



Regulation of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand.

On the management of Halal Affairs B.E. 2558.

By virtue of Section 18 (5) (9) of the Administration of Islamic organizations Act B.E. 2540 to manage the Halal affairs be smoothly going, effective, with setting guidelines, and to investigate the certification of Halal products and using Halal certification logo of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand being aligned. The regulations are set as follows:

Section 1

General provisions

Article 1 This regulation is called "Regulation of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand on the management of Halal affairs B.E. 2558 "

Article 2 This Regulation shall enter into force from the date it is approved by the Central Islamic Council of Thailand.

Article 3 This Regulation cancels the Regulation of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand on the management of Halal affairs B.E. 2552.

Article 4 Other regulations, announcements or any other commands already defined conflicted with this regulation will be canceled and use this Regulation instead.

Article 5 The Central Islamic Council of Thailand is appointed to maintain this Regulation. And it has the authority to interpret or adjudge or command otherwise to comply with this regulation.

Article 6 Every amendment to this regulation requires a supporting vote of not less than two-thirds of the extant members of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand.

Article 7 This Regulation defines the followings:

"Board" means the Board of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand or the Provincial Islamic committee according to the case.

"Halal Standard Control Board" mean personnel appointed as controllers the standardized Halal by this regulation.

"Halal Standard Institute" means the Halal Standard Institute of Thailand, a unit of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand.

"Halal Affairs" means any action related to Halal standardization, implementing Halal standards system, Halal controlling, Inspection and certification of Halal. This included the Halal approval, or cancellation the Halal certification of the products, public relations or providing any other services on the specification of the Board.

"Subcommittee" means the Halal Affairs' subcommittee appointed by the Central Islamic Council of Thailand according to the Regulation of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand upon The duty segmentation for B.E. 2557 Amendment (Paper No. 1), B.E. 2558.

"Working Group" means a working group appointed by the board or Halal Affairs Division or Halal Standard Institute with the approval of the Board.

"The Halal Certification" means to certify a product to be a Halal product, or it was produced from the Halal materials according to the provisions of Islam.

"Halal system" means investigation and certification of Halal products. This included the approval, or cancellation the Halal certification of the products, the public relations or providing any other services on the specification of the Board.

"Halal logo" means a Halal certification logo of the office of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand, which was registered as a legal certification trademark. And the logo will be allowed to appear on the certified Halal product's label, on advertising the products or any activities permitted. The logo (sign) reads "HALAL" written in Arabic "حلال" within the diamond (rhombus) frame, behind the frame there are vertical stripes. Under the frame be written with the word "CENTRAL ISLAMIC COUNCIL OF THAILAND" or "CICOT" between two horizontal parallel lines and under the line the product code will be written as: CICOT.HL. xxxx xxx xx xx in Thai, Arabic or English or other languages as requested.

"Certificate" means a certificate of Halal products of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand or Provincial Islamic Committee up to the case may be.

"Halal Products" means natural products or manufactured products according to the procedure of Halal standards. This includes the distribution, the advertising, the services, public relations, logistics and innovation which are not against provisions of Islam.

"Manufacture" means making, processing, transforming, mixing material consists of natural and artificial including modification, selection, packaging and storage of goods.

"Logistics" means freight management systems, information resources and other transport or moving goods from the point of origin (producer) to the point of consumer (destination).

"Service" means an offer to get the job done, giving rights to use any property or business by calling for monetary compensation or other benefits.

"Distribution" means to bring Halal products to be sold or distributed to the consumers.

"Consumer" means the purchaser or the one who receives services from the entrepreneur or its agent, or has been proposed with a solicitation of an entrepreneur in order to purchase a product or service. This includes the user of its services rightfully, even without paying any compensation.

"Entrepreneur" means any natural person or legal person 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.

"The Entrepreneur's Halal assurance controller" means a Muslim who has good knowledge and understands Islam very well and was appointed by the Board to control and supervise the entrepreneur on producing Halal products.

"The special entrepreneur's Halal assurance controller" means a Muslim scholar who was appointed by the Board. He must have been trained specifically to supervise slaughterhouse of non-aquatic animal processing, to control entrepreneurs on the slaughtering of all animals slaughtered and/or further processed at the slaughterhouse. This includes Halal kitchens.

"Halal Slaughtering Supervisor" means a Muslim specialist who is appointed by the Central Islamic Council of Thailand to control animal slaughtering in a slaughterhouse that was certified Halal. He must work full time.

