



Announcement of the Central Islamic Council of
Thailand.

No. 1 (2559).

Issued under the Administration Act Islamic organizations.

2540

Upon The requirements for Halal certification of slaughterhouse and eviscerated parts.

By virtue of Section 18 (5) (9) of the Administration of Islamic organizations Act B.E. 2540, and Regulation of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand on the management of Halal Affairs B.E. 2558. The Board of Central Islamic Council of Thailand therefore proclaims the requirements as follows:

(Mr. Pastor's escort guard troops).

Adviser to the King on Islamic Affaires

President of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand

1. Scope

1.1 This Notification of requirements for Halal certification of slaughterhouse and eviscerated parts is to be a guideline for auditing and monitoring Halal certification of CICOT (the Central Islamic Council of Thailand), or the Provincial Islamic Committee, whichever the case. This must be done according to the provisions of Islam.

1.2 Halal products certified by this announcement must be in conformity with the provisions of Islam. The religious organizations recognized Laws and standards related to food safety and product's marks and labels.

1.3 This notification shall apply from the day following the date of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand approved onwards.

1.4 The Central Islamic Council of Thailand Acts upon this notification and has the authority to interpret or judge or command or order to comply with any of this.

2. Reference Documentation

2.1 The Regulation of The Central Islamic Council of Thailand on the management of Halal affairs B.E. 2558.

2.2 Rules of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand upon the implementation of entrepreneur certification and product certification and Fees B.E. 2559

2.3 Requirements of practices to request the Halal certification and the use of Halal logo on the products and packaging year B.E. 2559.

2.4 "Halal Products" (Thai Commodity and Food Standards) ACFS. 8400 -2550).

2.5 Recommendations for the use of the term "Halal" (TIS. 1701-2541).

2.6 "Food safety management systems" The requirements for an organization in the food chain, "ISO 22000 : 2005 (TIS. 22000 -2548).

2.7 Standard GCC-GSO 993: Animal Slaughtering Requirements According to Islamic Rules.

2.8 GSO/CAC/RCP 58: Code of hygienic practice for meat.

3. Definitions

The meanings of the terms used in this announcement are as the following

3.1 The **Board** refers to the member Central Islamic Council of Thailand or the Provincial Islamic Committee depending on case

3.2 **Halal Affairs Staff** means Halal Affairs Officer of The Central Islamic Council of Thailand or Provincial Islamic Committee, as appropriate.

3.3 **Entrepreneur** means any natural person or legal entity or a company producing for sale or importer of goods into the Kingdom for sale or purchasing for resale or manufacturers producing products for others (OEM) and means also the advertising business providers.

3.4 **Halal Team** means a team appointed by the entrepreneur to be The Executive Director and control production of Halal products according to this announcement. They are under the supervision of the Board of Central Islamic Council of Thailand or Provincial Islamic Committee, as appropriate.

3.5 **The Halal Auditor** means the officers who have been appointed by the Board he Central Islamic Council of Thailand or Provincial Islamic Committee, as appropriate, to check the raw materials, production process, production location and distribution location and related facilities at the factory

3.6 **The Halal surveillance officer** means committee appointed by the Central Islamic Council of Thailand, according to Article 26 of the regulation of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand, on the management of Halal affairs B.E.2558.

3.7 **The entrepreneur special Halal assurance controller** means a Muslim scholar appointed by the Board, who has been trained specifically about the slaughter, processing of non-aquatic animals, to control and supervise the slaughterhouse and eviscerated parts at entrepreneur premises or at Halal kitchen.

3.8 **Halal Slaughtering Supervisor** means Muslim specialists who are appointed by the Central Islamic Council of Thailand to control the Halal animal slaughterhouse, and the other duty involving the Halal certification. He has full-time duty.

3.9 **The slaughterers of animal** mean Muslims who practice their religion strictly, and are authorized by the Board to serve animals slaughtering.

3.10 **Senior Management** means the authority legally registered person or individuals with executive level positions who have the authority of decision in the entrepreneur or establishment who wish to certify Halal.

3.11 **Fee** means the processing fee of Halal Affairs, according to the rules of The Central Islamic Council of Thailand upon implementation of entrepreneur certification and product certification and Fees B.E. 2559

3.12 **Halal Products** refers to products or services that Islamic religion approves to use or consume. As well as anything else that has the same meaning and qualified, according to the terms in this Requirement. This also refers to consumer household appliances, food services and beverages and Halal kitchen, products or raw materials imported from foreign supplies, medical supplies, cosmetics, packaging, logistics and others approved by The Central Islamic Council of Thailand

3.13 **Najis (Najasah, نجاسة)** means the dirt or unclean under the provisions of Islam, which has three types of Najis, light Najis (Mukhoffafah, نجاسة مخففة), medium Najis. (Mutawassitoh, نجاسة متوسطة) and heavy Najis . (Mughallathah نجاسة مغلظة) including food contaminated or exposed to Najis unless after the elimination of that Najis.

