



Announcement

Issue No. 4/2021

Halal Affairs Department, the Central Islamic Council of Thailand

Subject: Announcement of the Halal Affairs Department (CICOT) B.E. 2564

Article 1 Regarding to the Halal Certification and Using Halal Logo on Package Label

In case of entrepreneurs hiring OEM production, they must comply with the regulations of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand regarding the Management of Halal Affairs B.E. 2558 (Chapter 8, Article 35)

If there is only one distributor must apply for Halal certification and make a contract to use the Halal logo with the Central Islamic Council of Thailand (CICOT) separated from each manufacturer.

In the case of only one manufacturer, but there is a list of other individuals or juristic persons on packaging or labels, such as foreign distributors, importers, exporters or regulated production, production under the copyright and the use of joint trademarks (Co-Branding) of any person or juristic person whose name appears on the packaging that has a Halal logo of CICOT. They must apply for Halal certification with the Central Islamic Council of Thailand or the Provincial Islamic Committee depend on the case by separate individuals or legal entities and made a contract to use the Halal Logo with CICOT.

In case that there is only one manufacturer but there is a list of individuals or legal entities of the distributor, Importers, exporters, production under control including production under the copyright and the use of joint trademarks (Co-Branding) both in Thailand and abroad more than 1 person according to the rules of payment fees 10,000 baht per person.

The Halal Affairs Department, the Central Islamic Council of Thailand or Halal Affairs Department, the Provincial Islamic Committee may reduce the fee in some cases but cannot charge more than the specified fees.



สนง.คณะกรรมการกลางอิสลามแห่งประเทศไทย

- ผู้จัดจำหน่าย/นำเข้า รายที่ 1 → กอท.สล. xx xxx xxx xx xx
- ผู้จัดจำหน่าย/นำเข้า รายที่ 2 → กอท.สล. xx xxx xxx xx xx
- ผู้จัดจำหน่าย/นำเข้า รายที่ 3 → กอท.สล. xx xxx xxx xx xx
- ผู้จัดจำหน่าย/นำเข้า รายที่ 4 → กอท.สล. xx xxx xxx xx xx



THE CENTRAL ISLAMIC COUNCIL OF THAILAND

- Distributor / Importer no. 1 → CICOT.HL. xx xxx xxx xx xx
- Distributor / Importer no. 2 → CICOT.HL. xx xxx xxx xx xx
- Distributor / Importer no. 3 → CICOT.HL. xx xxx xxx xx xx
- Distributor / Importer no. 4 → CICOT.HL. xx xxx xxx xx xx



المجلس المركزي الإسلامي بتايلاند

- الموزع/المستورد رقم ١ → xx xxx xxx xx xx رقم التسجيل
- الموزع/المستورد رقم ٢ → xx xxx xxx xx xx رقم التسجيل
- الموزع/المستورد رقم ٣ → xx xxx xxx xx xx رقم التسجيل
- الموزع/المستورد رقم ٤ → xx xxx xxx xx xx رقم التسجيل

Picture: Guidelines for using the Halal Logo

Article 2 In the case of entrepreneurs that sell meat requests to use the Halal certification for the places that sell Halal meat in the department store, Supermarket, general distribution stores the location is characterized by the sale of Halal certified meat and non-Halal certified meat. The entrepreneurs must do the following

2.1 The entrepreneurs must have clearly Halal certified meat distribution and service areas between the Halal certified meat distribution areas and non-Halal certified meat. As well as must have an identification label for publicity to consumers and service recipients.

2.2 The entrepreneurs must provide Halal certified meat storage areas such as cold rooms, stores or freezers that waiting for distribution and must be clearly labeled to avoid the confusion in cases of shared space to use. To prevent contamination between Halal certified meat and non-Halal certified meat and or including other meats.

2.3 The entrepreneurs must clearly separate employees who distribute and serve Halal certified meat and non-Halal certified meat by determining the difference uniforms of the employees of each part.

