



مجلس العلماء الهندي

The Assessment Institute for Foods, Drugs and Cosmetics
INDONESIAN COUNCIL OF ULAMA

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Global Halal Centre Building, Jl. Pemuda No. 5 Kota Bogor 16161 Telp. : 62-251 - 8358748 (Hunting); Fax. 62-251 - 8358747
Website : www.halalmui.org

DECREE OF
ASSESSMENT INSTITUTE FOR FOODS, DRUGS, AND COSMETICS
INDONESIAN COUNCIL OF ULAMA
On
HALAL POSITIVE LIST OF MATERIALS
Revision 1

Number: SK07/Dir/LPPOM MUI/I/13-rev1

The Executive Committee of LPPOM MUI, after:

- Considering
1. That in order to improve efficiency and effectiveness of Halal Certification Registration in the Assessment Institute for Foods, Drugs, and Cosmetics Indonesian Council of Ulama (LPPOM-MUI), it is deemed necessary to determine the Halal Positive List of Materials for companies.
 2. That the stipulations mentioned in this decree are required in order to smoothen the work and administrative system of the LPPOM MUI.
- In view of
1. Decree of LPPOM MUI Director Number SK14/Dir/LPPOM MUI/IV/12 on the Requirements of MUI Halal Certification (HAS 23000 SERIES).
 2. Minutes of Plenary Session of the Assessment Institute for Foods, Drugs, and Cosmetics Indonesian Council of Ulama (LPPOM-MUI) dated 24 December 2014 and 24 April 2015.
- Notice
- : Working Programs of the Assessment Institute for Foods, Drugs, and Cosmetics, the Indonesian Council of Ulama (LPPOM-MUI) Year 2015.





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HEREBY DECIDES

TO STIPULATE

- : 1. Implementation of the revised Halal Positive List of Materials, as attached.
2. This Decree shall come into force as of the date of its enactment and should there be any improvements, an amendment will be made refer to the same decree number with the addition of the revision code.

Stipulated : in Jakarta
Date : 24 April 2015

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of LPPOM MUI
Director,

Dr. Lukmanul Hakim, M.Si





Attachment of Decree Number: SK07/Dir/LPPOM MUI/I/13-rev1

HALAL POSITIVE LIST OF MATERIALS

Halal Positive List of Materials consists of non critical materials, in terms of their halalness status, commonly used in processing industries. This material list was made based on the assessment of LPPOM MUI refer to the literature, abundance in nature, and consideration of commercially production scales. Companies that using materials listed in Halal Positive List of Materials will get advantages as follows:

1. In selection process of new materials, materials listed in Halal Positive List of Materials already get material approval from LPPOM MUI automatically prior to use.
2. In process of incoming material checking, materials listed in Halal Positive List of Materials does not require the suitability checking of the material name, manufacture's name and country of origin.
3. In product registration process, materials listed in Halal Positive List of Materials does not require supporting document. **If the materials use trade name which is different with material name, the material specification document is still required. During the audit process, the auditor may check the supporting documents of material when necessary.**

Halal Positive List of Materials is given in the following table:

No	Material Name Group	Remark
MINING MATERIALS		
1.	Mining materials: 1. Metal/non metal: Aluminum (Al), Chromium (Cr), Magnesium (Mg), Sodium (Na), Nickel (Ni), Silicon (Si), Tin (Sn), Titanium (Ti), Zinc (Zn) 2. Metal/non metal oxides: MgO, NiO, SiO ₂ , SnO, TiO ₂ , ZnO 3. Oxidazing/reducing agent from metal/non metal such as hydrogen peroxide (H ₂ O ₂) and sodium borohydride (NaBH ₄) 4. Limestone 5. Clay 6. Activated earth / bleaching earth: bentonite, diatomite, kaolin, zeolite 7. Activated alumina	In commercial production scale, these materials are originated from mines.





