

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This document outlines the critical points for Halal certification of food products, as established by KMA 944/2024, which amends KMA 748/2021, regarding the types of products that must be certified as Halal.

## 2. CLASSIFICATION OF BEVERAGES (Klasifikasi Produk 1.1)

### 2.1.1 DRINKING WATER (Minimum Air)

- Definition: Water safe for direct consumption.
- Types: a. Processed Drinking Water (Air Minum Olahan): Water from sources that do not meet the natural requirements for mineral water, processed through controlled methods (filtration, disinfection, carbonation). Examples: bottled drinking water (AMDK), purified water, sparkling water/carbonated soda, naturally carbonated water.
- b. Natural Mineral Water (Air Mineral Alami): Water obtained directly from natural springs or deep wells using controlled processes that prevent contamination.
- Critical points for Halal: The water source must be free of najis (impurities).
- The processing equipment must not be contaminated with non-Halal substances.
- The carbonating agents (CO<sub>2</sub>) must be from Halal sources.
- No alcohol or non-Halal additives were used in the processing.

### 2.1.2 Fruit and Vegetable Juices (Sari Buah dan Sari Sayur)

- Definition: Liquid obtained from one or more types of fruits/vegetables through pressing or extraction.
- Types: a. Fruit Juice (Sari Buah): 100% pure fruit juice, fermented or unfermented
- b. Vegetable Juice (Sari Sayur): 100% pure vegetable juice
- c. Mixed fruit and vegetable juice: A combination of both
- d. Concentrated fruit/vegetable juice: Juice with reduced water content.
- Critical points for Halal: Fruits and vegetables must be from Halal sources.
- Processing aids (enzymes, clarifying agents) must be Halal.
- No alcohol was used in the extraction or preservation process.
- The gelatin used for clarification must come from animals slaughtered according to halal standards or be of vegetable origin.

### 2.1.3 Fruit and Vegetable Nectars (Nektar Buah dan Nektar Sayur)

- Definition: Fermented or unfermented product obtained from fruit/vegetable juice or puree with the addition of water, sugar, honey, or other sweeteners.
- Minimum juice content: As specified in the regulations.
- Types: a. Fruit nectar (Nektar Buah)
- b. Vegetable Nectar (Nektar Sayur)
- c. Concentrated nectars
- Critical points for Halal: All sweeteners must be Halal (no alcohol-based sweeteners).
- Additives and preservatives must comply with Halal requirements.
- Flavorings must not contain alcohol as a solvent above the permitted limits.

#### 2.1.4 Flavored Water-Based Drinks (Minuman Berbasis Air Berperisa)

##### A. DRINKS WITH CARBONATE FLAVOR (Minuman Berbasis Air Berperisa yang Berkarbonat)

- Types: Carbonated fruit juice drinks: Minimum of 35% fruit juice.
- Carbonated fruit drinks: 10-35% fruit juice
- Fruit-flavored carbonated drinks: Less than 10% fruit juice
- Carbonated fruit drinks: fruit-based drinks with added carbonation.
- Carbonated Fruit Juice: A mixture of fruit juices with added gas.
- Crush: Soft drink with fruit juice
- Ginger Ale: Carbonated beverage with ginger flavor.
- Tonic water: Carbonated water with quinine.
- Citrus drinks: Made with citrus fruit juice (concentration of 10 to 15%).
- Citrus cumin: derived from the whole citrus fruit group.
- Cola drinks: Made with sugar syrup, caffeine, kola nut extract, phosphoric acid, and caramel coloring.
- Lemonade: made with water, lemon extract, sugar, and CO<sub>2</sub>.
- Fermented carbonated beverages: fermented with lactic acid bacteria, with the addition of CO<sub>2</sub> - MUST COMPLY WITH HALAL STANDARDS
- Carbonated fermented tea (Kombucha): Fermented with SCOBY, with CO<sub>2</sub> - MUST COMPLY WITH HALAL FATWA
- Beverages with added minerals
- Pearl Solution Beverages
- Critical points for Halal: The CO<sub>2</sub> must come from Halal sources (not from alcoholic fermentation).
- Caramel coloring should not be processed with alcohol.
- Flavorings must comply with Halal requirements (alcohol content limits per fatwa).
- Fermented beverages MUST comply with the requirements of the Halal fatwa.
- Kombucha MUST comply with the Halal fatwa (alcohol content limits).
- Quinine and other additives must be Halal certified.
- The kola nut extract must come from permitted sources.