3.12 **The provision of Islam (Islamic law, الشريعة الإسلامية)** refer to a provision that Muslims must adhere strictly, based on verses from the Book of Al - Quran Al-Sunnah, Al – Ijmaa and Al- qiyas, which is accepted as guidelines (Mashub, مذهب) of these scholars, Shfeii (شافعي) or Hanafee (حنفي) or Maliki (مالكي) or Hambali (حنبلي) depends on country which adopts any practice of these schools of thought.

4. The criteria for using the word "Halal".

4.1 Halal (Halal, حلال) refers to an object or action which is allowed under the provisions of Islam.

4.2 haram (Haram, حرام) refers to an object or action which is not allowed under the provisions of Islam.

4.3 Mushbooh (مشبوه) or Syubhat (شبهات) means something dubious. Something suspicious Muslims should avoid.

4.4 Haram products are the products that have raw materials or ingredients or components of bellowed.

4.4.1 Boar pigs and dogs

4.4.2 Snakes and monkeys

4.4.3 Carnivorous animals with claws and fangs such as lions, tigers, bears and other similar animals.

4.4.4 Birds of prey with claws such as eagles, vultures and other birds of similar.

4.4.5 Destroying animals such as rats, centipedes, scorpions and poisonous animals and other creatures similar.

4.4.6 The animal banned on slaughter in Islam, such as ants, bees and woodpecker birds Hood capo.

4.4.7 Nasty creatures such as ticks, fleas, mites, lice, flies, common worms, and other similar animals.

4.4.8 Animals that live both on land and in water such as frogs, crocodiles, turtles and other animals are similar.

4.4.9 Donkeys and mules that are used as working animals

4.4.10 Aquatic animals of toxicity or harm of any kind, unless the toxicity or danger has been already eliminated during the manufacturing process.

4.4.11 Livestock, poultry birds that were not slaughtered according to Islamic law.

4.4.12 Blood from slaughtering or flowing out of the body.

4.4.13 Foods of intoxicating or poisonous plants or dangerous except when such substances can then be eliminated during the manufacturing process.

4.4.14 Food and drinks that cause intoxication.

4.4.15 Drinks, natural mineral, and all kinds of toxic chemicals that it amounts cause harm.

4.4.16 Food and beverages containing ingredients derived from genetically modified (Genetically Modified Organisms: GMOs).

4.4.17 Food additives or food ingredients derived from the above sources: 4.4.1 - 4.4.16.

4.5 slaughtering animals

4.5.1 Slaughtering animals, as permitted by the provisions of Islam, must be isolated from animals that are strictly prohibited as the guidelines below.

4.5.1.1 Slaughtering must be done by a Muslim, and a deeper understanding of how to slaughter animals in accordance with the provisions of Islam.

4.5.1.2 The Animals slaughtered must be animals allowed for foods, under the provisions of Islam.

4.5.1.3 Animals must be alive at the time of slaughter

4.5.1.4 Slaughtering must cut the trachea, esophagus arteries and large veins of the neck, at one cut.

4.5.1.5 Before slaughter animals, slaughterer must say, "Bismillah, **بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ**".

4.5.1.6 Use only the slaughtering knife or sharp tool, clean and should not be removed from the neck of animals during slaughter, animals must be slaughtered to death without suffering.

4.5.2 To make the animal unconscious prior to slaughter (stunning) is not recommend, unless necessary.

4.5.3 It is not recommend slaughtering poultry, by using slaughtering machine, excepting where required necessarily. Such actions must be approved by the Central Islamic Council of Thailand.

4.6 Requirements about Najis and the purification.

4.6.1 There are three types of Najis

4.6.1.1 Light Najis: It is only urine of baby boys who are younger than 2 years old, and do not eat or drink anything else in addition to breast milk.

4.6.1.2 Medium Najis: They are not under the light najis or heavy najis, blood, pus, lymph, urine, vomit, feces, carcasses of animals that were not slaughtered (except fish and locusts), the things that intoxicate and milk of animals that are prohibited to eat.

4.6.1.3 Heavy Najis : They are pigs, dogs or other animals that are born from other animals mating with dogs or pigs and everything stemming from these animals.

4.6.2 To clean the Najis

4.6.2.1 The way cleaning light Najis. Wipe away Najis first. Then spray water over the marks of Najis without washing with water.

4.6.2.2 Cleaning the medium Najis. Move out Najis first. Then rinse with clean water to flow through at least one time to cover all the fouling of Najis. The wash must clear the color and smell of that Najis, therefore it is recommended that the wash should increase for three times.

4.6.2.3 Cleaning the heavy Najis: Move out Najis first. Then rinse with clean water to flow through seven times, one of these water washes must be soil water (under the provisions of Islam) with the turbid suspensions or chalk water. It is recommended that to wash the soil water at the first time.

5. Responsibility for the Halal management.

5.1 The entrepreneur senior executives must demonstrate the commitment in the Halal standard practice, including allocates sufficient resources, internal communications about requirements of Islamic law, effectively and continuously.

5.2 The entrepreneur must cooperate (trustworthily in every step) with the Halal Auditor to monitor Halal ingredients, manufacturing, packaging, and distribution, transportation and services.

5.3 Senior executives must provide a special Halal assurance controller, as necessary, for product processing that needs Halal certification. In order to serve controlling, and surveillance the products for the entrepreneur.