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No	Material Name Group	Remark
	8. Coal 9. Asbestos 10. Perlite 11. Calcium oxide 12. White Oil (paraffin)/mineral oil 13. Salt	
CHEMICAL MATERIALS		
2.	Gas: hydrogen (H ₂), chlorine (Cl ₂), nitrogen (N ₂), oxygen (O ₂), carbondioxide (CO ₂), ammonia (NH ₃), hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S)	These materials are originated from air or produced by reacting gas components which are originated from the air.
3.	Synthetic colors: 1. E102 Tartrazine/FD&C Yellow 5 2. E104 Quinoline Yellow/Food Yellow 13 3. E110 Sunset Yellow FCF/FD&C Yellow 6 4. E122 Carmoisine/Azorubine 5. E124 Ponceau 4R 6. E127 Erythrosine BS/FD&C Red 3 7. E129 Allura Red AC/FD&C Red 40 8. E132 Indigotine/Indigo Carmine/ FD&C Blue 2 9. E133 Brilliant Blue FCF/FD&C Blue 1 10. E155 Eurocert Brown HT / Chocolate Brown HT 11. E171 Titanium dioxide 12. E103 Chrysoine resorcinol 13. E105 Fast Yellow AB 14. E107 Yellow 2G 15. E128 Red 2G 16. E131 Patent Blue V 17. E142 Green S/Acid Brilliant Green BS 18. E151 Black PN/Brilliant Black BN 19. E154 Brown FK 20. E170 Calcium carbonate 21. E172 Iron oxides and hydroxides 22. E180 Pigment rubine/Lithol rubine BK	In commercial production scale, these materials are produced synthetically by reacting chemical materials originating from petrochemicals and/or rock. If there is a purification stage in the production process, it is done by using activated carbon which may be originated from wood, or charcoal, or coconut shell, or mines.


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No	Material Name Group	Remark
4.	Synthetic antioxidant: 1. BHA (<i>Butylated Hydroxyanisole</i>) 2. BHT (<i>Butylated Hydroxytoluene</i>) 3. TBHQ (<i>Tertiary Butylhydroquinone</i>)	In commercial production scale, these materials are produced synthetically by reacting chemical materials originating from petrochemicals.
5.	Short-chain organic acids containing C ₁₋₇ , including: 1. Acetic acid (C ₂ H ₄ O ₂) 2. Benzoic acid (C ₇ H ₆ O ₂) 3. Formic acid (HCOOH) 4. Phthalic acid (C ₆ H ₄ (CO ₂ H) ₂) 5. Fumaric acid (<i>acid/trans-butenedioic acid</i> , HO ₂ CCH=CHCO ₂ H) 6. Gluconic acid (C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₇) 7. Glucuronic acid (β-D-glucopyranuronic acid, C ₆ H ₁₀ O) 8. Glutaric acid (C ₃ H ₆ (COOH) ₂) 9. Hexanoic/caproic acid (CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₄ COOH) 10. Heptanoic acid/enanthic acid (CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₅ COOH) 11. (DL) Malic acid (<i>hydroxybutanedioic acid</i> , HO ₂ CCH ₂ CHOHCO ₂ H) 12. Malonic acid (CH ₂ (COOH) ₂) 13. Oxalic acid (H ₂ C ₂ O ₄) 14. Pentanoic/valeric acid (CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₃ COOH) 15. Propionic acid (CH ₃ CH ₂ COOH) 16. Sorbic acid (2,4-hexadienoic acid, C ₆ H ₈ O ₂) 17. Succinic acid (butanedioic acid) 18. Tartaric acid (2,3-dihydroxybutanedioic acid)	Organic acid is an organic compound having a carboxylic group (-COOH) and acidic properties. This compound is also found in salt form as sodium, potassium, or calcium. In nature, short-chain (C ₁ -C ₇) organic acids are widely distributed in plant and animal tissues. However, in commercial production scale, this organic acid is generally produced from chemical reaction or from plants.
6	Salts of organic acids: 1. Ascorbate salt 2. Benzoate salt 3. Butyrate salt 4. Hydrogen phthalate salt 5. Lactate salt 6. Oxalate salt 7. Propionate salt	Salt is produced by reacting chemically between organic acids listed in Halal Positive List of Materials (Number 5) or organic acids obtained from a microbial process of base compound.