"Halal auditor" means a Muslim expert appointed by the Board to audit and determine the Halal ingredients, the production process at the factory or establishment.

"Halal surveillance officer" means a person appointed by the Central Islamic Council of Thailand to follow an investigation or to comply with the rules or conditions of use of the Halal certificate and Halal logo, and the violation of using the logo in common market or at source distribution.

"Animal slaughterer" means a Muslim who practiced his religion strictly and is authorized by the Board to serve animals slaughtering.

"Business Branch" means entrepreneur with branches operated in the same category, the same name in the same province or other provinces. The business also included the franchise.

"Requirements" means the terms of the audit Halal process and Halal products of The Central Islamic council of Thailand.

"Rules" means the Rules of Central Islamic Council of Thailand concerning the implementation of Halal audit and Halalcertification of entrepreneur and the fees.

"Announcement" means the notice of Central Islamic Council of Thailand or notice of Halal Affairs Department of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand, as appropriate.

Section 2

Accreditation Halal system and Controlling Halal standards.

Article 8 Provides a committee named "Halal Standard Control Board" appointed by the Central Islamic Council of Thailand to formulate and promulgate standards of Halal products of the country to meet the requirement of the International standards which are not contradictory to the provisions of Islam. Accredit Halal system for product certification auditors. And conduct surveillance and monitoring the quality of the services.

The Halal Standard Control Board consists:

- (1) Experts in Islamic knowledge 2 persons
- (2) Members of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand 7 persons
- (3) Specialist in Food Science or related field 1 person
- (4) Consumer protection expert 1 person
- (5) Representative of Legal department of The Central Islamic Council of Thailand 1 person

The Secretary General of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand is assigned a member and the secretary of the commission.

The Halal Standard Control Committee shall elect among themselves a chairman, vice chairman and other positions as appropriate.

The Halal Standard Control Committee has a power to appoint government representatives involved as a consultant.

Article 9 The incumbent in the Halal Standard Control Board is to be qualified as follows.

- (1) Must be a Muslim.
- (2) Must have very good understanding of Islam.
- (3) Must be a good practitioner performs strictly the provisions of Islam.

- (4) Must not be a Halal auditor or Entrepreneur Halal assurance controller or an entrepreneur Halal assurance controller.
- (5) Must not be a patient of disease specified by Ministerial Regulations No.3 (B.E. 2542)

Article 10 The Halal Standard Control Committee has an office term of three years or otherwise be reappointed.

Article 11 Other than ending by term rotation, a Halal Standard Control Committee's member will end by following cases:

- (1) Death
- (2) Resignation
- (3) The Board issues his neglecting of duty, misconduct or incompetence.
- (4) Absent three consecutive meetings without leave.

Article 12 Committee meeting of The Halal Standard Control Board requires not less than one-half of the entire board to constitute a quorum.

If the chairman is absent or unable to perform his duties, the vice chairman presides over the meeting. If the Chairman and the Vice Chairman is not present or unable to perform his duties, the members present at the meeting shall elect one among themselves to preside the meeting.

The decision of the meeting shall be by majority vote. One member is entitled to one vote. In case of a sound tie, the chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote for decision.

Article 13 The Board shall have the following powers and duties.

- (1) Set the standard for Halal products and Halal services according to the provisions of Islam.
- (2) Set policy guidelines for the Halal Standard Control Committee

- (3) Give the Accreditation to Halal certifying unit.
- (4) Set policy for controlling standards of Halal certification units to maintain the same standard of the whole country.
- (5) Consider complaints about the products and services that are certified Halal to find measures to resolve the problem. And propose the next remedial action.

The implementation of (1) to (4) must be approved by the Central Islamic Council of Thailand.

Section 3

Halal certification bodies and permission to use Halal logo

Article 14 The Provincial Islamic Committee is the agency to inspect, audit and certify Halal products or services of the Entrepreneur within the province. In this regard, The Provincial Islamic Committee appoints its own subcommittee for its Halal affairs department acting as auditor having power and duty under Article 15.

In the case that the entrepreneur of the plant in that province regarded that The Provincial Islamic Committee is failing to comply with these regulations. The entrepreneur can appeal to the Central Islamic Council of Thailand for investigation of fact. If it is true according to the petition, The Central Islamic Council of Thailand can perform the inspection audit and certification of Halal products or services of the entrepreneur within that province.