5.4 The Senior executive must appoint any person who has the authority and responsibility of Halal together with the Halal team.

5.5 The Senior executive must appoint a Halal team composed of personnel with authority, knowledge about the product, the process, and experience from each department, in order that they have ability to control and monitor production processes of Halal products, a Muslim staff may be included (if available).

5.6 The entrepreneur must provide staff training for assessment related to the production of Halal products by the course prescribe by the board to achieve a better understanding about the production of Halal products or services, according to the provisions of Islam

5.7 The entrepreneur must provide proof of training records in 5.7 and training plans specific in Halal training course to the Halal Auditor, when an inspection performs at the entrepreneur location.

5.8 The entrepreneur must determine, provide and maintain the infrastructure needed to get Halal products certified, as the following (based on suitability)

5.8.1 Building, working location and amenities such as a prayer room, dining room, bathroom, storage room, and room for private belongings.

5.8.2 Equipment for the production of Halal products both hardware and software.

5.8.3 Other support services (such as transportation or distribution).

5:9 Entrepreneur must announce the requirements of Halal certification for the production process of Halal products; appoint Halal assurance controller including updated documents referred to in Article 2.

5.10 The entrepreneur must maintain certification by the specified time to ensure that the certificates do not expire.

5:11 Senior executives or management representative must attend the opening and closing sessions with the Halal team in the auditing of Halal certification.

5:12 Senior executives must ensure that what was not in compliance with the certification process of Halal products identified since last time is then treated and resolved effectively.

5:13 Senior executives or representatives must review the management of Halal quality management system in conjunction with Halal assurance controller to ensure that there still remains sufficient and productive at all times. And the review of records must be stored.

5:14 Entrepreneurs must perform internal audits related to this announcement of the requirements for certification process of Halal products, by the time planned to consider that:

5.14.1 It is going as planned and according to this announcement.

5.14.2 It is implemented and maintained effectively.

6. The processes evoke Halal products

6.1 The entrepreneur must provide the documentation of process. It contains:

6.1.1 Algorithm of certifying Halal, the documents preparation, request new certification, request renewal, request adding products, request auditing factory and payment of fees, etc.

6.1.2 Relationship details, responsibilities, the documents refer to each step of procedures.

6.2 The entrepreneur must consider the basic program management activities of hygiene standards. (Pre Requisite Programs / GMP) and should include a detailed description to include details below.

6.2.1 The layout of the buildings, structures and utilities related to the production of Halal products.

6.2.2 Process chart detail every step showing where and how the raw materials, components and finished products are during the process. This includes the process using (Outsource) or work as subcontractors or OEM and so on.

6.2.3 Measures to prevent contamination of Najis at the following things such as location, infrastructure, the basic operation and facilities of staff.

6.2.4 Control water and ice.

6.2.5 Disposal of garbage and waste.

6.2.6 Cleaning and disinfection.

6.2.7 Dealing with purchased materials such as raw materials, ingredients, chemical and packages.

- Registration of vendors and deliveries (ASL: Approved Supplier List).
- Assessing vendors and delivers.
- How to treat the raw materials and products delivered, such as storage, transport.

6.2.8 Animal Control borne infections allowed by the provisions of Islam.

6.2.9 Personal hygiene control

6.2.10 Other effects related to the appropriateness of the production process, such as the inspection of raw materials, finished goods storage, cleaning, coding products, consumer information and so on.

6.3 The entrepreneur must provide documents and evidence of compliance programs and the basic hygiene. And record an effective control of Halal products, to hand the auditors at the inspection.

6.4 The entrepreneur must use the appropriate method to monitor and control the production of Halal products under the provisions of Islam, as necessary procurement processes, washing process, production process (The raw material storing, packing, etc.) The record reported by surveillance must be stored.

6.5 The entrepreneur must provide separate facilities used in the production of Halal and non-Halal clearly, for all products. It should be clear throughout the process by using the wall separating the area, the separate staff, Equipment and facilities and the facilities of producing Halal products, or by the consideration of Committee of Halal Affairs department, The Central Islamic Council of Thailand.

6.6 The entrepreneur must determine who is responsible for purchasing and checking or other activities necessary to be sure that the raw materials used to produce Halal products conform to this announcement and have no contamination prohibited by Islamic law.

6.7 The entrepreneur must ensure that the components and materials used in the production of Halal products are allowed by the Islamic provision to consumers and does not harm consumers, by showing their Halal certificates or verification. (If it is doubtful, the material must be sent to the recognized laboratory to be sure).

6.8 The entrepreneur must review the design and development of new products with the Halal committee.

6.9 The entrepreneur must control the storage of raw materials, ingredients and packaging used for the production under this requirement, state storage condition to avoid contamination from Najis, and banned materials according to the provisions of Islam.

6.10 Cleaning raw materials and components used in production, once cleaned by immersion in water containers, must be rinsed with clean water flowing thru materials or components once more time. The final rinse water used to flow through in this process will not be used to wash anything else in the production process.

6.11 Entrepreneurs must control the storage, container, equipment, used in the production of Halal products, not to mingle with equipment, container and machinery used in the production of non Halal products.