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No	Material Name Group	Remark
	8. Citrate salt 9. Sorbate salt 10. Succinate salt 11. Acetate salt	
7	Organic bases and its salt: pyridine, THF (tetrahydrofuran), triethylamine, EDTA (<i>Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetate</i>), Na-EDTA	In commercial production scale, these materials are originated from petrochemical.
8	Inorganic acids: boric acid (H_3BO_3), phosphoric acid (H_3PO_4), carbonic acid (H_2CO_3), chloric acid (HCl), nitric acid (HNO_3), perchloric ($HClO_4$), and sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4)	In commercial production scale, these materials are originated from petrochemical.
9	Inorganic bases: ammonium (NH_4OH), barium hydroxide ($Ba(OH)_2$), potassium hydroxide (KOH), calcium hydroxide ($Ca(OH)_2$), sodium hydroxide (NaOH)	In commercial production scale, these materials are originated from petrochemical.
10	Salt (Inorganic acid-base): 1. Phosphate salt group: sodium phosphate (Na_3PO_4), sodium dihydrogen phosphate (NaH_2PO_4), sodium hydrogen phosphate (Na_2HPO_4), ammonium phosphate ($(NH_4)_3PO_4$), Na-hexametaphosphate, ferric pyrophosphate, magnesium hydrogen phosphate ($MgHPO_4$), potassium phosphate (K_3PO_4) 2. Carbonate salt group: ammonium carbonate ($(NH_4)_2CO_3$), potassium carbonate (K_2CO_3), sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3), sodium bicarbonate ($NaHCO_3$), magnesium carbonate ($MgCO_3$) 3. Chloride salt group: ammonium chloride (NH_4Cl), potassium chloride (KCl), calcium chloride ($CaCl_2$), sodium chloride (NaCl), sodium hypochlorite ($NaClO$), sodium chlorite ($NaClO_2$), sodium chlorate ($NaClO_3$), magnesium chloride ($MgCl_2$)	In commercial production scale, these materials are produced synthetically by reacting chemical materials originating from petrochemicals. If there is a purification stage in the production process, it is commonly done by using activated carbon which may be originated from wood, charcoal, coconut shell, or mine. Exception: if there are any additives such as anticaking.





No	Material Name Group	Remark
	4. Nitrate salt group: potassium nitrate (KNO ₃), sodium nitrate (NaNO ₃) 5. Nitrite salt group: sodium nitrite (NaNO ₂) 6. Sulphate salt group: aluminum sulphate/alum [Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ .18H ₂ O], ammonium sulphate ((NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄), ferro sulphate (FeSO ₄), potassium sulphate (K ₂ SO ₄), sodium sulphate (Na ₂ SO ₄), magnesium sulphate (MgSO ₄), zinc sulphate (ZnSO ₄), manganese sulphate (MnSO ₄), cupric sulphate (CuSO ₄), 7. Sulfite salt group: Na-metabisulfite 8. Sodium Aluminate 9. Aluminium Chlorohydrate 10. Dialuminum chloride pentahydroxide	
11	Solvent: hexane and propylene glycol	
12	Others: Triclosan (5-chloro-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenol)	
PLANT MATERIALS		
13	Fresh/dried plant materials: 1. Fruits 2. Vegetables 3. Cereals 4. Tubers 5. Nuts 6. Simplisia (dried form) 7. Seaweed	Fresh plant materials are those originating from plants without any further process . Dried plant materials are obtained by drying the materials using natural heat or heat produced by a machine. The materials can be in a whole/unprocessed plant or cut/ground form without any additives or processing aid .
14	Processed plant materials/by-products of processed plant material: 1. Cassava flour 2. Sago flour 3. Rice flour 4. Glutinous rice flour 5. Corn flour 6. Sweet potato flour 7. Mung bean flour	Products are obtained from physically processed plant materials with or without any additives which are generally chemicals . Physical processes include grinding, cutting, sieving, precipitating, drying, etc.



