

# Comparison of Halal Food Product Standards in Indonesia and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

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## ABSTRACT

In the era of globalization and increasingly fierce economic competition, halal industry opportunities are an important focus of the government in understanding the dynamics of the global market. The rapid growth of the Muslim market is partly due to the high birth rate of Muslims compared to the birth rate in Western countries. This high growth has the potential to drive an increase in the market as well as the global economy because Muslims generally seek Halal products that are made following Islamic principles. The government continues to strive to develop this industry and make various regulations to regulate the entire process that occurs. Halal standards that apply in each country are, of course, different, and tailored to the conditions and needs of the country. The main purpose of this research is to analyze and compare the practice and regulation of halal products in Indonesia and Saudi Arabia. Based on comparative and qualitative analysis, it can be concluded that halal policies in Indonesia and Saudi Arabia have several significant differences, such as halal policies, procedures and provisions in halal certification, types of halal mandatory products, and slaughter criteria.

**Keywords:** *Halal Industry, Indonesian Halal Standard, Saudi Arabia Halal Standard.*

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## 1 Introduction

The halal industry is currently growing rapidly, and it could attract attention from many countries in the world. The halal industry is considered to be one of the economic driving factors in the industrial sector in a country [1], including the countries in Asia, Europe, and the Middle East. The Middle East region is identical with the dominance of the Muslim population. By the designation of "Islamic State", the reference to the legal basis and state constitution is the teachings of Islam. This region is identical to the birthplace of Islam and is inhabited by most Muslims [2]. Meanwhile, Indonesia is a country that has many Muslims. With the large population of Muslims in a country, it could be a potential market for selling products or goods that must comply with the requirements required by Muslim consumers.

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Indonesia and Saudi Arabia are the two countries with significant Muslim populations, both of which have different regulatory systems for regulating halal products. Indonesia, with the largest Muslim population in the world, has developed a complex regulatory system to regulate halal products. Constitution No. 33 of 2014 on halal product assurance is an important foundation in the Indonesian government's efforts to ensure the availability and safety of halal products for the public. Within this regulatory framework, the Halal Product Assurance Administration Agency (BPJPH) has been established by the government to oversee the halal certification of products and services in the country.

Constitution No. 33 of 2014 (JPH), which has been valid since October 2019, requires businesses to have a halal certificate of whether they produce, provide, and distribute halal products [3]. To encourage investment in Indonesia and create jobs, the government issued Constitution No. 11 of 2020 related to Job Creation. This could indirectly affect the halal industry sector in Indonesia, with increased investment and business growth, which also include the halal food and beverage industry.

On the other hand, Saudi Arabia as the birthplace of Islam and home to two holy cities (Mecca and Medina) established the Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) as a government authority that has the main role in supervising and regulating food products, medicines, health products, and halal products in Saudi Arabia, where halal regulations and standards are centered on SASO. To ensure the halalness of products circulating in the market, the Saudi Standards, Metrology, and Quality Organization (SASO) issued SASO 2172. This standard elaborates on the technical requirements and principles that manufacturers and businesses must adhere to ensure that their products comply with strict halal criteria. The standard covers a wide range of aspects, from raw materials, and production processes, to product storage and handling. The Council of Ministers upon review the packet coming from the Cabinet Presidency Bureau no 7/B/38314 dated 24/09/1423 H, includes the letter of HRH Second Deputy Premier and Minister of Defense and Aviation and General Inspector, chairman of Ministerial Committee for Administrative Organization no 31/4/16/17/105 dated 01/09/1423H. And upon review of meeting's minutes of Ministerial Committee for Administrative Organization constituted by the telegraphic royal decree no dated 07/05/1420H.

