forfeiting the license shall be reported to law agencies and legal actions shall be pursued.

20. GENERAL PROVISIONS

20.1 The standards mentioned in annexure (1) shall be considered as mandatory standards for the purpose of implementation of this scheme.

20.2 Necessary actions which ensure health and safety shall be taken, such as withdrawal of the product. Such actions shall not constitute any breach of confidentiality.

20.3 The conditions implying a Shari'a suspicion shall be referred to the official opinion of Halal India Sharia expert Committee. There shall be complete coordination with the Certification body or the authority in cases of visits to the establishment.

20.4 Halal Certificate/ Halal verification through Testing are an important aspect in ensuring the compliance with standards and elements of this scheme. Hence, the Halal Verification must be assisted by the Shariah/Halal Islamic Affairs Expert.

20.5 Any case that cannot be handled by this scheme, or any conflict in respect to its construction or application, shall be referred to the Managing Director.

20.6 If the source of nonconformity cannot be identified, the entity at which the violation has been



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detected shall be held accountable for the nonconformity.

20.7 Halal India has the right to add/amend/modify these General Rules and specific Technical Rules. Parties involved shall be informed accordingly of the respective changes which shall affect the Certification.



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Annexure 1

List of approved Standards applicable to this scheme*

No.	Standard Title	Standard No.
1	Requirements for bodies providing halal certification	Regulations of The Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) Number 3 Of 2023
2	Requirement for Halal Product Certification	Law Number 33 Year 2014 on Halal Product Assurance
3	Criteria for Halal Product Assurance System	Decree of The Head of Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency Number 20 Of 2023
4	Food safety management system – Requirements for any organization in the food chain	ISO 22000/ FSMS/HACCP
5	Guidelines for Implementing A Halal Product Assurance System In Slaughtering Ruminants And Poultry	The Head of The Halal Product Assurance Organizing Body Number 77 Year 2023
6	Halal Food and Beverage Certification Guidelines With Processing	Decree of The Head of The Halal Product Assurance Organizing Body Number 78 Year 2023
7	Exempted Materials from The Halal Certification Obligation	Minister of Religious Affairs of The Republic of Indonesia Decree Number 1360 of 2021
8	On the Use of Halal Logo and Label on Product That Have Obtained Halal Certificate	Decree of The Head of Halal Product Assurance Organizing Body Number 88 of 2023
9	Procedure of Foreign Halal Certificate Registration Service	Decree of The Head of Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency Republic of Indonesia Number 221 of 2025
10	Types of Mandatory Halal-Certified Products	Decree of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 748 of 2021
11	Conformity assessment – requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection	ISO IEC 17020



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12	Conformity assessment – requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems – Part 1: Requirements	ISO IEC 17021-1
13	General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories	ISO IEC 17025/NABL
14	Conformity assessment – requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services	ISO IEC 17065
* Always refer/use the latest version of the standard(s)		