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No	Material Name Group	Remark
	8. Soybean flour 9. Sorghum flour 10. Tapioca 11. Corn starch 12. Sago starch 13. Corn grits 14. Tahu (traditional tofu from Indonesia) 15. Tofu skin/bean curd skin 16. Soybean cake 17. Peanut cake 18. Pure tomato paste 19. Oat 20. Wheat gluten 21. Desiccated coconut	
15	Rice vermicelli, glass vermicelli, <i>misoa</i> (dried)	In commercial production scale, the materials are processed by heating the mixture of tapioca/rice flour and water (as processing aid). The mixture is then molded and dried.
16	Plant oil: 1. Pure sesame oil 2. Pure olive oil 3. Crude palm oil	In commercial production scale, plant oil is processed by extracting the oil source such as sesame seed. In the purification process, processing aid, which in general are mines, can be added. Exception: if there are any additives.
17	Fresh/dried algae: 1. <i>Chlorella ellipsoides</i> 2. <i>Spirulina spp</i> 3. <i>Scenedesmus spp</i>	Algae are grown in ponds, harvested by centrifugation, and then washed and dried without any additives
18	Gum-polymers or pure hidrokoloid and their salts: 1. Alginate 2. Galactomannan 3. Glucomannan 4. Guar gum 5. Gum Arabic 6. Carrageenan 7. Konjac gum	In commercial production scale, the materials are obtained by physically extracting plants followed by purification using chemicals. Salts from gum polymers or hidrokoloid are generally obtained by reacting them with a chemical material. Exception: if there are any additives.





No	Material Name Group	Remark
	8. Tara gum 9. Locust bean gum / carob gum 10. Tragacanth gum 11. Acacia gum 12. Karaya gum	
ANIMAL MATERIALS		
19	Materials resulted from halal animals: 1. Pure honey 2. Fresh milk 3. Fresh/salted egg	Materials are obtained from halal animals without any additional material or salt.
20	Fresh/frozen/dried/salted aquatic animals	Fresh aquatic animals are obtained without further process. Frozen aquatic animals are obtained by freezing the animals in the form of whole animal or fillet without any additives. Dried aquatic animals are obtained by drying. Salted water animals are obtained by salt addition and drying. .
MICROBIAL MATERIALS		
21	Microbial products: 1. <i>Angkak</i> (Chinese fermented red rice) 2. <i>Dadih</i> (fermented buffalo milk from West Sumatra) 3. Raw Nata (nata de coco, nata de aloe, nata de pina, etc.) 4. Natto 5. Black <i>oncom</i> 6. Red <i>oncom</i> 7. <i>Tapai</i> (fermented glutinous rice or cassava) 8. Tempeh	Products are obtained from naturally fermented plant materials or milk.
OTHERS		
22	Cellulose-based polymers: cellulose, CMC (Carboxy Methyl Cellulose), cellulose diacetate, cellulose ether,	Cellulose is an organic compound naturally found in plants. This material can be chemically modified



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No	Material Name Group	Remark
	cellulose triacetate, Na-CMC, HPMC (<i>Hydroxy Propyl Methyl Cellulose</i>)	to produce cellulose-based polymers.
21	Synthetic polymers: polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), polystyrene (PS), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyacrylate and its salts, polyether, polyurea, polyurethane, polyamine.	These polymers are generally obtained synthetically, from monomers which are produced by refining petroleum
22	Water and ice cube	Water and ice cube that used for industrial purposes.