Halal standard products should be an important and integral part of global trade and economic practices that require international standards and quality standards to gain the trust of consumers across countries. Thus, the flow of goods, services, capital, and knowledge between countries becomes easier. International trade has a huge effect on the economy between countries, where good international trade could create a mutually beneficial situation for both countries [4]. The low of production is one of the challenges that Indonesia must face in running a halal system apart from the divergence of society. While the challenge for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is to maintain the purity of the products that arrive [5]. These challenges must be faced immediately therefore the halal product industry in Indonesia could grow rapidly and align with the global halal product trade.

The main purpose of this article is to analyze and compare the practice and regulation of halal products in Indonesia and Saudi Arabia. It discusses the substantive similarities and

differences in terms of regulations, halal standards, and the role of the government and related organizations in overseeing and operating the halal product certification process. This article is expected to provide beneficial insights for businesses, companies, and regulators to improve standards and efficiency in performing halal practices so that it could facilitate entrepreneurs in exporting and importing.

## **2 Materials and methods**

The method applied in that article was a qualitative method. Data collection was held by Library Research, namely by utilizing data obtained from valid sources such as journals, documentation books, articles, electronic media, and websites. In addition, data sources in that research were obtained from data that had been published by credible institutions such as the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). The data that had been obtained was then reviewed with descriptive analysis methods.

## **3 Results and discussion**

Cooperation in the field of Halal Product Guarantee (JPH) has been carried out by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Starting with a memorandum of understanding (MoU) signed by representatives of both parties, namely the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH) of the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia and the Saudi Food Drug Authority (SFDA). This MoU contains Cooperation on the Quality of Halal Product Assurance. The event took place on 19 October 2023 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, and was witnessed by Indonesian President Joko Widodo and Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Muhammad bin Salman al-Saud.

This MoU covers cooperation in the development of conformity assessment procedures, specification standards, and technical regulations for Halal certificates. In addition, both parties will also mutually recognize Halal certificates issued by BPJPH and SFDA for products exported between the two countries. Cooperation also includes the exchange of experience and knowledge in the fields of training, research, and laboratory analysis of halal products, as well as other aspects agreed upon in the Memorandum of Understanding. This MoU has a validity period of two years, which can be extended according to the agreement of both parties. This cooperation is expected to strengthen bilateral relations between Indonesia and Saudi Arabia in various fields, increase the economic value of both countries and support Indonesia's aspirations to become the world's largest global halal hub [6].

In the context of trade globalization and the growing need for halal certification, the importance of certification recognition by relevant institutions is highlighted. Saudi Arabia, has recognized halal certification from 72 countries, including Malaysia, Morocco, Singapore, New Zealand, India, etc. However, Indonesian halal certification is currently not included in the list of institutions recognized by the Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA), as listed on their official website [7].

This is a serious obstacle for business actors who wish to export products to Saudi Arabia, considering that one of the requirements for products to enter the country must have halal certification that is officially recognized by the authorities in Saudi Arabia. Therefore, efforts to obtain recognition of Indonesian halal certification from the SFDA are a priority that cannot be ignored to expand markets and maintain the sustainability of international trade.

In performing international trade activities, the usage of the Harmonized System (HS) Code has a severely important role as a classification system for goods. The HS Code provides a clear and standardized framework for identifying and classifying various types of goods traded in the global market. The Harmonized System (HS) is a code created to classify and classify products systematically. The HS code was created to improve the previous classification system so that it can facilitate tariffing, trade transactions, transportation, and statistics. The tariff list used by Indonesia is listed in the Indonesian Import Duty Tariff Book (BTBMI) [8]. Table 1 shows a comparison of HS Codes and halal mandatory products specifically for the food and beverage category.