##### B. NON-CARBONATED FLAVOR DRINKS (Minuman Berbasis Air Berperisa Tidak Berkarbonat)

- Types: Poms/Drinks: Mixture of fruit juice with or without flavorings.
- Crush: A soft drink containing fruit juice, consumed undiluted.
- Fruit juice-based drinks: minimum of 35% fruit juice.
- Fruit drinks: 10-35% fruit juice
- Fruit-flavored drinks: Less than 10% fruit juice.
- Flavored drinks: Water mixed with flavorings and sugar.
- Gelatin drinks: Using hydrocolloids as the main component
- Tea drinks: Made with leaves of *Camellia sinensis* L.
- Coffee drinks: made with ground coffee, instant coffee, or extract.
- Cappuccino: Espresso coffee with milk



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- Milk-flavored drinks: Water mixed with milk to add flavor.
- Combined Citrus Drinks
- Fermented beverages: Fermented with lactic acid bacteria - MUST COMPLY WITH HALAL STANDARDS
- Fermented tea (kombucha): Fermented with SCOBY - MUST CONFORM TO HALAL FATWA
- Beverages with added minerals
- Pearl Solution Beverages
- Critical points for Halal: Flavorings must not contain non-Halal ingredients.
- The alcohol content of flavorings must respect the limits established by the fatwa.
- The hydrocolloids (gelatin, carrageenan, pectin) must be of Halal origin.
- The milk used must come from animals certified as Halal.
- Fermented beverages MUST comply with the Halal fatwa.
- Kombucha MUST comply with the Halal fatwa (monitoring of alcohol content).

### C. DRINK CONCENTRATES (Konsentrat Minuman)

- Types: Fruit drink concentrate: Concentrated fruit juice with added sugar and other ingredients.
- Concentrate for flavored beverages: in liquid or solid form, diluted before consumption.
- Concentrate for Vinegar-Based Beverages: For vinegar-based drinks.
- Syrup: Concentrated solution flavored with 55-65% sucrose sweetness, diluted in water.
- Critical points for Halal: All ingredients must be Halal.
- The alcohol content must respect the limits of the fatwa.
- The preservatives must be Halal certified.

### 2.1.5 COFFEE, TEA, HERBAL INFUSIONS AND CEREAL DRINKS (Kopi, Teh, Seduhan Herbal, dan Minuman Biji-Bijian/Sereal)

#### A. TEA (Teh)

- Types: a. Black tea: Fermented tea leaves of *Camellia sinensis* L.
- b. Green Tea: Unfermented tea leaves
- c. Oolong tea: Semi-fermented tea leaves
- d. White tea: Minimally processed tea leaves
- e. Tea powder: Ground tea leaves
- f. Instant tea: Soluble tea extract
- g. Mixed Tea: Tea mixed with other ingredients
- h. Fermented tea powder (kombucha powder): Dried fermented tea with SCOBY - MUST CONFORM TO HALAL FATWA
- Critical points for Halal: The tea leaves must be from permitted plants.
- No alcohol was used in the processing.
- The flavorings must be Halal.
- Kombucha powder MUST comply with the Halal fatwa.

#### B. CAFÉ (Kopi)

- Types: a. Green coffee beans: Raw coffee beans (*Coffea* sp)



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- b. Roasted coffee beans: Whole roasted beans
- c. Ground Coffee: Roasted and ground beans (maximum 2.5% anhydrous caffeine)
- d. Instant coffee: Soluble coffee extract (2-8% caffeine)
- e. Mixed Coffee: Coffee mixed with wheat, corn, sesame seeds, margarine, or sugar.
- f. Formulated Caffeinated Beverages: Water-based or powdered beverages containing caffeine, carbohydrates, amino acids, vitamins, and other substances.
- Critical points for Halal: The coffee beans must come from permitted sources.
- The additives in blended coffee must be Halal.
- The margarine used must be halal.
- Flavorings must comply with Halal requirements.

### C. Beverages, Herbs and Botanicals (Minuman Botanikal/Minuman Rempah)

- Definition: Beverages made from plant parts (leaves, flowers, seeds, roots, rhizomes, stems) or extracts.
- Examples: chrysanthemum drink, hibiscus drink, powdered ginger drink, bandrek powder, bajigur powder, palm sap.
- Forms: Solid or liquid
- Critical points for Halal: All plant materials must be from permitted (Halal) plants.
- No intoxicating herbs were used.
- The processing should not involve alcohol.

### D. CEREAL-BASED DRINKS (Minuman Biji-Bijian/Sereal)

- Types: Cereal paste: Grain powder, packaged in bags for dipping food.
- Salak seed powder drink
- Banana peel powder drink
- Other cereal-based drinks
- Critical points for Halal: The grains must come from Halal sources.
- No risk of cross-contamination with non-Halal products.

### 2.1.6 OTHER PROCESSED BEVERAGES

- Definition: Beverages not classified in categories 1.1.1 to 1.1.5
- Critical points for Halal: It must meet the general requirements of Halal.
- All ingredients must be Halal certified.

## 3. SPECIAL DRINKS (Minuman Khusus)

### 3.1 Beverages for Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women

- Definition: Powdered or liquid products specially formulated for pregnant/breastfeeding women.
- Contains: Energy, protein, fat, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals, calculated based on nutritional needs.
- May contain bioactive components.
- Critical points for Halal: All ingredients must be Halal.
- Vitamins and minerals should be from Halal sources.
- The bioactive components must be Halal certified.