In the province without the Provincial Islamic Committee, the Central Islamic Council of Thailand will be the agency auditing, inspecting and certifying Halal for the province. In this regard, the Central Islamic Council of Thailand appoints subcommittee of Halal affairs department in The Central Islamic Council of Thailand to an agency to audit Halal products having power and duty under Article 15

Entrepreneurs who imported goods from abroad for distribution and used in their own activities, whether companies, factories, storage facilities, no matter they located in any where, it will be duties and responsibilities of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand to carry out the inspection, certification and the use of Halal logo.

In the case, the entrepreneurs imported goods from abroad to use only as ingredients of their own products. The entrepreneurs located in any province. The Provincial Islamic Committee in that province will have full authority to perform Halal affairs.

Article 15 The Board and Subcommittee of Halal Affairs Department have authority designated below.

(1) Set guidelines for the inspection for Halal certification of products, and conduct in any other way as the request of the entrepreneur for the initial diagnosis of Halal affirmative and submit to the Board for approval.

(2) Set guidelines for the operation of Halal system advisory board, Halal auditor, The Entrepreneur Halal assurance controller, Halal auditor and Halal Slaughtering Supervisor.

(3) Coordinate and supervise the Halal inspections and Halal certification according to the Islamic legislation, regulations, notifications and guidelines of Halal standards as authorized.

(4) Certify Halal products or Halal services according to the standards of Halal certification.

(5) Control entrepreneur to comply strictly with the rules and conditions that have been certified, Halal products, and Halal services.

(6) Controls the use of Halal logo in accordance with the license allowed.

(7) Prepare a report on the audit of Halal certification to the Board for consideration and approval.

(8) Receive the initial complaints about the Halal products, slaughtering procedure the certified services, the raw materials, the ingredients or components, or anything suspected. And submit to the board in the relevant department for further consideration.

(9) Set up complaint center about the certified products and services that are allowed using Halal logo in order to resolve the problem immediately and report to the board.

(10) Nominate subcommittee, Halal auditor, entrepreneur Halal assurance controller, special Entrepreneur Halal assurance controller, controller of animal slaughterer to the Board

(11) Perform publishing and announcing lists of entrepreneurs and products certified Halal and products Halal cancelled (logo and certificate) for consumers' acknowledgment.

(12) Perform monitoring the entrepreneur and its Halal certified products, and suggest the Board to cancel the certification of entrepreneurs who violate Halal rules and regulations and/or conducted practices against the law of Islam.

(13) Provide information of Halal entrepreneurs and products certified to be up to date.

(14) Provide information and educate consumers on Halal products and services to ensure the consumers about Halal.

(15) Set remuneration (wage) for subcommittee, Halal auditor, the entrepreneur Halal assurance controller, special entrepreneur Halal assurance controller and the Halal slaughtering Supervisor in accordance with the regulations.

(16) Prepare income statement in accordance with the regulations.

(17) Perform other tasks assigned by the board.

Halal Affairs Subcommittee must qualify. Termination of the Halal Affairs Subcommittee position shall happen according to the regulation of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand(The segmentation for B.E.2457.)

Article 16 The duty under Article 15, the board assigned Halal Affairs subcommittee to act instead.

Article 17 The Board shall appoint Halal auditor, Entrepreneur Halal assurance controller, Special entrepreneur Halal assurance controller and the controller of animal slaughterer who obtained only training course from the Central Islamic Council of Thailand.

The Halal auditor, Entrepreneur Halal assurance controller, entrepreneur special Halal assurance controller and the controller of animal slaughterer who were appointed in Article 17 paragraph 1 shall be on duty, according to the guidelines set by the Halal Standard Control Board.

The Halal auditor, Entrepreneur Halal assurance controller, Special entrepreneur Halal assurance controller and the controller of animal slaughterer who were appointed shall hold office for a term of two years and may be reappointed.

Article 18 The entrepreneur who wishes to provide audit and certification of Halal products or Halal services, it would submit a petition (request) to the Halal Committee in the form specified.

The case where a subsidiary or its Business Branch is located in the same province or in other provinces or other(Franchise), the entrepreneur must submit a request or petition for every branch.

Article 19 To apply for Halal certification, the Entrepreneur must submit detailed documentation to the board which is set as follows:

(1) Guidelines for the preparation of production facilities. Personnel and training to the personnel involved.