Table 1. Comparison of HS codes with mandatory halal products

Comparison of HS codes with mandatory halal products		
Indonesia	Arab	HS Codes
Food	Food Product	02, 03, 04, 05, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21
Beverage		22
Medicine	Drug Product	30

The classification of products based on the harmonized System (HS) Code and halal food and beverage products has encountered significant obstacles. The main challenge lies in the nonlinearity and mismatch between HS codes and Halal Product Classification. The difficult classification process can lead to confusion and uncertainty, especially for industries trying to comply with halal requirements and comply with international trade regulations. Therefore, it is recommended that the government pay special attention to the details of this classification. With the harmonization between HS codes and mandatory halal products, the competitiveness of Indonesian halal products in the international market can increase. The government (Ministry of Trade, Religious Affairs, and Foreign Affairs) together with other stakeholders, need to play an active role in drafting regulations that support this alignment. Thus, Indonesia can utilize the potential of the global market for halal products while still complying with applicable international trade standards.

Table 2. Comparison of Halal Certification Registration Mechanisms

No	Criteria	Description	
		Indonesia	Arab Saudi
1	Country Standard Publisher	BSN and the product i.e. SNI	Standards, Metrology, and Quality Organization and the product i.e. SASO

2	Halal Certificate Publisher	BPJPH (Government)	SFDA (Government)
3	Certification Procedure	There are 2 methods i.e. regular and self-declare	Only one 1 method i.e. regular
4	Product classification	There are 15 types of products	There are 7 types of products
5	Halal Logo		

The reference used by the Indonesian state in assessing and testing a product is the Indonesian State Standard issued by the National Standards Agency (BSN), while in Saudi Arabia, the standards used are held by the Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization (SASO) under the auspices of the ministry of investment trade whose product is SASO. The authorized party to issue halal certificates in Indonesia is the Halal Product Guarantee Agency under the auspices of the Ministry of Religion of the republic of Indonesia, while in Saudi Arabia halal certificates are issued by the SFDA under the Ministry of Health. Table 2 shows a comparison of the halal certification registration mechanism, including the issuer of halal certificates, certification procedures, products classification, and the halal logo.

Based on Constitution Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee, an institution or body that handles this matter is formed which is called the Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency (BPJPH). In its implementation, BPJPH has several authorities, one of which is to regulate all matters relating to JPH both from policies, standards, and procedures, as well as the issuance and revocation of halal certificates. Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) is a government agency in Saudi Arabia that functions as a regulatory authority for food products, medicines, biological products, and medical devices. SFDA has the responsibility of setting regulations that ensure the safety, quality, and effectiveness of these products. In the food sector, the main objective is to supervise and ensure the safety of food and feed circulating in the community. The SFDA's duties involve regulation, supervision of production, import, distribution, and marketing, as well as conducting inspections to ensure that the companies and facilities involved comply with the set standards. In addition, the SFDA is responsible for setting standards and granting halal certification for products that meet the requirements.

Initially, halal certification was voluntary and valid for 2 years, then changed to mandatory and valid for four (4) years as stated in Constitution Number 33 of 2014. However, currently, by Constitution No.6 of 2023, it is valid forever if there is no change in Material or PPH. SIHALAL is a platform introduced by BPJPH as a follow-up to Government Regulation (PP) No. 39/2021 Article 148. On this platform, business actors can register their products and can

easily track the submission process. Halal product assurance is technically then elaborated through the certification process of self-declaration and regular schemes.

The criteria for products that are submitted for halal certification are divided into two, namely risky products and non-risk products. Halal certification through the Self Declare scheme in effect since 2021 is a form of state affirmation for micro and small businesses (MSEs) and specifically handles non-risk products. Meanwhile, halal certification services for risky products can be carried out through a regular scheme, this applies generally to all business actors, both micro, small, medium, and large scale. For regular programs, service fee is charged to business actors. The service fee in question is the cost of applying for halal certification which includes registration and determination of product halalness, and the cost of examining the halalness of the product by the Halal Examining Agency (LPH). Figure 1 shows the halal certification scheme in Indonesia.