6.12 Container equipment used in the manufacture of non Halal (haram) products or contaminated by heavy Najis, must be washed, cleaned under the provisions of Islam. Thus it can be used in the production of Halal products. Notes of washing heavy Najis must be kept, and a report will be handed to the Auditors on certifying Halal products.

6.13 Entrepreneurs must ensure that the employees who produce Halal products do not touch or contaminate the Haram (non Halal) materials or heavy Najis under the provisions of Islam. Throughout the production process employees must be cleaned before entering the production line.

6.14 The entrepreneur must control Storage, Transport, and finished product certified Halal, not to be contaminated with Haram (non Halal) products. The records of storages and transportations must be stored.

6.15 Entrepreneur slaughtering animals under the provisions of Islam must fulfill the following:

6.15.1 The slaughterer of animals must be Muslim, sanity intact, not contagious socially shunned, the slaughterer of animals must be trained and registered with the Office of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand. Before going to work

6.15.2 The animals must be approved to be slaughtered under the provisions of Islam.

6.15.3 The transport of animals to slaughter. Do not mingle with the animals prohibited under the provisions of Islam.

6.15.4 No act of cruelty to animals prior to slaughter.

6.15.5 The slaughter must be performed using a device with a sharp cut.

6.15.6 Say, "Bismillah" (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ) at the start of the slaughter.

6.15.7 The cut should be facing the Kiblah.

6.15.8 Be cut by the same time and no animal torture

6.15.9 The pharynx, esophagus and aorta (both sides of the throat) must be cut.

6.15:10 Slaughtered animals would have died by the cut.

6:15:11 Leave slaughtered animal to die apparently before some other action.

6:15:12 Storage, transportation, disposal and release must not be confused with what is prohibited by the provisions of Islam. The entrepreneur must have a system to destroy the remains of the animals, as the Board specified.

6.16 The entrepreneur must control the Halal logo on the product label to be clear. All the numbers are correct as in certificate of the notice from the Central Islamic Council of Thailand and can be checked on the request.

6:17 Entrepreneurs who request Halal certification logo must place Halal logo on every item of packaging certified, as appropriate, according to specification of Halal affairs department The Central Islamic Council of Thailand..

6:18 Entrepreneurs must ensure that the use of words or any other illustration used to design packaging requested to certify Halal will not be misleading or inconsistent with the provisions of Islam.

6.19 The entrepreneur must control exhibited products for sale or promotion to be sure that the products certified Halal will not contaminate with haram products, or causing damage to The Central Islamic Council of Thailand and certification of this announcement.

6.20 In case the entrepreneur received delivery of raw materials or finished product or its minor parts from other producers (sub-Contractor / Outsource) that affect the Halal certification criteria specified in this announcement, those who make or produce such things must facilitate the auditors or Halal committee on monitoring and control productions or processes or otherwise they request Halal Certification.

6.21 If the entrepreneur is a contract manufacturer or OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer: OEM / House Brand (Own Brand Department)), manufactured and sold. The employer (the client) who used the Halal certification is responsible, to the Board (Central Islamic Council of Thailand), to apply for Halal certification and to control processes of such products. The fees for certification and certificate of a using Halal logo will follow the criteria listed below.

6.21.1 Entrepreneur employed must prepare documented Halal certified products according to Halal Affairs' requirements, including a Halal manual quality control and documents of control processes related to Regulation of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand.

6.21.2 In case where an entrepreneur is contract manufacturing he must be certified Halal by Regulation of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand on the management of Halal affairs B.E.2558.

6.21.3 In case where a contract manufacturer production has been authorized by the employer to request Halal certification. All required documentations of Halal certification must be fully defined, according to the specification of Halal board, and signed by an

authorized representative of the contract giver and the responsibility of the employer must be referred in the relevant documents.

6.21.4 In case where a contract giver has other products that do not wish to register as Halal products. The contract giver must identify all products produced and the manufacturing process to be clear to the Halal Committee (Auditors).

6.21.5 Entrepreneur OEM is responsible for process control Halal products according to the regulations and requirements involved.

6.21.6 In case where a production of OEM is canceled, the Halal certification of the employer has to be canceled as well.

6.21.7 In case, if Halal product was canceled certified Halal by any circumstance, it will be the responsibility of the employer of the products or the trademark's owner which may include financial compensation to the Halal board.

6.21.8 If the employer was canceled the Halal certification with offenses not related to the production process. It may be canceled which ever case or under consideration by the Board.

6.21.9 If a hiring manufacturer requires control products certified as Halal products and other processes related to the Halal certification, such as transport, distribution, advertising, according to the regulations and requirements of the Board.

6:21:10 In case the employer or contractor has specified the raw materials and the ingredients, and may include the production processes and methods, it is required to provide evidence on the source of the raw materials and the ingredients, to the board for review and consideration.

6:21:11 The employer must bear the costs incurred in obtaining Halal certification in accordance with the rules of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand upon the implementation of entrepreneur certification and product certification and Fees B.E. 2559

7. The Halal certification.

7.1 The new entrepreneur wishing to renew or request certification process Halal products. Documentation must be provided according to the Requirements set out in this announcement and must be filed at the Office of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand or the Provincial Islamic Committee, as appropriate, with evidence, as stated in the Terms. (Annex attached)

7.2 Halal Affairs Officers check the validity of the documents requested. In the case of a need additional document for consideration, Halal Affairs officers will inform the entrepreneur quickly. The entrepreneur must submit the documents requested within seven working days.

