



ANNEX III - SCOPE OF CHEMICALS AND COSMETICS - CRITICAL POINTS FOR HALAL CERTIFICATION

ANE 003
REV 00
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1. INTRODUCTION

This document describes the critical points for compliance with Halal certification for cosmetic and chemical products, based on Indonesian Ministerial Decree (KMA) 748/2021. This decree, issued by the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, specifies the types of products subject to mandatory Halal certification, in accordance with the Halal Product Guarantee Law (UU No. 33/2014) and its implementing regulation (PP No. 39/2021).

- Reference: KMA 748/2021 (BPJPH - Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia)
- Scope of application: Categories D (Cosmetics) and E (Chemical Products)
- Objective: To provide a clear understanding of the critical points that must be addressed to ensure Halal compliance in these product categories, facilitating the certification process and compliance with regulatory requirements.

2. SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF COSMETICS (Category D - Kosmetika)

This section details the various categories of cosmetic products, as defined in KMA 748/2021, along with their general characteristics and potential Halal critical points.

D.1 Skin Care Products

- Facial and body creams, lotions, moisturizers, masks, exfoliants
- Critical points: Emulsifiers, humectants, active ingredients, components of animal origin.

D.2 Makeup Base and Foundation Base

- Liquid, cream, powder, and stick foundations.
- Critical points: Emulsifiers, pigments, film-forming agents, components of animal origin.

D.3 Powder Products

- Body powder, face powder, antiseptic powder, talcum powder
- Critical points: Origin of the talc, fragrances, anti-caking agents.

D.4 Bath Soaps

- Solid soaps, liquid soaps, shower gels
- Critical points: Glycerin, fatty acids, surfactants, fragrances.

D.5 Perfume Preparations

- Eau de cologne, eau de toilette, eau de parfum, perfume, attar
- Critical points: ethanol content, fragrance components (carrier solvents, fixatives of animal origin).

D.6 Bath Preparations

- Bath foam, bath oil, bath salts, lulur/mangir
- Critical points: Surfactants, emollients, fragrances, exfoliants.

D.7 Depilatory Preparations

- Hair removal products, wax
- Critical points: Resins, emollients, fragrances.

D.8 Deodorant and Antiperspirant

- Roll-on, stick, spray, cream
- Critical points: alcohol content, fragrances, active ingredients.

D.9 Hair preparations

- Shampoo, conditioner, hair dye, hair styling products, hair tonic
- Critical points: Surfactants, proteins (keratin, collagen), dyes, fixatives, alcohol.

D.10 Shaving Preparations

- Shaving cream, shaving foam, aftershave lotion
- Critical points: Surfactants, emollients, alcohol, fragrances.

D.11 Eye Makeup

- Eye shadow, eyeliner, mascara, eyebrow pencil, eyelash glue
- Critical points: Pigments, film-forming agents, waxes, components of animal origin (e.g., gelatin in mascara).

D.12 Facial Makeup

- Compact powder, blush, bronzer, highlighter, stage makeup.
- Critical points: Pigments, binders, emollients.

D.13 Lip Care and Makeup

- Lipstick, lip liner, lip gloss, lip balm
- Critical points: Waxes, oils, pigments, emollients, components of animal origin (e.g., carmine).

D.14 Dental and Oral Care

- Toothpaste, mouthwash, teeth whitening, dental floss
- Critical points: Glycerin, source of fluoride, alcohol content (mouthwashes), flavorings.

D.15 Nail and Makeup Care

- Base coat, nail polish, nail polish remover, manicure/pedicure products
- Critical points: Film-forming agents, solvents, pigments, components of animal origin (e.g., guanine).

D.16 Intimate Hygiene

- Feminine intimate soap, intimate hygiene products
- Critical points: Surfactants, fragrances, active ingredients.

D.17 Sunscreen and preparations for sunbathing

- Lotions, creams, sprays and after-sun products for sun protection.
- Critical points: UV filters, emollients, film-forming agents.

D.18 Skin Lightening Preparations

- Whitening creams, illuminating serums
- Critical points: Active ingredients, emulsifiers.

D.19 Anti-wrinkle preparations

- Anti-aging creams and serums
- Key points: Peptides, proteins, active ingredients.



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D.20 Other Cosmetic Products

- Baby products, men's grooming, special effects makeup
- Critical points: General concerns regarding cosmetic ingredients.