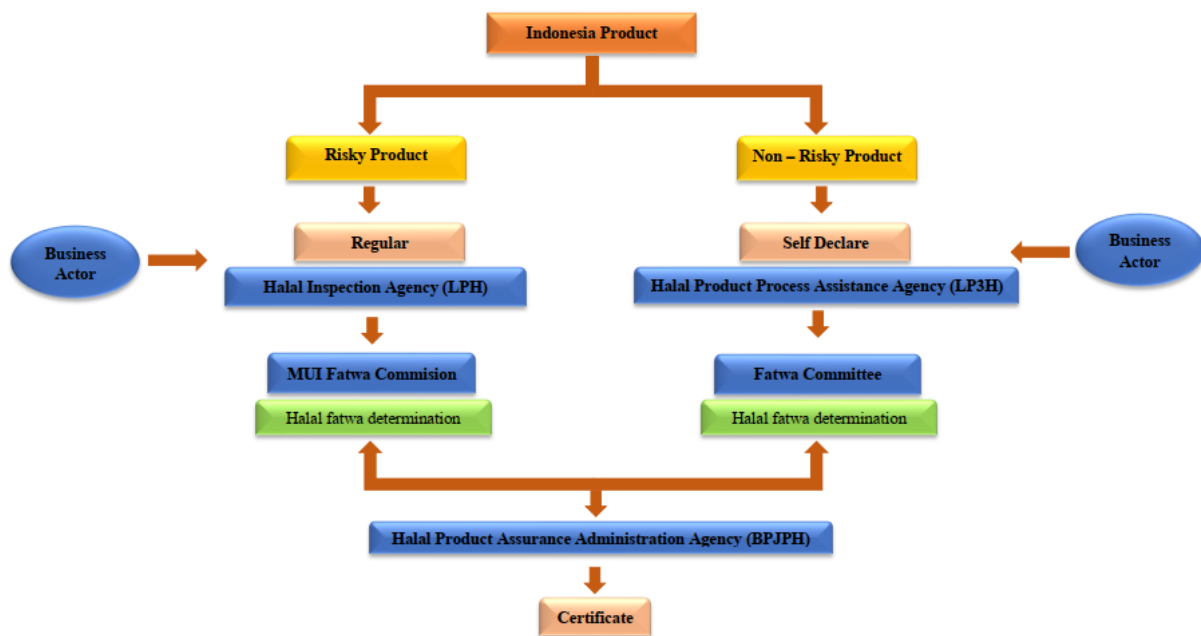


Fig. 1 Registration Scheme for Halal Certification in Indonesia

Business actors who will register for halal certification in Indonesia must already have a Business Identification Number (NIB) created through the Online Single Submission (OSS) website. Then create an account on the SiHalal Website. For regular submissions, it continues with BPJPH verifying the suitability of the data and the completeness of the application documents. Then the Halal Examining Agency (LPH) calculates, determines, and enters the inspection fee in SIHALAL. Business actors make payments and upload proof of payment in the SIHALAL account. Then BPJPH verifies the payment and issues a Document Receipt Letter (STTD) in SIHALAL. LPH conducts the inspection process (audit) and uploads the Inspection Report in SIHALAL. After the audit process by LPH, the MUI Fatwa Commission conducts a Fatwa Session and uploads the Halal Decree in SIHALAL. Finally, BPJPH issues a Halal Certificate and business actors can download the halal certificate at SIHALAL if the status is "Issued SH" [9].

As for the submission of self-declare, after the Business Actor has an NIB and SiHalal account, the business actor chooses a companion who can help complete the application data and submit it in SiHalal. Before the application is sent to BPJPH, the PPH Facilitator verifies and validates the business actor's questions first. If all data entries are correct, the companion can send the submission then BPJPH conducts system verification and validation of the result report and issues STTD (Document Receipt Letter). The Fatwa Committee receives a report on the results of the halal product process assistance that has been systematically verified by BPJPH and conducts a fatwa hearing to determine the halalness of the product. Finally, BPJPH will accept the determination of product halalness and issue halal certification. If the status in SiHalal is "Issued SH" Business actors can download halal certificates and also the national halal label to be included in the product [10].