7.3 After the entrepreneur has paid a fee in accordance with rules already. The Halal Affairs officials will announce the date of training as specified by the Board.

7.4 Halal Affairs officials send notification Program of Halal certification after a confirmed date for Halal certification from entrepreneur.

7.5 The entrepreneur must submit materials or finished goods to be checked for contaminants banned by the reliable laboratory. If they are found that the banned contaminants are in products and they affected the certified products, the entrepreneur to take corrective action as required by this requirement, or the consideration of Halal affairs department.

7.6 Entrepreneurs have to produce Halal products requested, new, renewal or adding products, according to the document, when the Halal auditors perform inspection at the entrepreneur location.

7.7 Upon receipt of a request for corrective and preventive actions (CAR), which found deficiencies in an audit of Halal products in the both level levels, severe (Major) or mild (Minor), the entrepreneur must correct the deficiencies and submit the evidence of the completed correct to Halal Affairs no later than 30 days from the date of the monitoring or consideration of the Halal auditors. And the procedure of changes must be stored.

7.8 In case of severe defects (Major) affecting the Halal certification audit and the committee, Halal auditors consider that it needs to be fixed (Follow up Audit), the entrepreneur must facilitate such monitoring

7.9 In the event that the auditors have been monitoring (Follow up Audit) and found that the amendment cannot be accepted and affects the reliability and confidence in the certification of Halal products of entrepreneurs. The Board issued a request to re-amend or cancel the individual case.

7.10 The auditors conclude the correction of deficiencies, or bug fixes, then submit to the Halal Affairs Committee to approve certification, and present a report on the Halal certification to the board for consideration, every month.

7:11 Halal Affairs Department may determine the survey of Halal ingredients, production at the entrepreneur location without a prior appointment in the period as appropriate. And random check Halal certified or cancelled products, in general markets, then report the results of the task to the Board or considered.

8. Penalties

8.1 The entrepreneur shall not commit any offense in terms of this Requirements' announcement, or causes damage to the use of Halal certification in all cases. The Board has the power to revoke the certification of Halal (in case) when entrepreneurs make any violation of this announcement.

8.2 If there are complaints about products that are Halal certified and the board must verify (for entrepreneur of all sizes of industry) the fee of this function will be as for Halal certification.

8.3 The entrepreneur must pay Halal assurance controller cost as the requirements annually depending on any case set by the Board or by the approval of the Halal Affairs Department.

8.4 Any extension (renewal) of the certificate, the applicant must send request before the certificate expires, at least 60 days, and pay the audit fees for renewal at the specified rate. If the applicant does not meet the deadline, it may be fined by the Board.

8.5 The entrepreneur who needs the cancellation of Halal certification and Halal logo required, must notify the Halal Affair Board, Office of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand or Halal Affairs committee of Provincial Islamic committee in writing, as the case may be, within 60 days prior to expiration of the certificate and publicizes consumers generally.

8.6 The entrepreneur who requests certification or requests for renewal, if he has no action as the Board notified within 60 days from the date of filing request. The request will be raised, and the fees or expenses paid will not be refunded in any way.

8.7 If certification is not renewed within 60 days after the expiration date, or no action to correct the deficiencies found by the auditors, according to the prescribed period, the Board may cancel the Halal certification and may not be giving Halal certification again at least one year, or by considerations of Halal Affairs Department.

8.8 In case the entrepreneur is terminated or de-certification of Halal certificate and logo, If he wishes to submit a request for new audit for Halal certification, he must submit all documents to the Board within 60 days before the expiry of one year, to prepare readiness, according to this announcement.

8.9 In case the cancellation of Halal certified entrepreneur happens, the Halal Affairs Committee must report the Central Islamic Council of Thailand soon, in order to cancel a certificate of using Halal logo immediately.

8:10 The entrepreneurs who are Halal canceled or withdraw Halal certification, they must keep all products with Halal certification and Halal logo out of general market it within 90 days or by consideration of the Halal affairs department, Central Islamic Council of Thailand.

8:11 The entrepreneurs who request certification of Halal products have the right to appeal petition to the board within 30 days, from the date of receiving notice of the cancellation. Or they can request the Halal Affairs board to conduct new certification, and if the result repeats, the message under Article 8.7 shall applied mutatis mutandis. The decision of the board is final.

8.12 The board announces the certification and de-certification for publishing. In the case of de-certification, the board will inform the legal entities implementation in the relevant section.

8.13 If a crime under Article 8.8 repeated again after new certification and use the Halal logo. The Board may not consider certifying Halal (for those entrepreneurs) forever.