(2) Details about the ingredients, additives, used in the production process or services. Applications include analysis of components of the laboratory recognized by the Committee.

(3) Halal quality control manual.

(4) Other important documents as the Committee specify or request.

Article 20 When the Committee receives the request and all the documents of the Entrepreneur are submitted. It will consider the request and evidence submitted that there is an exhaustive list or not. If it determines that the request is not exhaustive document. Committee can have the power to call for additional documents and evidences or a laboratory analysis as appropriate.

When the Entrepreneur has been notified the scheduled Halal audits at the location, the Entrepreneur has to pay fees and other expenses for Halal certification in the amount according to regulations and rules.

In the case, when the committee considered that the documents are exhaustive, a reasonable number of Halal auditors will be appointed to perform the task at appropriate date and time.

Article 21 The Halal auditors will audit the raw materials, the ingredients, the production procedures, the tools, the product location or distribution or packaging or transporting at the factory or location of entrepreneur with a clear notice(date and time) prior to task.

The duties of the Halal auditors must be supported by the entrepreneur in full facility, checking the Halal products every step of the manufacturing process or by the request of the Halal auditors.

Article 22 After examining Halal products at the factory or establishment is completed, the Halal auditors must make a report of the auditing, give comments and information to the Halal Committee to consider further action.

If the Halal Committee considered that the entrepreneur is performing right according to the provisions of Islam and standards required. The Committee shall issue a certificate to the entrepreneurs for a specific period, or as the Committee approved.

Article 23 In case the entrepreneur wishes to use the Halal logo. The Provincial Islamic committee or the Halal subcommittee will submit all documents (details, auditing report, etc. as requested by the Board) of that entrepreneur to the Board for further action.

When the Board considered the application under Article 22 and Article 23 that the entrepreneur has undertaken to produce the products or services according to Islamic provisions and Halal standards and the entrepreneur has paid the complete fee for using the Halal logo. A license to use the Halal logo will be issued for the products or the services for a specific period or as the Committee approved.

Section 4

Halal Standard Institute of Thailand.

Article 24 Provides Halal Standard Institute of Thailand. It serves to promote academic and promotion related to Halal affairs. The Halal Standard Institute of Thailand will have full-time working staff.

The director of the Halal standard Institute of Thailand must be a Muslim qualified at least a master's degree. The director is an employee of the Office of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand. The contract is for a term not more than four years and may be reappointed, but not more than two consecutive terms. And he will be evaluated annually.

Article 25 The administration of the Halal Standard Institute of Thailand will have the duty, in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Board, as the following:

(1) Research Network standard to develop Halal industrial products and services.

According to the provisions of Islam in order that to be trusted and respected and recognized by manufacturers, consumers and organizations, both public and private, both at home and abroad.

(2) Develop the personal to have knowledge comprehension, skills, and have the ability for certification, Promotion, marketing, and exporting the products and services, according to Halal standards.

(3) Coordinate with other public and private agencies to build confidence about the Halal system and the process of Halal certification of Islamic organizations in Thailand. The system is parallel to the norms of international Halal standards, as well as the coordination with international Halal organizations, Halal certification of other countries to strengthen the trust and recognition.

(4) Publicize the Information about board's Halal Affairs.

(5) Perform any other duties assigned by the board.

Section 5

The Halal surveillance officer and the reconciliation committee.

Article 26 For the purpose of supervising the entrepreneur, the Halal control board will nominate a committee called "Halal surveillance officers Committee" to the Central Islamic Council of Thailand, as appropriate, for monitoring and checking Halal products that are certified Halal in the market, and investigation the cases of violation and/or non-compliance to the regulations of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand on the Halal affairs, as well as violations of the use of the Halal certification logo.

The Committee comprises the following:

(1) Experts in Islamic Religion two persons.

(2) Representatives of The Central Islamic Council of Thailand two persons.

(3) Representatives of Halal Affairs Department of The Central Islamic Council of Thailand three persons.

(4) Muslim representatives of the State Government two persons

(5) Legal experts' two persons.

The Secretary General of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand is assigned to be a chairman of the committee. And this committee conducts duties directly to the Office of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand.

Article 27 The Halal surveillance officers Committee must perform tasks according to the regulation of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand. They have the following authority and function:

(1) Monitoring, verifying Halal products and the violation of Halal logo in the market.

(2) All the facts and cases must be summarized and submitted to the reconciliation committee/surveillance officers Committee for further consideration.