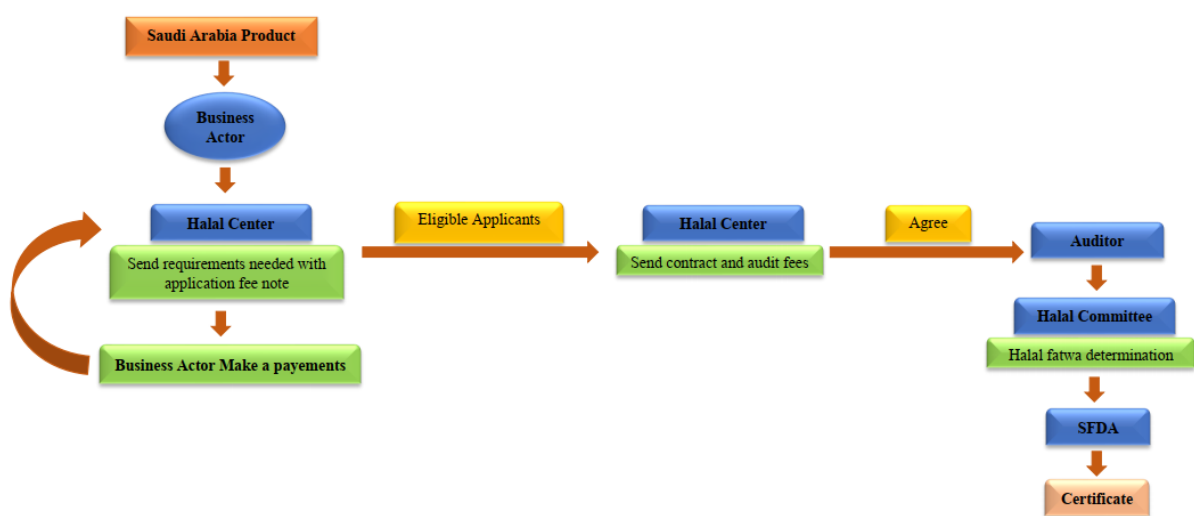


Fig. 2 Registration Scheme for Halal Certification in Saudi Arabia

In Saudi Arabia, business actors who register their product halal certificates still do so manually. The process begins with business actors sending an email to the halal center containing company data. Then the Halal Team sends the requirements and the registration fee. After the business actor makes a payment and the data has been confirmed by the Halal Centre Team, the Halal back-office team will review the application file including its eligibility which will later decide whether this application process can continue or not. If the applicant meets all applicable requirements, the Halal Centre will send a contract and audit fee. This contract will be signed by both parties. After agreement and payment of the audit fee, the audit team will carry out its duties, namely visiting the applicant's location and inspecting all facilities and processes and ensuring that businesses comply with applicable Halal standards. If this whole process has been carried out and everything meets the requirements, a halal certificate can be issued after a decision given by the halal decision committee.

In halal industrial management, the types of products can be divided into 3 types, namely products that are halal, haram, and products that are syubhat (between halal and haram). This syubhat product is required to go through halal certification procedures before being marketed in the community. There are several differences related to products that must be

halal in Indonesia and Saudi Arabia. Table 1 shows a clear difference regarding the number of mandatory halal product categories. Based on KMA 748 of 2021, the classification of mandatory halal products is Food, Beverages, Drugs, Cosmetics, Chemical Products, Biological Products, Genetic Engineering Products, Consumable Goods, Slaughter Services, Processing Services, Storage Services, Packaging Services, Distribution Services, Sales Services, and Serving Services [11]. The classification products in Saudi Arabia, namely: Drug products, Food products, Cosmetic products, Medical devices, Animal Feed and Public Health Pesticides, Animal general care product (grooming), Tobacco. This classification is based on SFDA Products Classification Guidance (Version 6.1) [12]. A very striking difference from this classification is that Tobacco in Saudi Arabia must be halal certified while in Indonesia it is not.