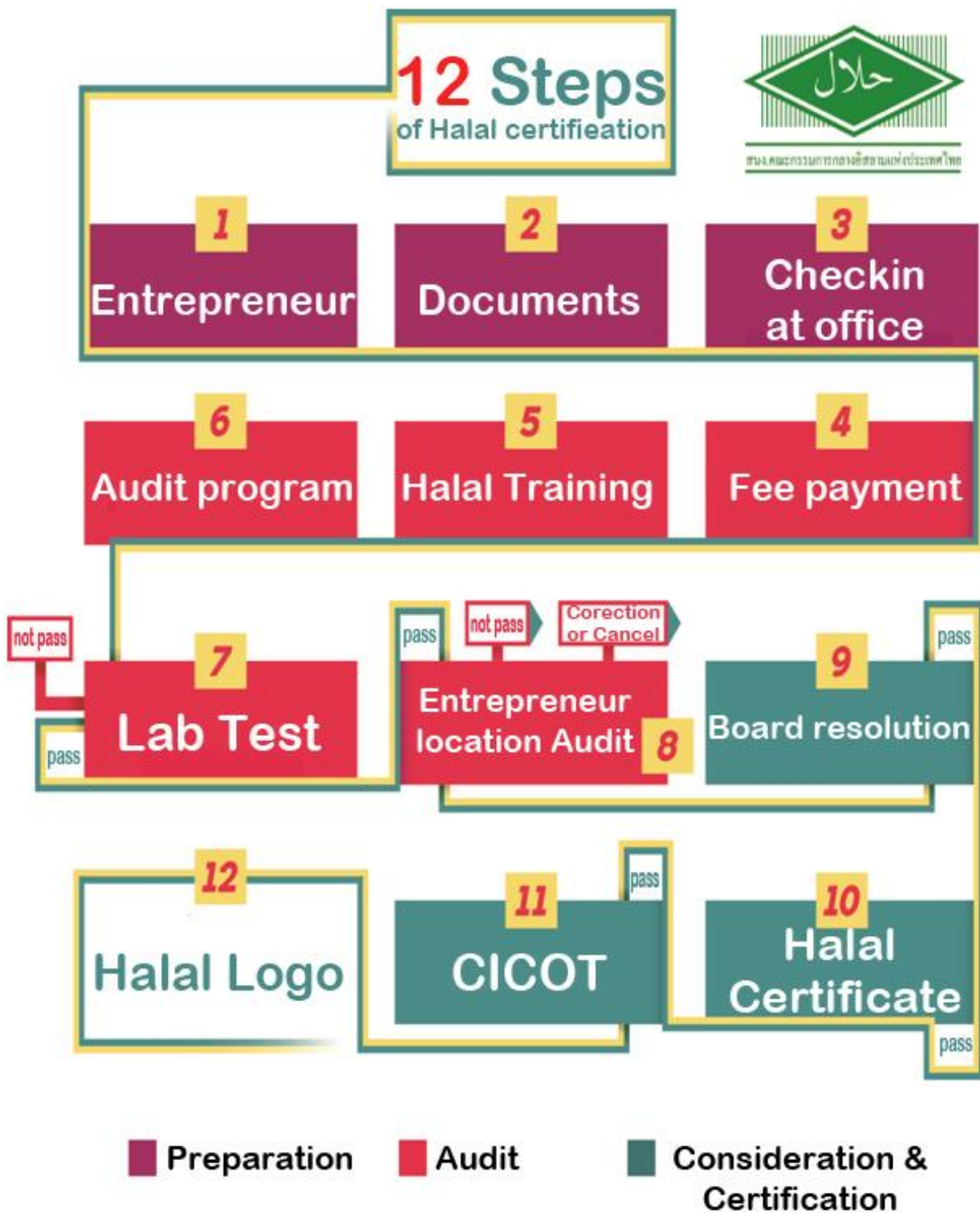
Announced on 23 May B.E. 2559.

(Mr.Asis Phitakkumphol).

Adviser to the King on Islamic Affaires

President of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand

Picture 1 Shows steps of Halal Certification



HL.Cicot OC 01

The documents prepared for Halal certification

No.	Required documents	New	Add	Renew	Notes
1	Halal Manual	√	√	√	HL.Cicot OC 02
2	Invitation letter for Halal certification.	√	√	√	HL.Cicot OC 03
3	Request for certification	√	√	√	HL.Cicot OC 04
4	The entrepreneur's affirmative to use Halal logo.	√	√	√	HL.Cicot OC 05
5	Request the appointment of Halal Assurance officer	√	-	√	HL.Cicot OC 06
6	List of products used Halal logo and list of products revoked the certificate.	√	√	√	HL.Cicot OC 07
7	List of products that are not requested to have Halal certified (if any).				
8	List of raw materials used in products certified Halal.	√	√	√	HL.Cicot OC 08
9	Lists of raw materials used in the manufacture of products that are not requested to have Halal certified (if any).				
10	A copy of a certificate for using Halal logo.		√	√	
11	A copy of the Halal certificate of raw materials used in the manufacturing process and P.O (Purchase Order)	√	√	√	
12	A copy of the analysis of finished product for safety from an outside agency that has been recognized.	√	√	√	
13	A copy of Halal analysis of raw materials and finished products recognized by CICOT (if any)	√	√	√	
14	Product samples and product labels that use the Halal logo, all item in list.	√	√	√	
15	Map of the factory / production location in brief.	√	√	√	

