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Infographics

Mutual Acceptance Criteria for Third-Party Halal Certificates

Part 1 of 3: **Accepting** Halal Certificates based on 4 Criteria

Based on HQC Guideline 0405

Infographics by HQC
INF.02

1

HQC Ecosystem

Certificates issued by any office within the **HQC Group** are generally accepted.

2

WHFC Members

Certificates issued by **WHFC members** are generally accepted.

3

Recognized Bodies

Bodies that are recognized and listed by **JAKIM** (Malaysia), **MUIS** (Singapore), **SHC** (Saudi Arabia), **MOPH** (Qatar), **IMANOR** (Morocco), or **CICOT** (Thailand) are generally accepted.

4

Accredited Bodies

Bodies that are accredited and listed by **SASO** (Saudi Arabia), **GAC** (Saudi Arabia), **EIAC/ENAS/MOIAT** (United Arab Emirates), **HAK** (Türkiye), or **BPJPH** (Indonesia) are generally accepted.

5

Others

For all other bodies, a manual approval is required and cannot be considered accepted until verified.

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Mutual Acceptance Criteria for Third-Party Halal Certificates

Part 2 of 3: **Checkpoints** before Acceptance

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Scope of Approval

Recognition or accreditation is awarded based on scopes, which are not globally centralized and may differ per authority.
The scopes are usually mentioned within the recognition letter or accreditation certificate.

1

Regional Restrictions

Some authorities impose restrictions outside the borders of the body's legal establishment.
This means that a body might be rejected based on this restriction.

2

Local Restrictions

Some authorities might impose rules that are not mentioned in a Halal standard, but rather based on a local ruling (a fatwa) or imposed by the government.

3

Certificate Types

Checking whether the certificate being approved is a factory certificate, a shipment certificate, or a statement.

4

Examples available on next pages

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Part 2 of 3: **Checkpoints** before Acceptance

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Scope of Approval

Certification Body A has been recognized for a particular country's Meat Processing scope. Whenever HQC receives a certificate from Body A that certifies a meat processing company, it may accept it.

1

Regional Restrictions

Country A has imposed that a body can only carry out its activities within its country of establishment unless its branches have been co-approved.

2

Local Restrictions

Country A has ruled that carmine (E120) cannot be used in any products based on a local ruling (fatwa).

3

Certificate Types

Country A has ruled that only Halal shipment certificates can be accepted, and all other certificate types are deemed invalid.

4

Examples

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Part 2 of 3: **Checkpoints** before Acceptance

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Scope of Approval

Category Index as showcased in standards GSO/UAE.S 2055-2 (Table A.1) and SMIIC 2 (Table A.1).
SIHALAL Scope Index of the BPJPH of Indonesia.
Scope Index of JAKIM (Malaysia).
Scope Index of MUIS (Singapore).

1

Regional Restrictions

Saudi Halal Center (Saudi).
BPJPH (Indonesia).
EIAC/ENAS (UAE)*
MOPH (Qatar)*
JAKIM (Malaysia)**
MUIS (Singapore)**

*Applies only to Slaughtering and Meat Processing.
** Regional Restrictions not applicable to the European Union. Slaughtering Plants may be subject to additional requirements.

2

Local Restrictions

Country A has ruled that any Halal product entering the country must be registered through a local platform by the approved certification body to enter.

3

Certificate Types

Factory certificates* stating the scope of activities, category of certification, the company name, and all approved products.
Shipment certificates** stating all necessary details.

*Becomes invalid after the expiry date.
** Shipment certificates are only valid for a particular consignment.

4

Examples

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Part 3 of 3: **Applicability**

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01 | Critical Sectors

Applies mainly to companies producing products considered Critical*

*See HQC Risk Classification Table for more details on Critical products or refer to the relevant infographic (INF.01) on our website under Useful Documents.

02 | Enforced by Law

Countries that require incoming products to have Halal certificates.

03 | Required by Importers

Importers might also be the source of the need for a Halal certificate to fill in quality marks or to resell.

04 | Requested upon Doubt

If a product is complex or unclear, the need for a Halal certificate might be added to fulfill the requirements.

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Notes

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All information provided is based on local requirements imposed by HQC and does not represent the industry standard.

All requirements are based in real-time and may develop or be amended occasionally.

All infographics illustrate actual guidelines and are not to be replaced by illustrations.

This infographic does not illustrate all possibilities or outcomes and further information can be requested upon.