(3) Random product sampling of the entrepreneur and/or ask the entrepreneur to delivery product samples in order to check if the Halal certificate is correctly used.

(4) Has authority to notify a complaint as assigned or authorized by the Board in case of the entrepreneur violates Halal certification.

(5) Order the entrepreneur or person concerned to clarify, testify or send the related documents.

(6) Appoint working group (surveillance officer) within the scope and authority as appropriate.

(7) Perform other duties assigned by the Committee. During the performance of the surveillance officer, he/they must show the identification to the person who involved.

Article 28 It is assigned that The entrepreneur, the officer or whoever related to the performance must provide facility for the Halal surveillance officers, as appropriate.

Article 29 The Central Islamic Council of Thailand must appoint a reconciliation committee comprises not more than seven persons.

They are:

(1) Three members of The Halal surveillance officers Committee.

(2) One representative of The Central Islamic Committee of Thailand.

(3) One representative from the Provincial Islamic Committee who is a member of The Central Islamic Council of Thailand from the province related to the violation of the Halal logo.

(4) One representative of the Secretariat of The Central Islamic Council of Thailand.

(5) One representative of Legal department of The Central Islamic Council.

Representative of (2) (3) (4) and (5) must not be auditors of Halal products.

Article 30 When violator on Halal certification and/or Halal logo is seeking to negotiate a compromise or settlement of disputes, the committee under article 29 will be authorized to negotiate a compromise and settle disputes. However they would take in account about the seriousness of the damage to the office of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand and the consumers including the duration and the beneficiaries of the Halal logo infringement.

In the compromise agreement or contract with the Halal certification/logo violator, the reconciliation committee of at least three persons will signed.

The claim for damages, keeping and using compensation amount will be according to the rules of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand.

Section 6

Entrepreneur

Article 31 Entrepreneurs who wish to certify Halal products in Section 7 and wish to use the Halal certification logo must do the follows.

(1) Senior management must demonstrate the commitment of the entrepreneur in the Halal standards into practice. This includes the allocation of resources to be sufficient, the internal communications about requirements of the provisions of Islam that effective continually.

(2) The entrepreneur must comply with these regulations, cooperating with the Halal auditor to examine the raw materials, ingredients, in every step of processing, packaging, and distribution, transportation and services.

(3) Executives must participate in the audit meeting to certify.

(4) The executive must appoint Halal team consists of personnel who got authority, knowledge about products, processes and experience from each department who will be able to

control and monitor production processes of Halal products. This may include Muslim employees (if any) in the purchasing department and manufacturing department.

(5) Entrepreneurs seeking Halal certification must prepare Halal standards system by The Board of Directors before submitting a request for Halal inspection and certification of Halal products or services.

(6) The entrepreneur must provide training to employees involved in evaluating Halal product according to the course prescribed by the Board, at least 1 time per year to achieve a greater understanding about the process of producing Halal products or services and Halal standards under the provisions of Islam, and the entrepreneur must show evidence of training records, and training plans specific Halal training to the Halal auditor, when an audit performs at the entrepreneur local.

(7) The entrepreneur must maintain the infrastructure needed to get the Halal products that conform to the regulations of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand.

(8) The entrepreneur must review the Halal quality management system with the Halal assurance controller, to ensure that it remains appropriate, adequate and effective.

(9) The entrepreneur must plans for internal assessment relevant to Halal audit within the period as planned to determine whether it meets plans set. And it will be implemented and maintained effectively.

(10) The entrepreneur must comply with the regulation, Rules, Announcement and requirements of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand strictly.

Section 7

Type Certification

Article 32 The request for Halal certification and using Halal logo will be applied for the following types of goods and businesses.

(1) Household goods

(2) Consumer Products

(3) The animals for slaughtering, cuttings, and further meat processing.

(4) Food services and Halal kitchen.

(5) Halal products, finished products or raw materials, ingredients and Halal meat Imported from abroad.

(6) The Transportation and Logistics.

(7) Pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.

(8) Packaging.

(9) Document papers for export.

(10) Other matters which approved by the Board.

Section 8

Obtaining Halal certification and using Halal logo request.

Article 33 The entrepreneur who wishes to certify Halal products or to use the Halal logo must have knowledge and understanding the processes and services under the provisions of Islam.

Article 34 The entrepreneurs under Article 32, which have a factory or production facility in any province, must apply the request to the provincial Islamic committee (if any) in that province. Or apply the request to the Central Islamic Council of Thailand, following the Request-application Form attached at the end of this Regulation.