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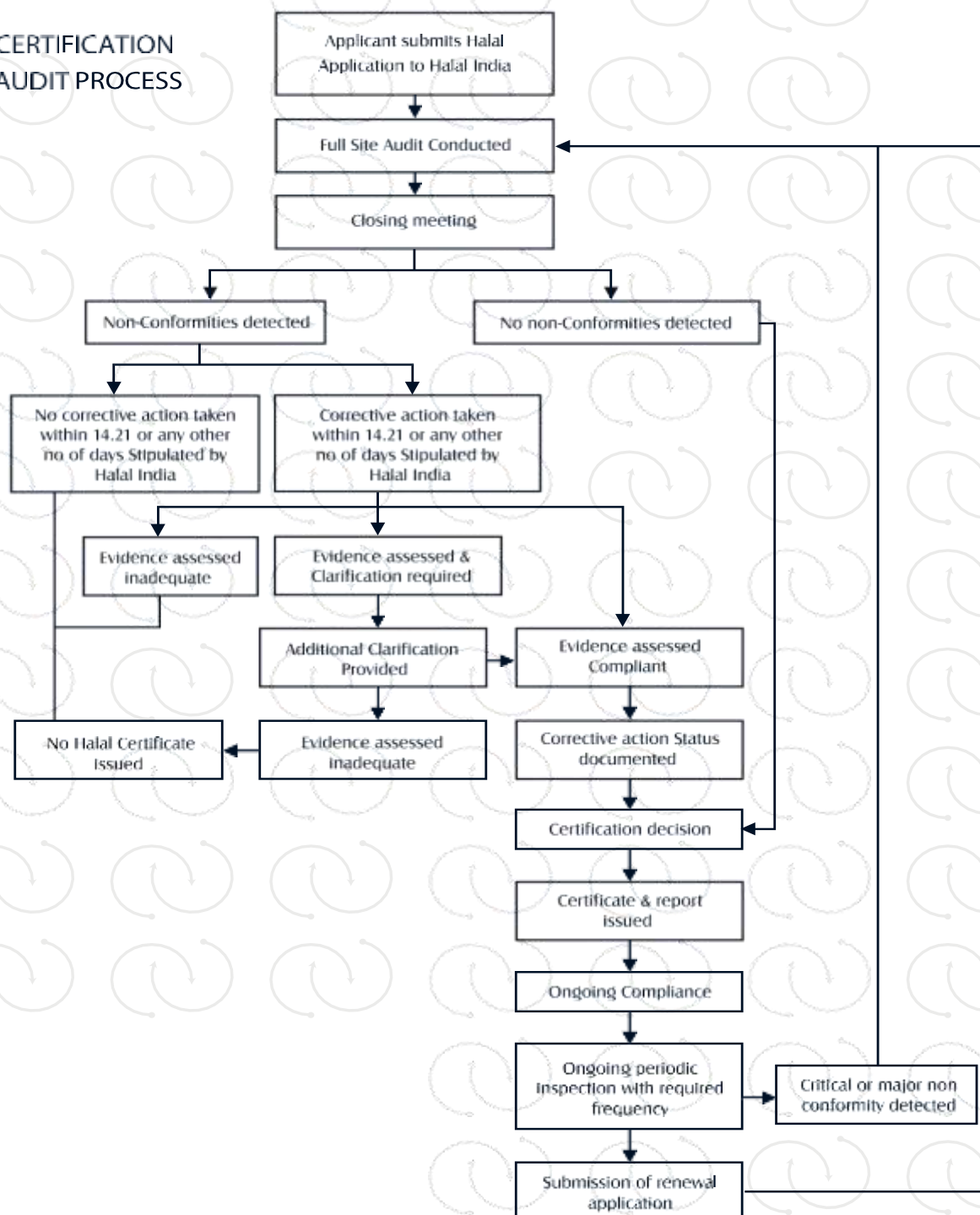
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Annexure 2

CERTIFICATION AUDIT PROCESS





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Annexure 3

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Terms and definitions applicable with this scheme

1.	Islamic rules	That defined what Almighty ALLAH legislates for Muslims as per the Holy Qur'an, and the practices (Sunnah) of honourable Prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him).
2.	Halal Certification	Activities conducted by halal certification bodies to certify halal products/service/process and/or management systems
3.	Contract (Halal certification agreement)	a legally enforceable arrangement signed between the applicant that has proven to conform to the halal requirements and the halal certification body/scheme owner, governing the rules for the right of use of logo granted to halal product/service/process and/or management systems
4.	Certification requirement	Specified requirement, including halal requirements that is fulfilled by the client as a condition of establishing or maintaining certification
5.	Certification scheme	Certification system related to specified halal products, to which the same specified requirements, specific rules and procedures apply
6.	Halal certification body	Third-party conformity assessment body operating halal certification schemes NOTE A certification body can be non-governmental or governmental (with or without regulatory authority).
7.	Client	Organization, Applicant or person responsible to a certification body for ensuring that certification requirements, including halal product requirements are fulfilled NOTE Whenever the term "client" is used in this International Standard, it applies to both the "applicant" and the "client", unless otherwise specified.
8.	Technical Auditor	A person assigned by halal certification bodies who is technically competent in halal auditing procedures and requirements in particular processing and field.
9.	Halal Islamic affair experts	A Muslim who has profound and comprehensive knowledge of the requirements of Halal in Islamic Sharia, his efficiency and scientific knowledge are established through academic certificates, courses, research and training courses in this field