No.	Required documents	New	Add	Renew	Notes
16	<p>Document of legal establishment permits to produce. As following</p> <p>16.1 Copy of Identity card of owner of establishment, and his house registration</p> <p>16.2 A copy of the Certificate of Incorporation or a trade registered or unregistered trade.</p> <p>16.3 A copy of factory establishment approval model 2 or 4.</p> <p>16.4 A copy of the license to produce food. No. 2 or an application for setting a place producing food that is not related as factory.</p> <p>16.5 Copy of the application for registration of a recipe. A 17,A 18</p> <p>16.6 A copy of the certificate of registration of the trademark from Department of Intellectual Property</p> <p>16.7 Copy of the certificate “Food Labeling” type Ch.1 or request permission to use the food label (Sb. 3).</p> <p>16.8 The registered food / dining details (Sb. 5) with the recipe ingredients.</p> <p>16.9 A copy of Office of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).</p> <p>16.10 A copy of certificate of Livestock. KJS 2 (the slaughterhouse) in cases of unregistered trade.</p>	√			<p>Entrepreneur must submit in every two years to update the current document</p>

Note: The documents will be submitted with 2 correct certified copies.

The preparation of Halal manual for certification.

Preface

Company Profile

Halal Policy

Organizational structure

Authority and responsibility

Halal Team / Halal Committee

The scope of the certification process and a list of certified products.

Production Process.. A

- Raw materials and components
- Details of raw mat, definition and adoption.
- Chart the manufacturing process according to the request.
- Detailed Process
- Determining Halal control points.
- Action Plan Halal
- Raw materials and components
- Details of raw mat, definition and adoption.
- Chart the manufacturing process according to the request.
- Detailed Process
- Determining Halal control points.
- Action Plan Halal

Halal traceability plan

Attachment

- Appoints a team of Halal.
- Plant Layout
- Registration of document control as the requirement specified in this Announcement.
- Other training schemes as Internal Audit Plan etc..

Note: The production process must identify the actual certification as requested..

Invitation letter for Halal certification

Letterhead with the company logo

วันที่เดือน.....พ.ศ.

Subject: Invitation for Halal Audit

Dear President of Halal Affairs Department.

As the company Halal Certificate No. Office is located at
..... Produced products (Types of manufactured goods) Under the trademark (brand
label) branded Production facility / factory located at.

We intend to seek certification process for the production of Halal products that comply with Islamic principles. Therefore we would like to invite the Halal auditors from Halal Affairs Department of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand to check our establishment according to regulations announced by the Central Islamic Council of Thailand. To ensure that such products are produced according to the principles of Islam in all respects. However, we have prepared all documents needed by Halal Affairs Department.

Your consideration is highly appreciated

Yours sincerely,

.....

Managing director

Company seal

Coordinator Contact

Mobile phoneper.....

Fax Email.....

HL.Cicot OC 04
Request for certification
Letterhead with the company logo

Date MonthB.E.....

Part 1 Requester Information	Name of entrepreneur/.....Company/.....	
	Main office located at..... Mu..... Lane / Road.....street.....Tambon.....City..... Province.....Postal code.....Tel..... Internal ext. No.....Fax.....E-mail address..... Coordinator..... Title/Position.....	
	Factory located at.....Mu.....Lane/Road..... Subroad.....Road.....Tambon.....City.....Province.....Postal code.....Tel..... Internal ext. No..... Fax..... .E-mail address..... Coordinator..... Title/Position.....	
	Trademark.....	
	Product distribution	
	Local.....%	.Export.....%
	Production capacity.....Tons/year.....	
	Total employee.....Persons.... Muslim.....persons	
	Standards obtained (certified), can be checked more than 1	
	<input type="checkbox"/> GMP	<input type="checkbox"/> GMP (Codex)
	<input type="checkbox"/> HACCP	<input type="checkbox"/> ISO 9001
	<input type="checkbox"/> BRC / IFS	<input type="checkbox"/> ISO 14001
	<input type="checkbox"/> ISO 22000	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Others (state)	

Part 2 Type of request	<input type="checkbox"/> New certification	<input type="checkbox"/> Using Halal logo
	<input type="checkbox"/> Adding products*	<input type="checkbox"/> Request of cleaning heavy Najis of Islamic rules
	<input type="checkbox"/> Renewal.....	
	* In case of adding products, list of new products details must be specified clearly	
Part 3 Scope of request	<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing of consumer products (specify each process separately/attached)	
	1.....	
	2.....	
	3.....	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Animal slaughtering	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Services of food/drinks and Halal kitchen	
<input type="checkbox"/> Imported goods from aboard		
Conclusion	1. Number of processes requested for Halal certification.....processes	
	2. Total products requested for using Halal logo.....items, Devided into the following	
	New certification.....items Addingproducts.....items	
	Renewal.....items Cancelled.....items	
Part 4 Other condition	1.Date of auditing for certification	
	2.Date of Halal training
	(Signature) (Name-surname) (Title) (.....)
		Company seal
Part 5 Consideration	<input type="checkbox"/> Shall be proceeded within.....day	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Shall not be proceeded because.....	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Can be carried out with the conditions.....	
	(Signature) (Name-surname) (Title) (.....) Personnel head Halal affairs department

The entrepreneur's affirmative to use Halal logo.