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### 3.2 SPORTS DRINKS

- Definition: Beverages formulated for athletes and active people.
- Contains: Electrolytes, carbohydrates, vitamins
- Critical points for Halal: All ingredients must be Halal.
- No alcohol-based ingredients.

## 4. BEVERAGE SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS (Penyediaan Minuman)

### 4.1 DRINK HOUSES/CAFES (Rumah Minum/Kafe)

- Definition: Establishments that primarily serve beverages (hot/cold) for consumption on the premises.
- Located in permanent buildings with or without processing equipment.

### 4.2 DRINK STANDS (Kedai Minuman)

- Definition: Establishments that serve ready-to-drink beverages, prepared on-site.
- They can be mobile or temporary structures (tents).
- Examples: coffee stands, juice stands

### 4.3 TRADITIONAL MEDICINE HOUSES (Traditional Rumah/Kedai Obat)

- Definition: Establishments that serve jamu (traditional herbal drinks) for consumption on the premises.
- Located in permanent or semi-permanent structures.

### 4.4 Mobile Beverage Vendors (Penyediaan Minuman Keliling)

- Definition: Street vendors who sell ready-to-drink beverages.
- Examples: suppliers of Es doger, suppliers of es cincau, jamu gendong
- Critical points for Halal (for all service establishments): All raw materials must be Halal certified.
- The equipment must not be contaminated with Najis.
- No risk of cross-contamination with non-halal beverages.
- Employees must understand the Halal requirements.
- Storage and display should be handled to avoid contamination.

## 5. FOOD ADDITIVES FOR BEVERAGES (Bahan Tambahan Pangan)

### 5.1 CARBONATING AGENTS (Bahan Pengkarbonasi)

- Function: To create carbonation in beverages.
- Example: Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Crucial point: It must come from Halal sources (not from alcoholic fermentation).

### 5.2 Foaming Agents (Pembuih)

- Function: To form or maintain a homogeneous gaseous dispersion.
- Examples: xanthan gum, microcrystalline cellulose, quillaja extract
- Critical point: It must come from Halal sources.

### 5.3 ACIDITY REGULATORS (Pengatur Keasaman)

- Function: To acidify, neutralize, or maintain pH.



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- Crucial point: It must come from Halal sources, not derived from non-Halal animals.

### 5.4 OTHER ADDITIVES

- Emulsifiers: They must be of Halal origin (plant-based or from animals slaughtered according to Halal ritual).
- Stabilizers: Must be of Halal origin.
- Dyes: Must be of Halal origin (carmines/cochineal from insects requires verification).
- Sweeteners: They must be of Halal origin.
- Flavorings: They must respect the alcohol content limits established by the fatwa.

## 6. SUMMARY OF CRITICAL REQUIREMENTS

### 6.1 INGREDIENT REQUIREMENTS

- All raw materials must come from Halal sources.
- The additives must be Halal certified.
- Alcohol-based flavorings must respect the limits of the fatwa.
- The gelatin and hydrocolloids must be derived from animals slaughtered according to Halal practices or of plant origin.

### 6.2 PROCESSING REQUIREMENTS

- The equipment must be free from contamination by Najis.
- No risk of cross-contamination with non-Halal products.
- Fermented beverages must comply with the Halal fatwa.
- Kombucha and other fermented tea beverages require special attention to their alcohol content.

### 6.3 ALCOHOL CONTENT REQUIREMENTS

- Fermented beverages: They must comply with the limits of the Halal fatwa.
- Flavorings: Alcohol as a solvent must comply with the limits of the fatwa.
- Kombucha: Must meet the requirements of the Halal fatwa.

### 6.4 LABELING REQUIREMENTS

- The Halal certification seal must be visible.
- The ingredient list must be complete and correct.
- The alcohol content (if any) must be declared.

### 6.5 ITEMS REQUIRING SPECIAL ATTENTION

- Fermented beverages (including Kombucha) - MUST COMPLY WITH THE HALAL FATWA
- Beverages containing gelatin - verification of origin is necessary.
- Beverages with added flavorings - verification of alcohol content is required.
- Carbonated beverages - Verification of the required CO2 source
- Coffee mixed with margarine - it is necessary to check the origin of the margarine.

## 7. REFERENCES

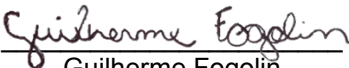
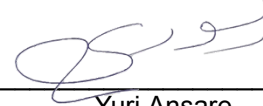



This document is based on the following main Indonesian norms and guidelines:



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- KMA 944/2024: Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 944 of 2024
- Law No. 33/2014: Halal Product Guarantee Law
- Law No. 39/2021: Implementing Regulation for the Halal Product Guarantee
- BPJPH Technical Guidelines

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