The next halal policy that needs to be considered relates to the Halal Product Guarantee System (SJPH) Criteria set by the Head of BPJPH. Companies and businesses must fulfill these 5 criteria because these 5 criteria because these requirements are closely related to all processes that occur in product manufacturing. Therefore, this requirement is absolute and must be fulfilled by all communities who want their products to be halal certified. Table 3 shows a comparison of the SJPH criteria that apply in Indonesia and Saudi Arabia.

Table 3. Comparison of SJPH criteria applicable in Indonesia and Saudi Arabia

No	Criteria	Description	
		Indonesia	Saudi Arabia
1	Commitment and Responsibility	✓	✓
2	Material	✓	✓
3	Halal Product Process	✓	✓
4	Product	✓	✓
5	Monitoring and Evaluation	✓	✓

The principles contained in SJPH include protection, justice, legal certainty, accountability and transparency, effectiveness and efficiency, professionalism, and added value and competitiveness. SJPH is a system specifically designed by the government related to policies in regulating materials, production processes, products, and resources to create a stable halal product process that is adjusted to the requirements imposed by BPJPH. This application is an absolute requirement in the halal certification registration process so that there is an accurate guarantee given by the applicant to the state regarding the implementation of the halal product process and the halalness of the product.

In addition to considering these five aspects, the main principle in food production is to maintain food safety in relation to hygiene. The importance of food safety in food production cannot be ignored as it not only impacts the health of consumers, but also determines the reputation and viability of food businesses. By ensuring high hygiene standards in every stage of production, the risk of contamination and the spread of disease can be minimised, thereby increasing consumer confidence, and supporting the sustainable growth of the food industry.



In Indonesia, the standards used in food safety are SNI ISO 22000: 2018 concerning Food Safety Management Systems and SNI 99004: 2021 concerning general requirements for halal food. Whereas in Saudi Arabia the standard used to regulate hygiene is the food hygiene requirements issued by the SFDA.

In running the halal industry, of course, each country has its own halal guarantee system criteria. A written statement from business actors to implement and develop SJPH Criteria consistently and continuously and be responsible for not using and touching everything that is not halal, and adjusting to laws and regulations is called Commitment and responsibility. Business Actors provide commitment and responsibility in the form of establishing a halal policy and correcting it if non-compliance with requirements is found. The halal policy itself is a written statement, the commitment of Business Actors to use halal materials, process halal products and produce halal products in accordance with halal certification requirements on an ongoing and consistent basis.

The second criterion is materials. Materials can be defined as one of the elements used to produce a product. The materials referred to in this case start from raw materials, additives, auxiliary materials, packaging, lubricants, grease, sanitizers, washing aids, and media for validation of washing results that are directly related to the material or product [13]. All these things must always be kept halal and pure from unclean and haram goods. These criteria are not much different from those in Arab countries. All food additives and raw materials including packaging used in the production of halal food must be free from non-halal components, do not contain toxic substances and harmful pollutants, free from unclean or impurities. The thing to note is that all non-halal ingredients and products must be separated from halal products throughout the food chain [14].

The third criterion is the halal product process. The halal product process, abbreviated as PPH, is a series of processing processes from raw materials into a product that can be consumed by the public. In its implementation, this process is very sensitive to halal parameters. Therefore, these criteria are also regulated in SJPH to ensure that all halal product processes comply with halal principles and requirements in Islam and ensure and guarantee the halalness of the product. This includes the provision of ingredients, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sale, and presentation of products. Not much different from Indonesia, the procedures applied in Saudi Arabia are sourced from Islamic rules and must be adhered to in all phases of the food chain of halal food products which include Receiving, Preparation, Packaging, Labelling, Transportation, Distribution, Storage, Display and Halal Food Service.