Letterhead with the company logo

DATE.....Month.....Year.....

Subject Request of using Halal logo

Dear Board of Central Islamic Council of Thailand through Halal Affairs Department

The company.....with Halal certificate no..... Office located at..... Factory name..... Located at.....

Represented by Mr.....Title.....lives at house No.....

Hereinafter will be referred in this contract as " contract giver," and another party is the Central Islamic Council of Thailand is hereinafter will be referred in this contract as "contract holder" The contract giver would like to use the Halal logo from the contract holder. The agreement contains the following.

1. The agreement to abide by the following rules. It is part of this Agreement.

A. Regulation of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand On the management of Halal Affairs B.E. 2558.

B. Rules of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand Upon the implementation of entrepreneur certification and product certification and Fees B.E. 2559

C. Announcement of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand, No. 1 (B.E.2559), a requirement for certification process of Halal animal slaughterhouse and eviscerated parts B.E.2559

D. Announcement of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand, No. 1 (B.E.2559) on the requirement of request a permit to use Halal logo and the use of Halal logo label on the product packaging. B.E. 2559.

2. The contract giver will use Halal certificate and Halal logo permit only on certified Halal product list which was approved by the Office of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand, stated in the Halal certificate and its attachments.

3. The contract giver will provide facilities for department of Halal Affairs, Halal surveillance officer, Halal product auditor, **entrepreneur halal assurance controller** and related personnel of Halal affairs in monitoring Halal business. Detailed process is not be obscured at all the time in the premises.

4. The contract giver will not use Halal certificate and Halal logo permit in a way that would damage the office of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand.

5. The contract giver will be responsible for any damages arising from the misuse of the Halal certificate, the using permit of Halal logo, and the Halal certification, alone.

6. The contract giver recognizes that the certificate and Halal logo are owned by the office of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand. The office of the Central Islamic council of Thailand can recall at any time if the contract giver does not comply with this agreement.

7. In case the contract giver does not abide by any of these contract terms, contract holder is entitled to terminate his Halal certificate and logo by written notice.

8. In the event that the contract giver is canceled, the Halal certification or revokes the certification of Halal products, contract giver must collect all products marked with Halal logo out of the market it within 90 days, or follows the consideration of the Halal Affairs department. The Central Islamic council of Thailand and this will be published to consumers.

9. In the event that the contract giver had been diagnosed with the use of Halal certification in any way from contract holder, the contract giver will agree all diagnosis.

This contract of agreement is made with the correct wording. The contract giver has read it thoroughly and confirms that it conforms to his request. He then signs the contract with seal of company (if any) in front of witnesses. And a copy of the contract will be kept up by each party.

Signature.....Contract giver

(.....)

Title.....

Signature.....Witness

(.....)

Title.....

Signature.....Contract holder

(.....)

Title.....

Signature.....Witness

(.....)

Title.....

Request the appointment of halal assurance controller.

Letterhead with the company logo

Date.....Month.....B.E.....

Subject: **To consider the appointment of halal assurance controller.**

Dear President of Halal Affairs Department.

Company with the Halal Certificate No. Located at a manufacturer of.....under trade mark....., which has filed papers requesting a certification process based on the principles of Islam, in accordance with the regulations of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand, and has used Halal certificate and Halal logo permitted by the Central Islamic Council of Thailand as having been stated in the certification request document.

To build confidence in the process control Halal products that complies with the rules and regulations of the Halal Affairs department, The Central Islamic Council of Thailand The company Ltd. therefor is planning to ask the Office of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand to point a **halal assurance controller** consultant for the company, to provide control, advice and reporting duties on production of Halal products or services of the Company.

The company is willing to pay expenses for The Central Islamic Council of Thailand as follows.

Once a year, amounting to 18,000 baht per year (eighteen thousand baht).
(small importers)

Once a year, amounting to 24,000 baht per year (twenty four thousand baht).
(general entrepreneurs)

Once a year, amounting to 36,000 baht per year (thirty-six thousand baht).
(The case where a contract manufacturer (OEM)).

The determination is highly appreciated

Yours sincerely

Signature

Position.....

Company seal

List of products use the certification mark

Letterhead with the company logo

Company..... Limited

production process	No.	Product name Thai / English	Trademark	Halal No.	FDA No.	Bar Code

Notes

- 1. In case, there is a request to add items, the entrepreneur must clearly separate display a new sequence.
- 2. Attach a label sample, Art work, or placement of Halal logo, to be information for consumer, in order to considering of the Office of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand.
- 3. The entrepreneur must separate list of certified Halal products that comply with HACCP-based process, flow chart of all items (if any) as it really be.

HL.Cicot OC 08

List of raw materials used in products certified Halal

The raw materials used in production		Suppliers of raw materials				Certified Halal ingredients				
name of raw material	Details of raw materials	Manufacturer	Address	Vendor Name	Address	Registered Halal	Certifier	Certified date	Expired date	Halal certificate no.

The entrepreneur must provide a list of the main raw material, ingredient, and chemicals as actually used. According to the chart production process (HACCP).