Entrepreneurs must pay the fee of auditing and the other expenses in accordance with the rules of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand, prior to appointment of Halal certification.

The process of Halal verification and certification will be accomplished within sixty days, unless modified

Article 35 In case, the entrepreneurs who produce products on behalf of other entrepreneurs or brands (not of their own) or OEM which distributed in supermarkets, or in department stores, including distribution by other legal persons, others than manufacturer, the entrepreneurs will be responsible for the products and production before the committee (Board) on controlling the processes of those products to settle all fees of auditing and the use of Halal logo specified in the rules.

Article 36 The entrepreneur who wishes to certify Halal products or to use Halal logo, must control and supervise the production process to comply strictly with the provisions of

Islam. And the entrepreneur must facilitate the Halal Auditors to verify Halal products at all stages and all cases and do what they recommended.

Article 37 The entrepreneurs under section 7 must perform the followings.

(1) The entrepreneur must provide area for the production of Halal products separated clearly from the area of non-Halal product.

(2) Raw materials or ingredients of food or anything else used in the production must be identified the source making sure that it is Halal and/or not mixed with the prohibited things under the provisions of Islam.

(3) Equipment for the production of all kinds must be clean, according to the provisions of Islam. And it must not be used together with prohibited things under the provisions of Islam.

(4) The Halal production is approved only from raw materials under provisions of the Islamic religion.

(5) The productions which have mixture derived from animals, the kind of animal must be Islamic approved consumption.

(6) The storage, transport and distribution must not be mingled together with the prohibited material under the provisions of Islam.

Article 38 The entrepreneur of Halal slaughterhouse must fulfill the following.

(1) The slaughterer of animals must be a Muslim having good sanity, intact and not a contagious the disease that social disgusted.

The slaughterer of animals under (1) must be trained and registered with the Board of The Central Islamic council prior to begin the task.

(2) The animals must be allowed animals to slaughter under the provisions of Islam.

(3) The transport of animals to slaughter do not mingle with the animals prohibited under the provisions of Islam.

(4) No act of cruelty to animals prior to slaughtering

(5) The tool must be sharp on slaughtering.

- (6) The name of Allah must be mentioned at beginning of the slaughtering
- (7) The slaughterer should be facing to the Kiblah.
- (8) The slaughtering must be in one cut by the time, and not torture the animal.
- (9) The pharynx, esophagus and aorta (both sides of the throat) must be cut.
- (10) The slaughtered animals must die only from the cut.
- (11) When the animals are slaughtered. They must be left dead completely before further action.
- (12) The storage, transportation, disposal and release must not be confused and mingle with what is prohibited by the provisions of Islam.

The dead animals that died from any other process that does not comply with the provisions of Islam, are non-Halal, the entrepreneur must have a method to destroy as the Board specified.

Article 39 The entrepreneur of services like Halal food and drinks kitchens, Halal Restaurant must perform the following.

- (1) The cook or food preparer must be a Muslim.
- (2) The materials and equipment used in cooking or serving must be correct according to the provisions of Islam. The cooking place or Halal kitchen must not mingle with the places used for cooking prohibited meals, under the provisions of Islam.
- (3) The storage, transport and distribution must not be confused with the non-Halal or what is prohibited by the provisions of Islam.
- (4) The cleaning of utensils used in Halal kitchen must be in separate container and not be confused with other utensils that are used for prohibited things under the provisions of Islam.
- (5) The restaurant that serves Halal food, beverages must not serve prohibited food and drinks according to provisions of Islam. Or otherwise the area must be clearly separated.

Article 40 The entrepreneurs or dealers who wish to certify Halal meat or products imported from abroad, they perform the following.

(1) The imported meat or meat products that have the Halal certification from the manufacturer. The original Halal certificate (full copy), purchase order and invoice must be submitted to the Central Islamic Council of Thailand for the consideration.

(2) If the meat or the imported products have no Halal certification or the certificate is not reliable. The Halal department must conduct an investigation on the steps in this regulation or audit at the manufacturer directly and the entrepreneur must bear the whole costs of the process until finish.

Article 41 the prohibited things under the provisions of Islam that are not to be used in the production of Halal products.