The fourth criterion is Product. Halal products can be defined as products that are produced, processed, and served in accordance with the principles of Islamic Sharia. In SJPH Indonesia, this criterion includes Products in general, Product Packaging and Labelling, and Identifiable and Traceable. Whereas in Saudi Arabia this criterion is a combination of the previous criteria. The aspects reviewed include Halal product process, Packing and Rapping Material, Halal

Food Retail, Handling and Service Outlet, then Storage, Display, and Transportation and Labelling [15]. After implementing these four aspects, it is necessary to carry out the last aspect, namely Monitoring and Evaluation. Halal audit is the process of examining and assessing a product, production process, or facility to ensure that it complies with halal principles and requirements in accordance with Islamic teachings. The purpose of a halal audit is to verify compliance with halal standards and provide confidence to consumers that the product or service can be consumed or used according to Islamic rules.

The halalness of a product is a crucial and urgent matter for people in the world, especially Muslim communities. The quality of food consumed by a person can affect his life as well as his mindset. The ingredients used are important to note because it is from these ingredients that a product will be produced. One of the food ingredients that is often consumed is meat, which has a high protein content that is good for the body's metabolism.

Currently, meat is one of the ingredients that the government focuses on. To be accepted by the public, the meat used must be obtained from certified slaughterhouses and poultry slaughterhouses. Halal meat is certainly obtained from good animals and is certainly halal according to Islamic law. As for what affects the halalness of meat, one of them is the slaughter process and also the processing.

Table 4. Comparison of applicable slaughter criteria in Indonesia and Saudi Arabia

No	Criteria	Description	
		Indonesia	Saudi Arabia
1	Standard Used	1. SNI 99003:2018 about Halal Ruminant Slaughtering [16] 2. SNI 99002:2016 about Halal Poultry Slaughtering [17]	UAE.S / FDS 993:2020 about Animal Slaughtering Requirements According to Islamic Rules [18]
2	Slaughterer	Must be Muslim, mature (baligh), and sound of mind	Must be an adult and mature Muslim
3	Part to Cut	Trachea, Esophagus, Carotid Arteris, and Jugular Veins	Trachea (throat), Esophagus, and Jugular Veins, and it is not permitted to sever the head or break the neck
4	Pre-slaughter method	Without stunning, stunning, and restraining box	Stunning and unconsciousness

Slaughter is the process of removing an animal's life by cutting off the animal's feeding, drinking, breathing, and arteries using sharp instruments other than nails and teeth following Islamic law. The procedure for slaughtering is also regulated in Islam so that it is expected that it will not hurt the animal and minimize the possibility of imperfect meat. Imperfect meat should not be consumed because it is considered carrion, but fish or marine animals and locusts are exempted from this.

One of the pillars of slaughter is the slaughterer. In Indonesia, a slaughterer must be a Muslim, an adult (baligh), and of sound mind. Based on [16] and [17], ruminants and poultry may only be slaughtered by butchers who fulfill the requirements of the applicable legislation. In Saudi Arabia the slaughterer also must be an adult and mature Muslim who is familiar with the Sharia conditions and technical requirements in relation to the slaughtering process [18].

In the process of slaughtering, a slaughterman must say basmalah and mention the name of Allah. The parts that must be cut in both Indonesia and Saudi Arabia are the same. The category of good animal slaughter is if the food passage/esophagus (Esophagus), two blood vessels (jugular vein and artericarotid), and respiratory tract/throat (trachea) of the animal are cut off properly. If any of these parts are not cut or cut off properly, the resulting meat cannot be consumed.

To facilitate slaughtering, there are several ways that can be done so as not to hurt the animal but following Sharia, it is still allowed. In its implementation, slaughter can be done traditionally or modernly (mechanically). Traditional slaughter has long been and is often applied in the community, namely slaughter using sharp tools such as knives. Mechanical slaughter is carried out by professionals and is carried out using an animal slaughter machine. For every batch of slaughtering, before operating the mechanical knife, the slaughterer must first say basmalah and mention the name of Allah. In mechanical slaughter, the slaughterer must not leave the slaughter site until the machine stops operating. There are several pre-slaughter methods that can be done, one of which is stunning.