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10.	Halal Audit	A systematic, independent, documented process of investigation to obtain evidence and evaluate it objectively to determine the implementation and effectiveness of halal assurance system.
11.	Conformity	Full fill the requirements of International halal standard and Halal India terms and condition.
12.	Non- Conformity	Dose not full fill the requirements of International halal standards and Halal India terms and condition.
13.	Minor nonconformity	Non conformity which does not drastically affecting the halal integrity of products and services.
14.	Major nonconformity	Non conformity which drastically affect the halal integrity of products and services.
15.	Audit time	The estimated and calculated time to perform audit of applicant premises and services.
16.	Halal India standard mark	An approved mark/ logo that is granted to the Halal product/service or system which complies with halal standards.
17.	Complaint	An expression of dissatisfaction by any person or organization, to a Halal certification body, where a response is expected.
18.	Halal certificate suspension	Halal certification body suspends the right to use the certificate issued in advance for a specified period which is decided by the Halal certification body.
19.	Evaluation	Combination of the selection and determination functions of conformity assessment activities NOTE The selection and determination functions are specified in ISO/IEC 17000:2004, Clauses A.2 and A.3
20.	Halal	The term used for products, services or systems which are considered lawful (Tayyab) or permissible under the Islamic Sharia'h (Islamic law/Islamic Legislation) that do not consist of or contain any part that is considered as unlawful (Haram) according to Islamic Sharia'h (IHAF)
21.	Halal Product Certification Scheme	Rules, procedures and management for carrying out certification process related specifically to Halal field, to which the specified requirements, specific rules and procedures apply of an object in addition to other relevant Halal requirements for that specific object (IHAF)
22.	Najis	Term in Arabic language that means impurity or impure, dirty, polluted, contaminated, dirt, or filth (IHAF).
23.	Process	Set of interrelated or interacting activities which transforms inputs into



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		outputs EXAMPLES-Welding engineering processes; heat treatment processes; manufacturing processes requiring confirmation of process capability (e.g. operating or producing product within specified tolerances); food production processes; plant growth processes.
24.	Sharia'h law-Islamic Rule	It means what ALLAH legislates for Muslims as per the Holy Qur'an, and the practices (Sunnah) of honourable Prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him).
25.	Scope of certification	Identification of a) the product(s), process(es) or service(s) for which the certification is granted, b) the applicable certification scheme, and a) the standard(s) and other normative document(s), including their date of publication, to which it is judged that the product(s), process(es) or service(s) comply
26.	Food	substance, whether processed, semi-processed or raw, which is intended for human consumption, and includes drinks, chewing gum and any substance which could be used in the manufacture, preparation or treatment of "food" but does not include cosmetics or tobacco or substances used only as drugs
27.	Food Additives	substance not normally consumed as a food by itself and not normally used as a typical ingredient of the food, whether or not it has nutritive value, the intentional addition of which to food for a technological (including organoleptic) purpose in the manufacture, processing, preparation, treatment, packing, packaging, transport or holding of such food results, or may be reasonably expected to result (directly or indirectly), in it or its by-products becoming a component of or otherwise affecting the characteristics of such foods
28.	Food Safety	concept that food is safe for consumption, non-poisonous, non-intoxicating or nonhazardous to health when it is prepared and/or consumed according to its intended use
29.	Halal Food	food including drinks, which is allowed to be consumed according to Islamic Rules, and that comply with the requirements mentioned in this standard
30.	Processing Aids	Substances that are added to a food for their technical or functional effect in processing, but are either: the 1) removed in some manner before the food is packaged in its finished form; 2) present in the finished food at insignificant levels and do not have any



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technical or functional effect in the finished food
3) converted into constituents normally present in the food, and do not
significantly increase the amount of the constituents naturally found in the
food