D.21 Cosmetic Ingredients

- Raw materials for cosmetic formulations
- Critical points: All ingredients must be checked to ensure compliance with Halal standards.

3. SCOPE OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS (Category E - Produk Kimia)

This section describes the chemicals specified in KMA 748/2021, in particular those used as processing aids or ingredients in food, beverages, medicines or cosmetics, which require Halal verification.

E.1 Processing Support Group

- Bleaching, cleansing and exfoliating agents
- Purifier, filter, adsorbent, color remover: Albumin, casein, chitin, chitosan, potassium caseinate, powdered tannin extract, Fuller's earth
- Enzymes: Complete list including: rennet, chymosin, pepsin, trypsin, chymotrypsin, papain, bromelain, amylases, lipases, proteases, cellulases, glucose oxidase, lactase, invertase, etc.
- Flocculating agents: Nagari, cioko
- Catalysts
- Microbial nutrition: Adenine, arginine, peptone, cysteine, glutamic acid, glycine, etc.
- Controlling the growth of microorganisms: ion exchange resins, diatomaceous earth, polymers.
- Other processing aids: formaldehyde resins, polymers

E.2 Other Chemical Products

- Charcoal/activated charcoal
- Fragrance
- Flavor
- Surfactants
- Chelating agents
- Cloudifiers
- Buffering agents
- Fermentation medium
- Caffeine

NOTE: The chemicals listed are only those related to food, beverages, medicines, or cosmetics, and their Halal status must be verified based on their origin and processing.

4. Critical Points for Halal Certification



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This section details the specific critical points that require thorough investigation and verification for Halal certification of cosmetic and chemical products.

4.1 Ingredients of animal origin (high risk)

- Gelatin: Porcine origin is prohibited. Bovine gelatin or gelatin from other permitted animals requires Halal slaughter certification.
- Collagen: derived from animal tissue, requires Halal origin verification.
- Keratin: derived from hair, feathers, and horns – requires Halal certification.
- Placenta extract: Animal placenta – requires Halal certification.
- Snail mucin: Requires verification of origin and processing.
- Pearl powder: Acceptable if derived from natural pearls.
- Silk proteins: Requires verification of origin and processing.
- Cochineal/Carmine (CI 75470): Derived from insects, generally acceptable with verification of the extraction process.
- Beeswax (Cera alba): Acceptable.
- Honey: Acceptable.
- Lanolin: Wool fat – acceptable from live sheep.
- Squalene: Shark liver oil or vegetable oil – preferably vegetable-based. If of animal origin, it must be Halal certified.
- Stearic acid: Animal or vegetable origin – source verification required.
- Glycerin: Animal or vegetable origin – source verification required.
- Lecithin: Egg or soy – egg lecithin requires Halal certification for the eggs.

4.2 Alcohol Content

- Ethanol in perfumes: For external use, generally acceptable, even in high concentrations, provided it is not ingested.
- Alcohol in mouthwashes: They must respect the limits established by the fatwa for non-intoxicating levels.
- Alcohol in tonics and astringents: Must respect the limits established by the fatwa for non-intoxicating levels.
- Denatured alcohol: Acceptable for external use.
- Carrier solvents in aromas and fragrances: Check the origin and concentration of the alcohol.

4.3 Enzymes and Proteins

- Rennet/Chymosin: Animal or microbial – animal rennet requires Halal slaughter certification.
- Pepsin, trypsin, chymotrypsin: Prohibited for use in swine. Cattle require Halal slaughter certification.
- Papain, bromelain: of plant origin, generally acceptable.
- Microbial enzymes: Acceptable in Halal culture media and processing.

4.4 Emulsifiers and Surfactants

- Mono/diglycerides: of animal or vegetable origin – verification of origin is required.
- Polysorbates: May contain fatty acids of animal origin; verification of the source is necessary.
- Cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol: Animal or vegetable origin – source verification required.
- Cetostearyl alcohol: Origin needs to be verified.



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4.5 Dyes

- Carmine (CI 75470): Cochineal extract, generally acceptable upon verification of the extraction process.
- Other colorants: Check the solvents used and any components of animal origin.