Stunning is a technique in slaughter to remove the consciousness of the animal to be slaughtered. The purpose of this process is to make the animal not feel fear, stress, and not feel pain at the time of slaughter [17]. In Indonesia for ruminant only mechanical/nonpenetrating stunning using a cartridge, compressed air (pneumatic), or hydraulic power is allowed [16]. And for poultry only electrical stunning is allowed (for example, water bath stunner). For poultry It is not allowed to do gas stunning, it is permitted to do slaughter without stunning. The amount of volts allowed to be given to animals is also regulated separately. For chicken stunning, it is only allowed to use the electric method with a voltage of 15 - 80 volts with a current strength of 0.1 - 0.5 A for 3 - 22 seconds [18]. Likewise in Saudi Arabia, pre-slaughter using the stunning method has also been regulated in UAE.S /FDS 993:2020 which can be seen in Table 5 as follows:

Table 5. Electrical data required for the process of losing consciousness by the electrical current for large animals.

Type of Animal	Current intensity (Amperage)	Duration (Second)
Small sheep	0.7 - 1.50	2.00 - 3.00
Goats	1.00 - 2.00	2.00 - 3.00
The big sheep	1.00 - 2.00	2.00 - 3.00
Male calves	1.00 - 2.00	2.00-4.00
Steers	1.50-4.00	2.00-4.00
Cow	2.00-4.00	2.50-4.00

Bull	2.50-4.00	4.00-3.00
Buffalo	3.50 - 2.50	4.00-3.00
Female gazelles	3.00- 1.50	2.00-4.00
Male gazelles	2.00-4.00	2.00-4.00
Ostriches	0.75	2.00-4.00
Notes: 1. The intensity of the current and the duration must be set by the facility, taking into account the type, weight, and condition of the animal. 2. High frequency (maximum 2000 hertz) can be used for large animals according to the data in this table, and when using a frequency higher than 1500 hertz it is preferable to have a head-to-body style. 3. In the case of using the high frequency, the maximum limits may vary by up to 35% to ensure satisfactory results.		

Table 6. Electrical data required for the process of losing consciousness of chickens.

The birds	Voltages (volts)	Current intensity (Milliampere) for each bird	Frequency (Hertz)	Time (Maximum)
Chicken	12 - 25,	12 - 25,	200 - 500	6 - 18 Sec
Turkey (bird)	30 - 50	100 - 200	100 - 500	7 - 18 Sec

Efforts to facilitate the slaughter of ruminant animals can also be made by using a restraining box. A restraining box is a piece of equipment in the abattoir to isolate or reduce the movement of cattle to be slaughtered by using a hydraulic drive. This tool is used to replace the process of cattle being dropped by tying their legs. Using this tool is expected to minimize pain and on the body of the cow.

The use of restraining boxes in the slaughtering process is also regulated in SNI 99003 in 2018 concerning animal slaughter in ruminants. What needs to be considered is that the slaughterer must ensure that as much as possible, the position of the cow during slaughter is facing the Qibla and is not easy to move. The materials used to make this tool must be made of strong materials, not easily corroded, and not cause injury, pain, and excessive stress. Supervision and checking of the condition of the restraining box must be carried out regularly and documented.

#### 4 Conclusion

Indonesia is the first country in the world to provide free halal certification registration facilities specifically for businesses whose products are low risk. The program is named self-declare, which can be applied digitally through the website [ptsp.halal.go.id](https://ptsp.halal.go.id), and the process in Saudi Arabia also carried out digitally through the website [www.sfda.gov.sa](http://www.sfda.gov.sa). Halal policies in Indonesia and Saudi Arabia have several significant differences, which include procedures

and provisions in halal certification, types of halal mandatory products, and slaughter criteria both in terms of Slaughterer and processes.

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