(1) Prohibited animals such as:

- Dogs, pigs, and the animals or savage derived from these two animals.
- Native donkeys and mules.
- Terrestrial (Land) animals with fangs such as lions, tigers, elephants, cats.
- Poultry with claws like a hawk eagle or animals of prey with claws.
- Poisonous animals such as rats, centipedes, scorpions or other similar animals.
- Animals that are prohibited to kill, according to Islamic law, such as ants, bees and woodpecker and Hood capo birds.
- Animals are generally considered to be a nasty creatures like lice, flies and other similar animals.
- The animal slaughtered by the said name other than the name of Allah.
- Carcasses of dead animals without slaughtering or slaughtered animals which do not comply with the provisions of Islam.
- Animals that have been strangled, beaten to death for food, (excepting birds and wildlife shot by a bullet or arrow intentionally hunt for food), animals died by falling from a height, animals were slit with horn, and the animal died from a bite of predator animals

(2) The blood of all animals.

(3) Every kind of plants that is toxic and harmful.

(4) Food or drinks that contain alcohol or a component that causes intoxication.

Section 9

Halal Certificate

Article 42 When the Committee has certified Halal and sent a written notice to the requester. The requester (entrepreneur) must agree to abide by the contract conditioning certification, by the end of this regulation and, must sign the contract by an authorized person who signed the Memorandum, and pay the certification fee. The Committee then issued to the requester a Halal certificate.

Halal Certificate and certificate of using Halal logo has the validity period of 2 years, subjected to the conditions of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand.

Article 43 The licensing or authorizing to use the Halal logo is a privilege of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand.

The renewal of certificate, the affidavits must be filed at least sixty days before the expiration, and payment of the re-audit fees for renewal at the specified rate is settled. If the applicant does not submit before the deadline, the request will be considered as a new certification.

The request for certification or renewal, if no action by the entrepreneur as the Committee notified within sixty days from the date of the certification audit, at the first time, raised the request. And the fees or expenses paid will not be refunded in any way.

Any extension after the expiring if not later than thirty days will incur additional compliance costs.

In case, the Halal certification is not being applied for renewal within sixty days after the expiration date. The Committee may cancel the Halal certification and it may not be certified Halal again least one year.

Article 44 The Halal certificate, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of The Central Islamic Council of Thailand or assignee will have signatory power.

Article 45 The Office of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand will issue a certificate of using Halal logo. Its valid period is as specified in the certificate.

Article 46 The certificate to use the Halal logo, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of The Central Islamic Council of Thailand or assignee will have signatory power

Section 10

Halal Standard Control

Article 47 The entrepreneur must regularly consult its Halal assurance controller assigned by the Halal Committee.

The entrepreneur of slaughterhouse must regularly consult its special Halal assurance controller assigned by the Halal Committee.

Article 48 The entrepreneur Halal assurance controller must provide controlling, advising his Halal entrepreneur about Halal products and services in the scope of the entrepreneur who is Halal approved, according to the standards prescribed, then report the results to the Board at least once a month. For the entrepreneur special Halal assurance controller this duty will repeat 4 times a month.

Article 49 The Board shall have the power to dismiss entrepreneur Halal assurance controller, the entrepreneur special Halal assurance controller, when it appears that a corruption or improper conduct practiced therein, and he was disqualified according to specification of the Board.

Article 50 The entrepreneur of slaughterhouse/meat processor must have Halal Slaughtering Supervisor working full-time therein to control the function according to the standards and provisions of Islam. He will report his duty to the Halal Standard Control Board of The Central Islamic Council of Thailand.

The Board of the Board of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand shall have the power to dismiss a Halal Slaughtering Supervisor, when it appears that a corruption or improper conduct practiced therein, and he was disqualified according to specification of the Board.

Article 51 The entrepreneur Halal assurance controller, the entrepreneur special Halal assurance controller and the Halal Slaughtering supervisor will receive compensation paid by the Board at rate specified by the Board.

Article 52 Entrepreneurs who are allowed to use the Halal logo must place the logo symbol on the product package or place that the board specified and comply strictly with the rules and procedures of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand.

Article 53 It is prohibited to anyone except those who have obtained, according to this regulation, the Halal certificate or a Halal logo to use the Halal certificate or a Halal logo, or any of them.

Article 54 The manufacturers or the entrepreneurs who are allowed to use the Halal logo need showcasing of their certified Halal products or wish to utilize the Halal logo other than to stick on the packaging. They must inform the Halal Affairs Committee for review and approval in writing before proceeding.