4.6 CRITICAL POINT: WATERPROOF PRODUCTS AND ABLUTION (WUDU)

This is a fundamental requirement for Halal cosmetics certification:

Products that claim to be ****waterproof, water-resistant, or long-lasting**** should NOT create a barrier that prevents water from reaching the skin or nails during ablution (wudu). This includes:

- Waterproof mascara and eyeliner
- Long-lasting lipstick and lip gloss
- Waterproof nail polish and treatments
- Waterproof makeup base and foundation
- Long-lasting sunscreen and sunblock

Compliance requirements:

1. The product must be permeable to water (water must reach the surface of the skin/nail).
2. The product should not form an impermeable film or barrier.
3. If the product creates a water-resistant barrier, it should be removed before prayer.
4. Manufacturers must provide technical documentation regarding water permeability.
5. Halal certification bodies may require water permeability testing.

Religious foundation:

According to Islamic jurisprudence (fiqh), for ablution (wudu) to be valid, the water must come into direct contact with the skin, hair, or nails being washed. Any barrier that prevents the water from reaching these surfaces invalidates the ablution. This is based on:

- Quran 5:6 (requirements for wudu)
- Hadith on the correct procedure for ablution.
- Consensus (ijma) of Islamic scholars

Testing methods:

- Water droplet test on the treated surface
- Measuring absorption time
- Analysis of the permeability coefficient

Labeling requirements:

The products should include clear instructions on what to do if it becomes necessary to remove them before prayer.

4.7 Processing Aids - Critical Points

- Albumin: Egg white – requires Halal certification if derived from eggs.
- Casein, potassium caseinate: milk derivatives, generally acceptable.
- Chitin, chitosan: crustacean shells – generally acceptable.
- Tannin extract: derived from plants, generally acceptable.
- Enzymes: Check the origin (animal, vegetable or microbial) and processing.



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- Peptone: May be derived from meat, casein, or plants – origin needs to be verified.
- Ion exchange resins: Check that there are no components of animal origin in the manufacturing process.
- Culture media for microbial products: Must be Halal.

4.8 Contamination Prevention

- Equipment dedicated to Halal production.
- Cleaning procedures between non-Halal and Halal batches.
- Separate storage for raw materials and finished products.
- Controlling cross-contamination throughout the production process.

5. PROHIBITED INGREDIENTS

The following ingredients are strictly prohibited in Halal cosmetics and chemical products:

- Pork and all pork by-products (e.g., pork fat, pork collagen, pork enzymes).
- Blood and blood products.
- Derived from carnivorous animals.
- Animals not slaughtered according to the Islamic method.
- Alcohol as an ingredient (except as a vehicle in applications permitted by fatwa, and not for consumption).
- Intoxicating substances.

6. DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

Manufacturers must provide complete documentation to substantiate Halal certification claims.

- Certificate of Analysis (CoA) for all ingredients.
- Halal certifications for ingredients of animal origin and other essential raw materials.
- Supplier declarations for ingredients and chemicals of plant origin.
- Flowchart of the production process for each product.
- Cleaning up validation records for shared equipment.
- Documentation of the traceability system for all raw materials and finished products.
- Technical data sheets for waterproof products (relating to water permeability).

7. LABELING REQUIREMENTS

Products with Halal certification must meet specific labeling requirements:

- Halal logo and certification number issued by BPJPH.
- List of ingredients (preferably using the INCI nomenclature for cosmetics).
- Country of origin.
- Manufacturer information.
- Expiration date.
- Storage conditions.
- Lot number.
- Clear instructions for waterproof products, in case it becomes necessary to remove them before prayer.



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8. SUMMARY OF CRITICAL CONTROL POINTS

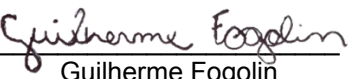
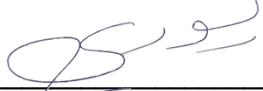


This table summarizes the key critical control points and their respective verification methods for Halal certification.

Category	Critical Point	Verification method
Ingredients of animal origin	Method of origin and slaughter	Halal certification, supplier audit.
Alcohol content	Concentration and application	Laboratory analysis, compliance with the fatwa, formulation review.
Waterproof products	Water permeability for ablution	Permeability tests, technical documentation
Enzymes	Origin (animal/vegetable/microbial)	Supplier's declaration, Halal certificate
Emulsifiers	Source of fatty acid	Certificate of origin, supplier's declaration
Processing aids	Culture medium, animal components	Technical dossier, Halal certified
Cross-contamination	Production separation, cleaning	Auditing, record keeping, facility layout
Forbidden ingredients	Absence in the formulation	Analysis of the ingredient list, supplier's statement.

9. REFERENCES

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

- 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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