2.4 The entrepreneurs must separate equipment, tools, scales, serving containers for Halal certified meat and non-Halal meat with the symbols must be clearly distinguished.

2.5 The entrepreneurs must have cleanliness control measures and relevant sanitation cleaning processes to ensure their effectiveness. Safe from contamination of prohibited things (Haram) or contamination according to Islamic Law (Najis) such as personal hygiene, equipment and tools related to distribution and service to meet the strictly requirements of Halal standards.

2.6 In case of entrepreneurs use the Halal logo for public relations in the distribution area and provide services to customers. The entrepreneurs must ask for permission from the Halal Affairs Department by writing only.

2.7 The entrepreneurs must distribute Halal-certified meat by notifying the source with the Halal committee.

2.8 The entrepreneurs must arrange the Muslim staff and special Halal Assurance Controller at Halal certified meat distribution place. The fees of Halal Assurance Controller

according to the regulation of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand regarding the implementation of entrepreneur certification and product certification and Fees B.E. 2559.

Article 3 The entrepreneurs producing Halal certified products and Haram products must perform the following:

3.1 Must be separate the production facilities, separate the factory address between Halal certified products and Haram products that show on the label, separate all employees, separate storage of raw materials and ingredients used in production and finished products and including the process of transportation to its destination.

3.2 Clearly distinguish packaging colors

3.3 To put the Halal logo in front of the packaging to be clearly visible.

3.4 To apply for Halal certification must be submitted the samples of packaging to the Halal Affairs Department for consideration before printing.

3.5 There should be a brand-specific word (Brand) that difference between Halal certified products and Haram products.

Article 4 In the case of entrepreneurs who have to use different packaging or labels that have been certified by the Halal committee for example packaging or labels according to various festivals or promotional labels, however, the entrepreneurs must submit a request to the committee. The entrepreneurs must be approved to use the label before sale in the market.

They have to pay the fee for using the Halal logo to the committee as specified.

The entrepreneurs must specify the period for requesting to use of the aforementioned packaging or label to the committee to use the Halal logo.

The fees for using the Halal Logo on the packaging or label according to the festival.

For 30 days period not more than 90 days from manufacturing date the fee is 100 baht.

For 91 days period not more than 120 days from manufacturing date the fee is 200 baht.

For 121 days period not more than 180 days from manufacturing date the fee is 300 baht.

For 181 days period not more than 270 days from manufacturing date, the fee is 400 baht.

More than 270 days, the fee is 500 baht per item.

However, the entrepreneur must pay fees as specified and or may be considered by the Halal Affairs Department by considering the differences of labels

Article 5 The entrepreneurs who request to use the Halal Logo must display the trademark, manufacturer's name and date/month/year of that product on the label and in the certificate to use the Halal Logo

Article 6 For products with various risks

The entrepreneurs who import raw materials to Thailand such as gelatin, collagen, carmine color, ossein, glycerol or glycerin or products that may contain ingredients or raw materials that are at risk including products that are ingredients or food additives imported into Thailand either intended for use within its own industry or imported for sale, may come from Haram or contrary to Islamic principles the entrepreneurs must apply for Halal certification to Halal Affairs Department of CICOT only.

6.1 In the case of importing raw materials, ingredients, or food additives (generally not risky products) for resale in Thailand. The Importer need to apply the application to the Halal Affairs Department to audit and certify the Halal certificates that come from abroad at the storage. In order to issue Halal certificate to certify the foreign Halal certificates.

6.2 In the case of imported goods that have more than one warehouse (considering the warehouse location), The Halal certificate must be separated according to the number of warehouse and pay the fee including Halal certificate that certify the foreign Halal certificate accordance with the regulations

Article 7 Halal certificate from abroad which is used as an attachment for raw materials, ingredients or food additives (that are not risky products) must be a Halal certificate from an organization accepted/recognized by the Halal Affairs Department, the Central Islamic Council of Thailand.

7.1 The Halal organizations that cooperate with the CICOT totally 55 organizations are as the follows

No.	Organization & Address	country	Halal Logo
1.	Islamic Information and Documentation Center Austria IIDZ-Austria	 AUSTRIA	
2.	Australian Federation of Islamic Councils Ins (AFIC)	 AUSTRALIA	
3.	Halal Certification Authority Australia (HCAA)	 AUSTRALIA	
4.	Australian National Imams Council Anic Halal Authority	 AUSTRALIA	
5.	Halal Food Council of Europe (HFCE)	 BELGIUM	

6.	SIIL – ISLAMIC INSPECTION SERVICE	 BRAZIL	
7.	Cambodian Halal Steering Committee (CHSC)	 Cambodia	
8.	Halal Monitoring Authority (HMA)	 CANADA	
9.	Ritual Association of Lyon's Great Mosque (Association Rituelle de la Grande Mosquée de Lyon)	 FRANCE	
10.	CERTIFICATION HALAL ASSOCIATION CULTURELLA DES MUSULMAN D'ILE DE FRANCE MOSQUEE D'EVRY	 FRANCE	
11.	HALAL CONTROL GmbH Inspection and Certification Body	 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	
12.	Halal Certification Germany (HCG) GmbH	 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	

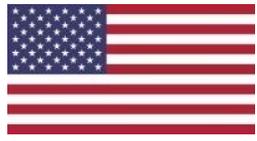
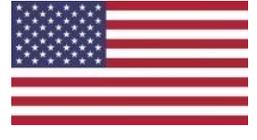
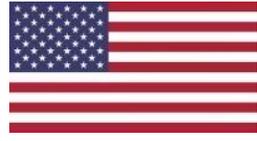
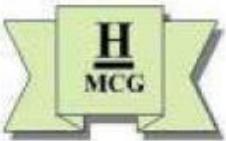
13.	Halal India	 INDIA	
14.	Jamiat Ulama I Hind Halal Trust	 INDIA	
15.	The Indonesian Council of Ulama (MUI)	 INDONESIA	
16.	World Halal Authority (WHA)	 ITALY	
17.	Japan Islamic Trust (Otsuka Mosque)	 JAPAN	
18.	NPO Japan Halal Association	 JAPAN	

19.	Nippon Asia Halal Association (NAHA)	 JAPAN	
20.	Muslim Professional Japan Association (MPJA)	 JAPAN	
21.	Korea INHART Halal Certification Authority	 KOREA	
22.	Korea Halal Association (KOHAS)	 KOREA	
23.	Korea Halal Industry Association And Korea Global Standard Association	 KOREA	
24.	UAB Halal Control Lithuania	 LITHUANIA	

25.	Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM)	 MALAYSIA	
26.	Jamiat Ulama El-Islam(HQ) Myanmar	 Myanmar	
27.	Shandong Halal Certification Service (SHC)	 PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	
28.	Zhejiang Silk Road ePath Certification Co.,Ltd	 PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	
29.	Islamic Da'wah Council of The Philippines (IDCP)	 PHILIPINES	
30.	National Commission on Muslim Filipino	 PHILIPINES	
31.	Halal Development Institute of the Philippines	 PHILIPINES	

32.	Alliance for Halal Integrity in the Philippines	 PHILIPINES	  International Halal Integrity ALLIANCE
33.	Philippine Ulama Congress Organization Inc.	 PHILIPINES	
34.	International Center for Halal Standardization Certification of Russia Mufties Council (ICSC HALAL)	 Russia	
35.	SANHA HALAL ASSOCIATION OF PAKISTAN	 PAKISTAN	
36.	National Alliance for Safe Food	 PAKISTAN	

37.	Global Halal Services	 PAKISTAN	
38.	International Halal Certification Pvt Ltd	 PAKISTAN	
39.	Islamic Foundation of Ireland	 REPUBLIC OF IRELAND	
40.	Islamic Religious Council of Singapore (MUIS)	 SINGAPORE	
41.	Halal Certification Services Switzerland	 SWITZERLAND	
42.	Emirates Authority for Standardization & Metrology (ESMA)	 UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (UAE)	

43.	Halal Food Authority	 UNITED KINGDOM	
44.	Halal Certification Europe (HCE)	 UNITED KINGDOM	
45.	Halal Consultations Vista Business Centre	 UNITED KINGDOM	
46.	The Halal Trust	 UNITED KINGDOM	
47.	Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America (IFANCA)	 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	
48.	Islamic Society of North America (ISNA)	 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	
49.	Muslim Consumer Group For Food Products	 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	

50.	MUSLIM COUNCIL OF BRITAIN, THE UNITED KINGDOM	 UNITED KINGDOM	
51.	Uzstandard Agency Uzbekistan Uzstandard" agency	 Uzbekistan	
52.	Halal Viet Nam	 Viet Nam	

Association/Institution

No.	Organization & Address	Contact	Halal Logo
1.	USA Halal Chamber of Commerce, Inc 12510 Prosperity Drive Ste 280 Silver Spring, MD 20904	301-328-0592 301-328-0627 info@ushalalcertification.com	
2.	HALAL INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION AND WORLD HALAL FORUM MALAYSIA		

3.	The Standards and Metrology Institute For Islamic Countries (SMIIC) Istanbul World Trade Center A1 Block K:14 Yesikoy/Istanbul/TURKEY	+90 212 465 65 07-08 +905327106927 Fax +902120465 65 09 E-Mail secretariat@smiic.org . ihsanovut@smiic.org www.smiic.org	
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These are 55 Halal organizations, will need to carry out to do cooperation (MOU) with CICOT again after 1 year of this announcement. The Halal Affairs Department will coordinate with all organizations later on.

7.2 Any Halal organization that has not yet signed a cooperation (MOU) with CICOT. CICOT will allow to use their certificate within 1 year after that they must be assessed from the Halal Affairs Department before used for reference.

In case the above organizations do not make MOU with CICOT the importers must apply for Halal certification in accordance with Article 6.

7.3 The Halal Affairs Department will accept and recognize the foreign Halal Certification bodies that have location in the same country with the manufactories the their certified or depend on the discretion of the Halal Affairs Department.

Article 8 The Halal Assurance Controller Fees.

In case of entrepreneurs is a contract manufacturer (OEM) they have to pay a fee of Halal Assurance Controller increase from normal fee not more than 2,000 baht per month to 3,000 baht per month or consider by the number of OEM but not more than 4,000 baht per month.

Article 9 In case of slaughterhouses

9. 1 The slaughterhouses must have Halal Slaughtering Supervisors at their slaughterhouses as the follows:-

9 .1.1 Poultry slaughterhouses such as chickens, ducks, geese in case of slaughter more than 12,000 birds per day.

9 .1.2 Cattle slaughterhouse in case slaughter more than 10 cattle per day.

9 .1.3 Sheep Slaughterhouse in case slaughter more than 25 sheep per day.

9 .1.4 In case of each slaughterhouse as mentioned above slaughter less than the designated. The Halal Slaughtering Supervisor nearby will look after those slaughterhouses or the discretion of the Halal Affairs Department of CICOT.

9.2 In case of slaughterhouses use the stunning equipment must have Halal Slaughtering Supervisors.

9.3 In case of slaughterhouses use the electric stunning they must ensure that animals not died or disabled. Every time there is a change in the power of stunning must inform the Halal Assurance Controller or Halal Affairs Department before using. If animal died before the slaughtering not allow to access to the production line and destroy, if not followed this regulation the Halal certification logo may be revoked.

9.4 The slaughterhouse must declare the list of outsource to the Halal Affairs Department.

9.5 The slaughterhouse with hired slaughter or outsource must apply for Halal certification in accordance with the regulations in all respects.

9.6 The Halal Slaughtering Supervisor has the right to monitor refrigerated truck before enter to the slaughterhouse.

9.7 All slaughtererman must be registered with the Halal Affairs Department of CICOT.

Article 10 The entrepreneurs who want to display the Halal Logo on the label in English or Thailand version (by translating must have certifying the translation document) It is necessary to apply for an additional number for the Halal product certification number. In this case there are new products even that products are the same both in taste and package size but because the packaging label format is different the halal certification number must be different. Because of the purpose of having that number is to control both product and label. The fee is equal to the request to add a new product which is 500 baht per item.

Article 11 To use of Halal Logo must print permanently on the packaging not allow to use sticker superimpose on the label in all cases.

Article 12 In case of the entrepreneur does not renew the Halal certification unable to use the old serial number and Halal certification number (Product number) eligible for a new application for all certification systems (CICOT & ESMA /UAE). The entrepreneurs can apply for an extension of their Halal certification 180 days before the expiration, but not less than 60 days.

Article 13 The entrepreneurs must choose to use a laboratory (Lab) that certified by ISO / IEC 17025 and accredited by the Central Islamic Council of Thailand.

Article 14 Halal Certification according to ESMA/UAE Standards (including SFDA, Saudi Arabia) The United Arab Emirates (UAE) Accreditation provides guidelines for the export of Halal Goods to the Middle East (GCC). The entrepreneur must follow CICOT Halal Affairs Department's guidelines for Exporting Halal certified Products to the Middle East (GCC) And the certificate is valid for 3 years.

14.1 ESMA/UAE Certification Regulations

14.1.1 Stage 1 audit (only for new requests and renewals) to conduct a document review in accordance with Halal requirements, in accordance with the production of safe food according to the hazard analysis and Quality system critical points, and issue document of results of the Stage 1 audit, along with any adjustments or corrections to the document before the Stage 2 audit.

For the stage 1 audit fee amounting to 6,000 baht (Bangkok and perimeter) and 9,700 baht in case the entrepreneur is located in other provinces. The fee will be accounted for 1 Man-day per entrepreneur.

14.1.2 The Stage 2 audit will carry out the ESMA/UAE certification, Halal process and safe food production for compliance with its programmed quality systems.

For the fee of stage 2 audit, the Halal Affairs Department has set a regulation to comply with the appendix.

14.1.3 The surveillance audit to maintenance of the standard will be performed before the expiration of 1 year period to verify continuity in maintaining the standard of the products.

The fee of surveillance audit to maintenance of the standard will be according to the regulations of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand.

14.1.4 The manufacturing entrepreneur and the employer/contractor must submit various documents, according to the regulations set, before the expiration of 180 days, but not less than 60 days to maintain the Halal standard system

In the case that entrepreneurs do not renew the ESMA/UAE certificate as required, they will not be permitted to use the Halal Logo on their premises or on their products.

14.1.5 New entrepreneur or renewal entrepreneurs wishing to apply for UAE. The Halal certificate will have a validity period of 3 years, but when additional requests are made in the meantime, the group of products will remain certified only for 2 years or 1 year according to the rest valid period of the certificate.

14.1.6 Actions to solve the problem of surveillance audit 1st and 2nd.

14.1.6.1 Halal Affairs Department will coordinate with the entrepreneur via email communication 3 times every week, in order to make the submission of documents be up-to-date

14.1.6.2 From clause 14.1.6.1 after 3 attempts communication or no response Halal Affairs Department will send a warning letter to the entrepreneur for acknowledgment and reply to the Halal Affairs Department within 7 days.

14.1.6.3 After the expiration of the notification date, the entrepreneur must return the Halal certificate to the Halal Affairs Department of CICOT.

14.1.6.4 The Quality System Department will remove the list of the entrepreneur/ s from the ESMA list immediately, following the information adjustment cycle to keep the information up to date.

It is hereby announced for the general information from now on.

Announced on 9 February B.E. 2021

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of two overlapping circles followed by a horizontal line that tapers to a point.

Associate Professor Ismaae Alee, Ph.D
Chairman of Halal Affairs Department
The Central Islamic Council of Thailand