Article 55 The Board of The Central Islamic Council of Thailand has authority to cancel the Halal certification, in case when entrepreneurs commit any conduct contrary to the agreement, the rules and regulations involved. The products that the Provincial Islamic Committee canceled, a report must be submitted urgently to the Central Islamic Council of Thailand to cancel the certificate of using Halal logo.

The Board will announce the certification and de-certification for publishing the cases. And if of the de-certification, the Board will inform the legal entities to implement in the relevant parts.

The entrepreneurs who have been Halal cancelled or revoked the use of Halal logo of products, must withdraw all products marked with Halal logo from the market within ninety days beginning after the day that the Board concluded the resolutions.

Section 11

The objections

Article 56 The entrepreneurs who were cancelled have right to file a complaint of cancellation to the Board within thirty days after receiving notice of the decision and request Halal Affairs Department conduct new certification. If the result is not acceptable, bring the article 55 apply mutatis mutandis.

If the case was de-certified, the entrepreneur can file an objection appeal to the Board within thirty days from the date of receipt the notice of cancellation. The decision of the board is final.

Article 57 In case that the use of Halal logo is not allowed or canceled, the entrepreneur can file an objection appeal to the Board within thirty days from the date of receipt the notice of cancellation. The decision of the board is final.

Section 12

Fees and Deposits

Article 58 The expenses or fees, certificate, Halal 2(HL.2), controller compensation, and other charges will be according to the rules of the Board.

Article 59 The entrepreneur must deposit a certification charge according to rules of the Board.

Section 13

Punishment

Article 60 A Halal certified entrepreneurs, or the authorized to use the Halal logo, when it is de-certified or withdrawn the use of Halal logo after the final diagnosis, according to the Article 55 and Article 56 (last paragraph) The Board will not issue the certificate and not allow using the Halal logo for at least one year.

Article 61 If the offender under article 55 repeats the offense after a recertification or reuse the Halal logo, the Board may not consider certification Halal forever.

Article 62 Any entrepreneur apply for Halal certification by false or forged documents, if verified true, the Board may prosecute, according to the law.

Article 63 Any Halal auditor reports the Halal auditing products, or services of an entrepreneur, false. The board will consider the removal from duty.

Article 64 If the Board, the Subcommittee, the Working group, The Halal auditor, the Halal assurance controller, the special Halal assurance controller, Halal Slaughtering Supervisor, the Halal surveillance officer, contravene or do not perform duty according to rules and procedures specified by the Board, or ignoring the duty wrongfully, that leads to the harm of other person, or perform the duty by corruption. The Board will consider dismissing him from the duty.

Article 65 Any person or Legal persons forge; imitate the Halal certificate or certificate of using a Halal logo, including the use of the expired Halal certificate. And the Board investigated that it was true, the Board will cancel the certification and using of Halal logo immediately, and may bring to the related legal proceedings.

Article 66 Any person or Legal persons forge; imitate the Halal logo. And the Board investigated that it was true, the Board may bring to the related legal proceedings.

Article 67 Any entrepreneur who does not operate according to the manual of production or services that are Halal approved, and violates or fails to comply with the rules, procedures and conditions prescribed by the Board, the certification may be canceled

Article 68 Any entrepreneur or service provider hinders or does not facilitate the committee or a person designated by the Committee under this regulation. The Board may cancel the certification, request, and no refund of fees or expenses paid.

Article 69 Any person sells or services by deception by using text, images, uniforms or presence; so that consumers believe that the products or services are Halal certified according to these regulations, the Board may bring to the related legal proceedings, as appropriate.

Article 70 Any person who commits an offense, under this regulation, on any the entrepreneur property, or any service station, and that action is for the benefit of the entrepreneur or the service provider. It shall be presumed that the entrepreneur or service provider has joint action in the commitment, unless the entrepreneur or service provider proves that he could not expect that the person will take offense, even after reasonable care.

Transitional Provisions

Article 71 The Subcommittee, the Working group, the Halal auditor, the Halal assurance controller, the special Halal assurance controller, the Halal Slaughtering Supervisor, who are available now, will continue to perform duties until the new appointment of the Subcommittee, the Working group, The Halal auditor, the Halal assurance controller, the special Halal assurance controller, Halal Slaughtering Supervisor under this regulation.

Announced on 24 November B.E. 2558

(Mr. Asis Phitakkumpon)

Adviser to the King on Islamic Affairs

President of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand