



Animal Products Notice

General Export Requirements for Halal Animal Material and Halal Animal Products

For Consultation

6 April 2016

TITLE

Animal Products Notice: General Export Requirements for Halal Animal Material and Halal Animal Products

COMMENCEMENT

This Animal Products Notice comes into force on 1 December 2016.

REVOCATION

On 1 December 2016, this Animal Products Notice revokes and replaces the Animal Products (Overseas Market Access Requirements for Halal Assurances) Notice (No. 3) 2015.

ISSUING AUTHORITY

This Animal Products Notice is issued pursuant to sections 60(1) and 167(1)(ja) of the Animal Products Act 1999, having being satisfied that the setting of the requirements in this Notice is in accordance with all the purposes specified under section 60(1) of that Act.

Dated at Wellington this day of 2016.

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(acting under delegated authority of the Director-General)

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Draft for Consultation

Introduction

This introduction is not part of the Animal Products Notice, but is intended to indicate its general effect.

Purpose

This Animal Products Notice specifies the measures, controls and mechanisms by which animal material or animal products are to be processed and managed in order to be:

- a) eligible to be marked and labelled as halal for export; and
- b) issued with a halal certificate.

Background

- (1) This Animal Products Notice establishes a halal assurance system (being the requirements specified in this Notice) to be in place in New Zealand in relation to animal products that are intended to be marked and labelled as halal for the purpose of export.
- (2) This Animal Products Notice specifies the requirements for:
 - a) the approval of halal programmes;
 - b) the listing of halal premises;
 - c) halal processing, including stunning, slaughter, processing, packaging, labelling, transport and storage;
 - d) approval as an approved halal organisation;
 - e) the listing of approved halal organisations for countries specified in Annex 2 of this Notice; and
 - f) the competency and responsibilities of the following employees of approved halal organisations:
 - i) assessment and approval persons; and
 - ii) issuing officers;
 - g) competency and ongoing assessment of halal slaughter persons;
 - h) the establishment of an Approved Halal Organisations Forum;
 - i) the convening of a Halal Academy;
 - j) the issuing of halal certificates and halal premises registration certificates.

Who should read this Animal Products Notice?

This Animal Products Notice should be read by all persons involved in processing, exporting or certification of halal animal products.

Why is this important?

- (1) This Animal Products Notice is important because it specifies the requirements that must be met in order for animal material and animal products to be eligible for export as halal. Any animal material or animal products that fail to comply with any requirements of this Notice is ineligible for export as halal.
- (2) Additionally, for the purposes of section 135(1)(c) of the Animal Products Act 1999, a failure to comply with this Notice, without reasonable excuse, is an offence.

Part 1: General requirements

1.1 Application

- (1) This Notice applies to animal material and animal products that are intended to be marked, labelled, identified, or otherwise designated as halal for the purpose of export for human consumption.
- (2) This Notice does not apply to dietary supplements containing animal material or their wrapping or packaging.

1.2 Incorporation of material by reference

- (1) New Zealand standard *NZS 6116:2006 Safe Application of Electricity in the Meat Processing Industry* is incorporated into this Notice as a standard work of reference under section 168 of the Act.

1.3 Definitions

- (1) In this Notice, unless the context otherwise requires:

Act means the Animal Products Act 1999;

accreditation body means the Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand (JASANZ) or any other accreditation body approved by the Director-General;

animal material, for the purposes of this Notice, means animal material derived from halal species, and includes dairy material;

animal products, for the purposes of this Notice, means animal products derived from halal species, and includes dairy products;

AP E-cert means the Animal Products Electronic Certification System specified for the raising and issuing of export declarations, halal certificates, official assurances, halal premises registration certificates, and transfer documents;

approved halal organisation (AHO) means an Islamic organisation approved and listed by the Director-General under Part 6 of this Notice;

carrion means meat and offals that have been derived from animals that died before halal slaughtering and have not undergone ante mortem and post mortem examination;

certification services means the activities undertaken by an approved halal organisation as part of their roles under this Notice;

competent halal slaughter person means a person who has met the halal competency criteria for a halal slaughter person under clause 8.2 of this Notice;

consignment means an identified lot or lots of animal material or animal products required to be described in a transfer document or export certificate;

Director-General means the Director-General of MPI;

eligible for export as halal means:

- a) prior to export, that a consignment meets or is capable of meeting all applicable requirements in this Notice to be exported to its intended destination; or
- b) at export, that a consignment meets all applicable requirements in this Notice to be exported to its intended destination;

food additive(s) means, for the purposes of this Notice, a single substance or combination of substances that are added to or brought into contact with halal animal material or halal animal products

for the purpose of colouring, seasoning, preserving, bleaching, emulsifying, flavouring, stabilizing quality, enhancing fermentation, increasing viscosity, enriching nutritional value, preventing oxidation or other necessary purpose;

gelatine means a protein product prepared from animal skin, bone or other collagenous material, or any combination thereof;

halal animal material means animal material that is eligible for export as halal;

halal animal products means animal products that are eligible for export as halal;

halal certificate means a certificate issued by an issuing officer in accordance with Part 11 of this Notice;

halal identification means any label affixed to halal meat or meat products wrapping or packaging material which claims to be halal in any language;

halal mark means:

- a) the letter "H"; or
- b) the logo specified in Annex 6, where a country-specific OMAR requires a logo;

The letter "H" is for traceability purposes only.

halal meat export assurance system means the requirements in this Notice that specifically relates to the processing, storage and transport of halal meat, and includes any country-specific OMAR;

halal official assurance means an official assurance with a halal attestation issued by the Director-General or an authorised person (the issuing of which replaces the need for a halal certificate to be given directly to the market to which this Notice applies);

halal premises means a premises that is listed by the Director-General under Part 4 of this Notice for the purposes of processing halal animal material and products;

halal premises of final control means the listed halal premises where a consignment of halal animal material or halal animal products is physically located before it is transferred to the exporter;

halal premises registration certificate means the premises registration certificate with a 3 year period of validity, which is issued to the premises operator by the halal certification provider immediately after his/her halal programme has been approved;

halal quality assurance officer means a person referred to in clause 4.8.2;

halal species means animals of the following species, other than in wild state:

- a) bovine; and
- b) ovine; and
- c) caprine; and
- d) cervine; and
- e) poultry;

and **halal animal** has a corresponding meaning;

haram material means anything that is derived from a haram species, and includes any substance containing material from haram species, alcohol beverages and other intoxicants, food containing alcohol, carrion. **Haram product** has a corresponding meaning;

haram species means:

- a) porcine;
- b) canine;
- c) equusasinus (donkey);
- d) wild animals;
- e) animal which lives both on land and water; and
- f) amphibians that are used as ingredients, additives or processing aids; and
- g) insects and their extracts;

ISO means International Organisation for Standardisation and is an international developer and publisher of international standards;

MPI means the Ministry for Primary Industries;

non-conforming halal animal material means any animal material, which when at a halal premises were intended to be or were processed as halal but were subsequently declared by an operator, an approved halal organisation, or an animal product officer to be non-compliant with the requirements of this Notice;

non-conforming halal animal product means any animal products, which when at a halal premises were intended to be or were processed as halal but were subsequently declared by an operator, an approved halal organisation, or an animal product officer to be non-compliant with the requirements of this Notice;

non-halal animal material means any animal material which have failed to comply with any applicable requirements of this Notice;

non-halal animal products means any animal products which have failed to comply with any applicable requirements of this Notice;

NZQA means the New Zealand Qualifications Authority;

poultry means chicken, duck and turkey;

processing aid means a substance that is used during the course of processing to perform a technological purpose in the course of processing; and

supplementary verification activities means verification activities carried out by MPI Verification Services' animal product officers in accordance with an annual verification plan which targets critical halal areas within the halal meat export assurance system.

- (2) Any term used but not defined in this Notice that is defined in the Act has the same meaning as in the Act.

Consultation

Part 2: General requirements

2.1 Outline of regulatory roles under this Notice

2.1.1 Role of the Director-General

- (1) The Director-General's role in the halal export assurance system created by this Notice includes the following:
- a) maintaining overall responsibility and oversight of the halal export assurance system; and
 - b) approving Islamic organisations as approved halal organisations; and
 - c) listing approved halal organisations; and
 - d) auditing the performance of approved halal organisations; and
 - e) listing premises that may carry out halal processing of animal products; and
 - f) assessing the ongoing competency of halal quality assurance officers; and
 - g) providing information to industry on matters relating to halal processing and export; and
 - h) conducting supplementary verification activities of the halal meat export assurance system.

2.1.2 Role of approved halal organisations

- (1) Approved halal organisations' role in the halal export assurance system created by this Notice includes the following:
- a) providing halal certification services in accordance with this notice; and
 - b) assessing and approving halal programmes; and
 - c) assessing halal premises; and
 - d) assessing the competency of halal slaughter persons (i.e. periodic assessment); and
 - e) assessing the competency of their halal assessment and approval persons and issuing officers and provide a list of competent persons and officers to the Director-General upon request; and
 - f) creating and maintaining a documented training programme for training their issuing officers and assessment and approval persons; and
 - g) creating and maintaining procedures relating to the evaluation of the competencies of assessment and approval persons and issuing officers.
 - h) participating in the approved halal organisations forum in accordance with Part 9 of this Notice.

2.2 Exporter to ensure compliance of halal animal products

- (1) An exporter must not export any animal products that is marked and/or labelled as halal unless the animal products meet:
- a) the requirements of this Notice; and
 - b) any specific requirements of the importing country.

2.3 Traceability and, marking and labelling of halal animal products

2.3.1 Management of Transfer documents in AP E-cert for non-dairy animal material and non-dairy animal products

The *Animal Products Notice: Official Assurances Specifications for Animal Material and Animal Products* requires every transfer of animal material and animal products between premises to be accompanied by an approved transfer document raised in AP E-cert.

- (1) Where animal material and animal products have been marked, labelled, identified or designated as halal, any transfer documents raised for the transfer of such animal material and animal products between premises must include the word "halal" in the product description field.

- (2) The inclusion of the word "halal" in a transfer document under sub clause (1) amounts to a declaration by the consignor operator that the requirements of this Notice and any applicable country-specific halal requirements have been met for the animal material and animal products identified in that transfer document.
- (3) The consignor operator must not enter the word "halal" in the product description box of a transfer document if the animal material or animal products do not comply with any requirement of this Notice or any country-specific halal requirement of the intended markets.

2.3.2 Management of transfer documents in AP E-cert for dairy material and dairy products

The Animal Products Notice: Official Assurances Specifications for Dairy Material and Dairy Products requires every transfer of dairy material and dairy products between premises to be accompanied by a transfer document raised in AP E-cert.

- (1) Where dairy material and dairy products have been identified or designated as halal, any transfer documents raised for the transfer of such dairy material and dairy products between premises must include the word "halal" in the product description field.
- (1) The inclusion of the word "halal" in a transfer document under sub clause (1) amounts to a declaration by the consignor operator that the requirements of this Notice and any applicable country-specific halal requirements have been met for the dairy material and dairy products identified in that transfer document.
- (2) The consignor operator must not enter the word "halal" in the product description box of a transfer document if the dairy material and dairy products do not comply with any requirement of this Notice or any country-specific halal requirement of the intended markets.

2.3.3 Health certificate requests for halal animal material and halal animal products in AP E-cert

- (1) Where an exporter intends to export a consignment of halal animal material or halal animal products, the export certificate request must include:
 - a) the word "halal" in the product description box; and
 - b) the shoulder number of the halal certificate, as issued by the approved halal organisation.
- (2) The inclusion of the word "halal" in an export certificate request amounts to a declaration by the exporter that the requirements of this Notice and any applicable country-specific halal requirements for that market(s) have been met.
- (3) The exporter must not enter the word "halal" in the product description box of an export certificate request if the animal material or animal products do not comply with any requirement of this Notice or any country-specific halal requirement of the intended markets.

2.3.4 Halal identification requirements for meat and meat products

- (1) In order to be eligible for export as halal, meat and meat products must comply with the following halal marking and labelling requirements:
 - a) meat and meat products must be marked with the halal mark when they are wrapped and packaged and before they are transferred from a halal premises;
 - b) in the case of carcasses, parts of carcasses or cuts that are in their final packaging for export, the halal mark may be applied directly to the final packaging material labels;
 - c) in the case of cartoned meat and meat products, the halal mark must be applied to carton labels and may also be applied to individual cuts and/or labels on inner packaging;
 - d) the halal mark must not be applied to non-conforming halal meat or meat products or non-halal meat and meat products;
 - e) the halal mark must, if applied by stamp or brand, be securely locked away when not in use.

- (2) Where meat and meat products have been halal-marked or halal-labelled but subsequently fail to meet the requirements of this notice, or are subsequently discovered to have been non-conforming, the exporter or operator (as the case may be) must remove or deface the halal mark or halal label, and amend any affected eligibility documents.

2.3.5 Halal identification requirements for dairy material and dairy products, gelatine, and non-dairy fats and oils of animal origin

- (1) In order to be eligible for export as halal, dairy material and dairy products, gelatine, and non-dairy fats and oils of animal origin must comply with the following halal marking and labelling requirements:
- a) dairy material and dairy products must be marked with the halal mark when wrapped and/or packaged and before they are transferred from the halal premises of final control to the exporter;
 - b) non-dairy fats and oils, and gelatine that have been packaged for export at the halal premises of final control must bear the halal mark on their outer packaging material;
 - c) the halal mark must not be applied to non-conforming halal animal material, non-conforming halal animal products, non-halal animal material, or non-halal animal products;
 - d) the halal mark must, if applied by stamp or brand, be securely locked away when not in use.
- (2) Where dairy material and dairy products, gelatine, and non-dairy fats and oils of animal origin have been halal-marked or halal-labelled but subsequently fail to meet the requirements of this notice, or are subsequently discovered to have been non-conforming, the exporter or operator (as the case may be) must deface or remove the halal mark or halal label.

2.3.6 Identification of raw materials used for producing halal gelatine, and non-dairy fats and oils of animal origin being transferred between halal premises

- (1) Where raw materials intended for producing halal gelatine, non-dairy fats and oils of animal origin are transferred from one halal premises to another, the bulk containers or bulk packaging used to transfer such raw materials must be physically identified as halal before leaving the consigning halal premises.

2.3.7 OMAR-Specific requirements for halal identification

- (1) Where a country specific OMAR imposes different requirements for halal marking or labelling, the halal mark does not need to be applied to halal animal material or halal animal products exported to that country.

Part 3: Halal programmes

3.1 Object of this Part

- (1) The object of this Part is to require animal material and animal products to be processed by premises operating under an approved halal programme in order to be eligible for export as halal.

3.2 What is a halal programme?

- (1) A halal programme is a programme designed to control and manage halal processing of animal material and animal products at halal premises to ensure compliance with this Notice.

Operators may choose to incorporate any country-specific halal requirements into their halal programme.

3.3 Who must have a halal programme?

- (1) The following persons must operate under an approved halal programme:
- a) operators of slaughter premises, which slaughter, and may bone, cut, dice, mince, cure, pack, preserve, or store halal animal material and halal animal products at the same physical location, or render halal animal oils and fats, or supply halal raw animal material for the manufacture of non-dairy halal oils, fats and gelatine; and
 - b) operators of independent packhouses which bone, cut, dice, mince, cure, pack, preserve, and may store halal animal material and halal animal products at the same physical location, or render animal oils and fats or supply raw animal material for the manufacture of halal oils, fats and gelatine;
 - c) operators of premises which only render non-dairy halal animal oils and fats of animal origin; and
 - d) operators of premises which manufacture halal gelatine from animal material; and
 - e) operators of premises which:
 - i) are the final manufacturer of halal dairy products; or
 - ii) supply dairy material or products with added non-dairy ingredients, food additives or processing aids to the final manufacturer of halal dairy products.
- (2) To avoid doubt, a meat packhouse located within a slaughter premises or situated within the same boundary fence as a slaughter premises must be covered by the slaughter premises' approved halal programme.
- (3) Operators of independent cold stores or independent dry stores which are not physically located in any of the sites listed under sub clause (1) are not required to be operating under an approved halal programme.

Recognised agencies are expected to verify compliance with clause 5.2.7 as part of their routine verification activities.

3.4 Duties of operators of halal programmes

- (1) The operator of a premises operating under an approved halal programme must:
- a) choose the approved halal organisation(s) who will assess and approve their halal programme under this Part; and
 - b) keep a copy of the approved halal programme, and provide this to the Director-General or an animal product officer on request; and

- c) ensure that the programme is consistent with the requirements of regulations and specifications in force from time to time under the Act; and
- d) adequately implement and resource all operations under the programme, including provision for the instruction, competency, and supervision of staff to ensure the delivery of halal animal material and halal animal products; and
- e) ensure that all operations under the programme are commensurate with the capability and the capacity of the premises or place, facilities, equipment, and staff to ensure the delivery of halal animal material and halal animal products; and
- f) give relevant approved halal organisation's employees who provide certification services to the operator such freedom and access as will allow them to effectively carry out such services.

3.5 Form of halal programmes

- (1) A halal programme must be in writing in a form acceptable to the approved halal organisation(s) who provides certification services to the premises to which the programme relates.

3.6 Contents of and requirements for halal programmes

- (1) A halal programme must:
 - a) specify the name and address of:
 - i) the operator; and
 - ii) the animal product business covered by the programme; and
 - b) state the RMP identifier and physical address of premises to which the programme relate; and
 - c) specify the species and product categories to which the programme relates; and
 - d) specify the scope of the halal activity covered by the programme.
- (2) A halal programme must include:
 - a) a list of position titles of members of the premises' Halal Management Committee appointed under clause 4.8.1 of this Notice; and
 - b) the approved halal organisation(s), which carry out certification services for the premises; and
 - c) steps for ensuring that no haram species or product or material derived from such species are physically present at the premises at any time; and
 - d) details of the controls in place to ensure the integrity of halal products, which must encompass controls for the following (where applicable):
 - i) secondary processing; and
 - ii) sourcing of food ingredients, processing aids and food additives, and
 - iii) halal product wrapping and/or packaging; and
 - iv) labelling; and
 - v) storage (if applicable);
 - e) security and procedures for application of the halal mark (where applicable); and
 - f) an internal operator audit schedule, describing the process by which the halal programme will be internally audited to ensure compliance with this Notice; and
 - g) demonstrate how the requirements of clause 4.8 and Part 5 are being met.

3.7 Additional contents for halal programmes for slaughter premises

- (1) In addition to clause 3.6, a halal programme for a slaughter premises must:
 - a) include a register recording the names of halal slaughter persons employed at the premises; and
 - b) specify the controls for ensuring the integrity of halal animal material and halal animal products, including controls for the following:

- i) pre slaughter; and
 - ii) stunning; and
 - iii) slaughter; and
 - iv) post slaughter handling and secondary processing; and
- c) specify the following:
 - i) the slaughter method; and
 - ii) steps for ensuring that dogs are confined to lairages during slaughter and do not enter the slaughter areas of the premises; and
 - iii) the agreed number of Muslims slaughter persons required at different chain speeds for each halal species which is processed.

3.8 Multi-premises halal programmes

- (1) A registered halal programme may apply to more than 1 halal premises, if the relevant approved halal organisation(s) approve.
- (2) The approved halal organisation(s) may approve one halal programme applying to more than 1 halal premises if satisfied that:
 - a) the programme is appropriate to all premises; and
 - b) the registered operator of the programme will have sufficient control, authority, and accountability for all matters covered by the programme in relation to all premises subject to its coverage; and
 - c) the applicant for the approval has obtained the consent or otherwise taken into account the views of operators of premises that are to be covered by the programme; and
 - d) each operator whose premises is to be covered by the programme is aware of the implications for his or her operation in the event of a suspension of the programme.
- (3) The approval referred to in sub clause (2) may be given subject to conditions.
- (4) Application for approval under this clause must be made by the operator of the halal programme, either at the time of application for its approval under clause 3.9, or as an application for amendment under clause 3.13.

3.9 Application for approval of halal programmes

- (1) An application for approval of a halal programme must be submitted to the approved halal organisation(s) that intends to or is currently performing halal certification services to those premises for the approval of a halal programme.
- (2) The application must be made in writing to the approved halal organisation(s) and be accompanied by a copy of the halal programme.
- (3) Where premises intend to, or currently has more than one approved halal organisations providing certification services, operators of such premises must apply to each approved halal organisation for approval of their halal programme.
- (4) For the avoidance of doubt, premises with more than one approved halal organisations providing certification services must only have a single halal programme approved by each approved halal organisation.
- (5) Despite sub clauses (3) and (4), an approved halal organisation that is one of the two or more approved halal organisations intending to provide, or are providing, certification services to the same premises may authorise the other approved halal organisation(s) to act on their behalf in respect of approving halal programme(s). In such a case, the authorisation must be made in writing and provided to the premises operator.

- (6) Where sub clause (3) applies and the halal programme is unable to be approved due to a dispute between the approved halal organisations, the Director-General may appoint an independent arbitrator to settle the dispute.
- (7) For the purposes of sub clause (6), the arbitrator's decision will be binding on all parties.

3.10 Approval of halal programmes

- (1) An approved halal organisation must approve a halal programme if satisfied that the content of the programme:
 - a) complies with the requirements imposed by this Notice; and
 - b) ensures that, as far as practicable, the animal material or animal products to be processed under the programme will meet the halal requirements imposed by this Notice.
- (2) For the purposes of sub clause (2), the approved halal organisation must carry out a site inspection.
- (3) The approved halal organisation must, as soon as practicable after approving a halal programme, supply the applicant with confirmation of approval and an authorised copy of the approved halal programme.
- (4) The operator must keep confirmation of approval and the current version of the approved halal programme and must provide these to the Director-General or an animal product officer immediately upon request.
- (5) Where the halal programme has been approved, the approved halal organisation must also issue a halal premises registration certificate to the operator.
- (6) The validity of a halal premises registration certificate must concord with the period of validity of the halal programme.

3.11 Refusal to approve halal programmes

- (1) An approved halal organisation may refuse to approve a halal programme if:
 - a) the programme does not comply with any of the requirements of clause 3.6, and 3.7 where applicable; or
 - b) there are good reasons to believe that animal material and animal products processed under the programme will not comply with the requirements of this Notice; and
 - c) in the case of a multi-premises halal programme, the programme does not sufficiently cover any of the premises.
- (2) Where an approved halal organisation proposes to refuse to approve a halal programme, it must give the applicant:
 - a) written notice of the grounds on which it proposes to refuse the application; and
 - b) a reasonable opportunity to make written submissions or be heard in respect of the matter.
- (3) Where the approved halal organisation finally determines to refuse to approve a halal programme, it must as soon as practicable notify that fact in writing, and provide the rationale for the refusal to:
 - a) the applicant; and
 - b) the Director-General.

3.12 Halal programme not transferrable

- (1) The approval of a halal programme applies only to the particular operator and premises specified in the programme and may not be transferred to a different operator or premises.

- (2) For the avoidance of doubt, where an animal product business, which is covered by an approved halal programme changes name, nothing in sub clause (1) prevents the transfer, without further approval, of the approved halal programme to the newly named business.

3.13 Significant amendments to halal programmes

- (1) If the operator intends to make a significant amendment to their approved halal programme, the operator must resubmit the amended programme to the approved halal organisation for approval before the changes can be implemented.
- (2) For the purposes of sub clause (1), significant amendments include, but are not limited to:
- a) any major alterations to processing facilities or equipment; and
 - b) the relocation of the business or operation; and
 - c) the inclusion of a new type of animal material or animal products, to be processed in the premises to which the programme relates; and
 - d) the introduction of any new processes or process modifications, for the production and processing of halal animal material and halal animal products; and
 - e) the merging or splitting of existing approved halal programmes.
- (3) Significant amendments to halal programmes must be assessed and approved in accordance with clauses 3.9 to 3.10 of this Notice.

3.14 Suspension of halal programmes

- (1) An approved halal organisation may suspend an approved halal programme if it has reasonable grounds to believe that:
- a) the programme may not be or is no longer effective; or
 - b) animal material or animal products processed under the programme do not meet or no longer meet the requirements of this Notice.
- An approved halal organisation should not suspend an approved halal programme due to issues unconnected with this Notice or halal programme.
- (2) Where the approved halal organisation suspends a halal programme, it must give written notice of that fact to the operator of the programme, specifying:
- a) the reason for the suspension; and
 - b) the period of the suspension; and
 - c) the date on which, or time, at which it commences (which may not be earlier than the date or time of notification); and
 - d) any conditions or requirements in relation to the suspension.
- (3) Where an approved halal programme is suspended, the operator of the premises to which the programme relates must not label, mark, identify or designate any animal material or animal products processed at that premises, for the duration of the suspension, as halal.
- (4) The approved halal organisation may lift the suspension if it is satisfied that the problems have been rectified and conditions (if any) have been met.
- (5) The approved halal organisation must notify the Director-General immediately when:
- a) a suspension is imposed; and
 - b) a suspension is lifted.

3.15 Approved halal organisations to keep and provide assessment reports

- (1) Approved halal organisations must keep copies of assessment reports in relation to all halal programmes they assessed and provide such reports to the Director-General or an animal product officer immediately upon request.

3.16 Renewal of approval of halal programme

- (1) An approved halal programme must be re-approved every 3 years and prior to the anniversary date of the last approval or re-approval.
- (2) Renewal of approval of a halal programme must be carried out in accordance with clauses 3.9 to 3.10 of this Notice.
- (3) Where a renewal application is refused, the approval and assessment person must notify the Director-General immediately.

3.17 Review of decisions made by an approved halal organisations

- (1) An operator may make a request to the Director-General, in the following manner, for a review of a decision made by an approved halal organisation in clause 3.11, 3.14 or 3.16:
 - a) the request must be in writing; and
 - b) the request must clearly outline the reasons as to why the approved halal organisation's decision is unjustified; and
 - c) the request must be made within 10 working days of the decision being notified to the operator.
- (2) The Director-General must notify the result of his or her review to the applicant and the approved halal organisation as soon as a decision is made and the applicant and the approved halal organisation must comply with the decision.

Part 4: Halal premises

4.1 Listing of premises as halal premises

- (1) Premises specified under clause 3.3(1) of this Notice must also be listed by the Director-General before any form of halal processing under this Notice can be carried out at that premises.
- (2) Premises specified under clause 3.3(1)(a) and (b) must not have a risk management programme which approves porcine slaughter and processing.

4.2 Application for listing

- (1) An application for listing to be a halal premises must:
 - a) be made by the operator of the premises in writing to the Director-General in a form made available by the Director-General for that purpose; and
 - b) include all of the following:
 - i) a copy of the approval letter issued by the approved halal organisation for the approval of the premises' halal programme;
 - ii) the premises RMP identifier(s);
 - iii) the premises name;
 - iv) the premises' physical address;
 - v) in the case of meat, the halal species that will be processed at the premises;
 - vi) the relevant processing activity;
 - vii) a copy of the premises' approved halal programme, which must include the date of approval.
- (2) The Director-General may refuse to process an application that does not comply with sub clause (1).

4.3 Listing

- (1) Upon receipt of a valid application under clause 4.2, the Director-General must, as soon as practicable, list the premises as a halal premises on a publicly available website administered by the Director-General.
- (2) Animal material or animal products that are processed in a premises that is not listed by the Director-General are not eligible for export as halal.

4.4 Refusal to list

- (1) Where the Director-General proposes to refuse to list a premises as a halal premises, he or she must give written notice of that fact to the operator of the premises,:
 - a) specifying the reason(s) for the proposed refusal; and
 - b) giving the operator a reasonable opportunity to respond.
- (2) If the Director-General decides to refuse to list the premises after considering the operator's response, the Director-General must notify the operator of this fact outlining the reasons for refusal.

4.5 Director-General to be notified about significant change in circumstances

- (1) The operator of a halal premises must give written notice to the Director-General of any significant change in circumstances immediately or as soon as otherwise practicable after the occurrence of such change.
- (2) For the purposes of this clause, significant change in circumstances means any of the following:
 - a) any change in the information that was provided under clause 4.2;
 - b) suspension of the premises' approved halal programme;
 - c) expiry or refusal of renewal of the premises' approved halal programme;
 - d) the death of an operator; or
 - e) change in ownership, bankruptcy, receivership, voluntary administration, or liquidation of the halal premises.

4.6 Revocation of listing as a halal premises

- (1) The Director-General may remove a halal premises from the list if:
 - a) the premises' approved halal programme has been suspended; or
 - b) the premises' approved halal programme has expired but was not renewed.
- (2) Where the Director-General removes a halal premises from the list, he or she must notify the operator of the premises in writing.

4.7 Periodic assessment of halal premises

4.7.1 Operators to arrange periodic assessment

- (1) An operator of a halal premises must arrange for the premises to be periodically assessed by the approved halal organisation(s) that provides certification services to that premises.

4.7.2 Frequency of periodic assessment

- (1) Periodic assessment of halal premises by an approved halal organisation must be in accordance with the following ceiling frequencies:
 - a) for halal premises that are slaughter premises, once every month; and
 - b) for halal premises that are neither slaughter premises nor dairy processing premises, once every 3 months; and
 - c) for halal premises that are dairy processing premises, once every 12 months; and
 - d) for any halal premises where the approved halal programme has undergone significant amendments under clause 3.13 of this Notice, within one month of the approval of the amended halal programme.
- (2) Despite sub clause (1), the approved halal organisation(s) may increase the frequency of assessment if necessary after giving regard to the degree of compliance of the premises as ascertained through previous assessment.

4.7.3 Scope of periodic assessment

- (1) The approved halal organisation must assess halal premises for the following:
 - a) that the premises' halal operations comply with the approved halal programme;
 - b) that the animal material and products to be produced under the programme will meet the halal requirements imposed by this Notice;

- c) that the premises has appropriate standard operating procedures for fulfilling country-specific halal requirements for markets listed in the programme.

4.7.4 Reporting of assessment results

- (1) The approved halal organisation must prepare an assessment report for each assessment being carried out.
- (2) For the purposes of sub clause (2), an assessment report must:
 - a) document the process that the approved halal organisation followed for the assessment; and
 - b) state whether or not the halal premises' halal operations are acceptable; and
 - c) outline any necessary corrective actions required; and
 - d) state when the approved halal organisation will next assess the halal premises in accordance with sub clause 4.7.2 of this Notice.
- (3) The approved halal organisation must:
 - a) provide the assessment report to the operator of the halal premises:
 - i) within 10 working days after completion of the assessment; or
 - ii) where there is a critical non-conformance, as soon as possible; and
 - b) provide the assessment report to the Director-General immediately upon request; and
 - c) keep a copy of the assessment report for four years.

4.8 Additional requirements for certain halal premises

4.8.1 Halal management committee

- (1) Halal premises of a type specified under clause 3.3(1)(a) and (b) of this Notice must have a halal management committee that includes a person who is a practising Muslim.
- (2) The halal management committee must ensure that the premises' halal programme is effectively implemented.
- (3) An animal product business with multiple halal premises of a type specified under clause 3.3(1)(a) and (b) of this Notice may have a common halal management committee provided that the committee consists of:
 - a) the halal quality assurance officer of each halal premises; and
 - b) at least one other person who is practising Muslims and who have attained the NZQA National Certificate in Meat Processing (Halal) including the Halal Certification modules (competency must have been attained in NZQA standards 25924, 25926, 25927 and 26025).
- (4) A halal management committee must:
 - a) review the effectiveness of a halal premises' implementation of its halal programme at least once a year; and
 - b) make the result of the evaluation available to parties who are responsible for each activity and specify the timeframe for any required follow-up; and
 - c) keep records of the evaluation for a period up to four years.

4.8.2 Halal quality assurance officer

- (1) A halal premises of a type specified under clause 3.3(1)(a) and (b) of this Notice must have a halal quality assurance officer who is a practising Muslim and has attained competency in NZQA standards 21623, 25924, 25926, 25927, and 26025.
- (2) A halal premises of a type specified under clause 3.3(1)(e) of this Notice must have a halal quality assurance officer who has attained competency in NZQA Standards 25924 and 29088.

- (3) A halal quality assurance officer must:
 - a) develop and use an audit check sheet; and
 - b) ensure that the halal premises' day to day operations are in accordance with its approved halal programme; and
 - c) report any major non-compliance to:
 - i) the approved halal organisation(s) providing certification services; and
 - ii) the Director-General on demand; and
 - iii) keep records which demonstrate that the approved halal programme is being complied with.
- (4) Operators must ensure that a halal quality assurance officer is routinely present during each halal slaughter shift(s).

Draft for Consultation

Part 5: Halal processing

5.1 Halal processing at halal premises

- (1) Halal processing of animal material and animal products must:
 - a) be carried out in halal premises; and
 - b) be within the scope of the halal premises' approved halal programme; and
 - c) comply with the requirements of this Part.

5.2 General restrictions and requirements involving halal processing

5.2.1 Restrictions in relation to contact with prohibited items

- (1) Animal material and animal products are not eligible for export as halal and must be designated as "non-halal" if any of the following occurs:
 - a) the animal material or animal products have come into direct contact with, or have been contaminated by any haram material at any stage of processing; or
 - b) the animal material or animal products have come into direct contact with non-halal animal material or non-halal animal products at any stage of processing.
- (2) There must be no cross-contamination of animal material and animal products with any haram material at any stage of halal processing at halal premises.

5.2.2 Requirements in relation to animal material used to manufacture halal dairy products

- (1) Dairy material or dairy products which have not been processed with any non-dairy animal material or product, or other ingredients, processing aids or food additives, are halal.
- (2) Where a halal dairy premises that is a final manufacturer uses animal material sourced from another halal premises to manufacture dairy products, such dairy products are not eligible for export as halal unless the animal material sourced from that other halal premises is halal.
- (3) Where a halal dairy premises that is a final manufacturer uses imported animal material to manufacture dairy products, such dairy products are not eligible for export as halal unless the imported animal material is halal.
- (4) For the purposes of sub clauses (2) and (3), the operator must keep records to demonstrate that animal material sourced from another halal premises or imported is halal. In the case of imported animal material, the operator must keep the import halal certificate (if any) or confirmation from the relevant national authority of the exporting country that such material is halal.

5.2.3 Requirements in relation to animal material used to manufacture non-dairy halal animal products

- (1) Where a halal premises that uses animal material sourced from another halal premises to manufacture non-dairy animal products, such non-dairy animal products are not eligible for export as halal unless the animal material sourced from that other halal premises is halal.
- (2) Where a halal premises uses imported animal material to manufacture non-dairy animal products, such non-dairy animal products are not eligible for export as halal unless the imported animal material is halal.
- (3) For the purposes of sub clauses (1) and (2), the operator must keep records to demonstrate that animal material sourced from another halal premises or imported is halal. In the case of imported animal material, the operator must keep the import halal certificate (if any) or confirmation from the relevant national authority of the exporting country that such material is halal.

5.2.4 Requirements in relation to other ingredients, processing aids and food additives

- (1) Ingredients, processing aids and food additives that are used in the processing of halal animal products must not contain substances which are haram.
- (2) Operators of halal premises must, if they use ingredients, processing aids and food additives other than those specified in Annex 7, keep the following evidence as proof of the halal status of ingredients, processing aids and food additives:
 - a) if the ingredients, processing aids or food additives are produced within New Zealand,:
 - i) a manufacturer's declaration with an accompanying certificate of analysis; or
 - ii) an appropriate halal certificate or written confirmation from the halal premises' approved halal organisation that such ingredients, processing aids or food additives are halal; or
 - b) if the ingredients, processing aids or food additives are imported,:
 - i) a manufacturer's declaration with an accompanying certificate of analysis from a laboratory that is certified by an accreditation body to ISO 17025; or
 - ii) an appropriate halal certificate or confirmation from the relevant national authority of the exporting country that such ingredients, processing aids or food additives are halal.

For the absence of doubt, where premises are covered by a multi-premises halal programme, the operator of the programme may establish a master register of ingredients, processing aids and food additives.

Some countries-specific halal export requirements may require different verification steps for imported ingredients, processing aids or food additives.

5.2.5 Requirements in relation to transportation

- (1) Animal material or animal products derived from any animals of haram species must not be conveyed in the same transport vehicle or shipping container at the same time as halal animal material and halal animal products are being conveyed.
- (2) Halal animal material or halal animal products must not, unless it is in packaged form or in separately enclosed bins or fully enclosed compartments, be conveyed in the same transport vehicle or shipping container as non-conforming halal animal material or non-conforming halal animal products, or non-halal animal material or non-halal animal products.

5.2.6 Specific restrictions in relation to storage at independent stores

- (1) Haram animal material or haram animal products may be stored at an independent store which stores packaged halal animal material and packaged halal animal products provided that such haram animal material or haram animal products are in sealed packages and stored in a separate storage room.
- (2) Non-conforming halal animal material, non-conforming halal animal products, non-halal animal material, and non-halal animal products may be stored at independent stores which stores packaged halal animal material and halal animal products and in the same room as halal animal material and halal animal products provided that:
 - a) each such category of animal material or animal products are in separate sealed packages; and
 - b) each such category of animal material or animal products are stored on separate pallets or stillages; and
 - c) the packaging for each such category of animal material or animal products is not damaged and exposing the material or products to the environment; and
 - d) the premises operator's inventory system can, to the satisfaction of the approved halal organisation, reliably identify each such category of animal material or animal products from each other.

Operator inventory systems that are unable to reliably identify halal from non halal product and non-conforming halal product may, in the first instance, be required to provide internal reports to AHOs on

request, and in the second instance, store non halal product and non-conforming halal product in a separate designated area.

5.2.7 Specific requirements in relation to processing and storage at halal premises that are independent packhouses which process meat

- (1) Any animal material or animal products derived from any animals of haram species must not be processed or stored in a halal premises that is a packhouse at any time.
- (2) Meat that is deboned, cut, or stored at a halal premises that is an independent packhouse is not eligible for export as halal unless it is sourced from other halal premises.
- (3) Notwithstanding sub clause (2), imported halal meat may be deboned, cut, or stored at a halal premises that is an independent halal packhouse.
- (4) Non-conforming halal animal material and non-conforming halal animal products:
 - a) may be stored in a halal premises that is a packhouse and in the same room as halal animal material and halal animal products provided that:
 - i) both halal and non-conforming halal animal material and products are each in separate sealed packages; and
 - ii) both halal and non-conforming halal animal material and products are each stored on separate pallets or stillages; and
 - iii) the packaging of halal and non-conforming halal animal material and products is not damaged and exposing the material or products to the environment; and
 - iv) the premises operator's inventory system can, to the satisfaction of the approved halal organisation, reliably identify halal from non halal product and non-conforming halal product; and
 - b) may be processed at a halal premises that is a packhouse and in the same room as halal animal material and products provided that:
 - i) there is time separation between processing; and
 - ii) the room and equipment are thoroughly cleaned between use.
- (5) Non-halal animal material and anon-halal animal products:
 - a) may be stored in a halal premises that is a packhouse provided that such animal material and products are:
 - i) in sealed packages; and
 - ii) stored on separate pallets or stillages; and
 - iii) not in damaged packaging exposing the material or products to the environment; and
 - iv) stored in a room separate from halal animal material and products.
 - b) may be processed at a halal premises that is a packhouse provided that:
 - i) the processing is carried out in a separate room; and
 - ii) any possibility of cross-contamination arising from workers or equipment is adequately managed; and
 - iii) the dedicated room is not used for halal processing unless the conversion-reversion requirements of this Notice are met.

5.2.8 Specific requirements in relation to processing and storage at a halal premises that is a slaughter premises

- (1) Haram animals, haram animal material or haram animal products must not be physically present at a halal premises that is a slaughter premises at any time.
- (2) A halal premises that is a slaughter premises must not:
 - a) carry out non-halal slaughter at any time unless permitted under a country specific OMAR; or

- b) process or store non-halal animal material or products.
- (3) Non-conforming halal animal material or products may be stored in a halal premises that is a slaughter premises and in the same room as halal animal products provided that:
- a) both halal and non-conforming halal animal material or products are in sealed packages and wrapped; and
 - b) both halal and non-conforming halal animal material or products are stored on pallets; and
 - c) the packaging of such both halal and non-conforming halal animal material or products is not damaged and exposed to the environment; and
 - d) halal animal products are kept physically separate from non-conforming halal animal material or products.
- (4) Despite sub clause (3), chilled unwrapped or unpackaged whole carcasses may be held in chiller(s) provided the carcasses are identified and kept physically separate in a caged area within the chiller(s).

5.2.9 Specific requirements in relation to gelatine and non-dairy fats and oils of animal origin

- (1) Halal premises that only process raw materials for the manufacture of gelatine and halal premises that only process raw materials for the manufacture of non-dairy fats and oils of animal origin must only source the raw materials from other halal premises.
- (2) Any animal material or animal products derived from any animals of haram species must not be processed or stored at halal premises referred to in sub clause (1) at any time.

5.3 Conversion and reversion of premises into halal premises

- (1) Premises which have processed non-halal animal materials or non-halal animal products cannot be converted into a halal premises unless:
 - a) a cleaning regime has been completed and approved by the approved halal organisation(s) that will be providing certification services to that premises; and
 - b) the premises has an approved halal programme; and
 - c) the premises is listed as a halal premises.

5.4 Requirements for halal slaughter

5.4.1 Minimum pre-slaughter requirements

- (1) A halal animal intended for slaughter must have passed ante-mortem examination.

5.4.2 Minimum stunning requirements

- (1) Halal animals must be reversibly stunned prior to slaughter and in accordance with the minimum animal welfare requirements prescribed by New Zealand law.
- (2) Halal animals must:
 - a) not be killed or physically injured permanently by the stunning; and
 - b) if subject to a recovery test after they have been stunned, be capable of exhibiting the recovery signs specified under Annex 4 of this Notice.
- (3) Stunning of halal bovine, ovine, caprine, cervine and equine animals prior to slaughter must be done as follows:
 - a) the stunning must be electrical head-only stunning; and
 - b) the use of high frequency current (i.e. >50Hz) in head-only electric stunning is prohibited unless explicitly permissible in the halal OMAR for a market.
- (4) Stunning of halal poultry prior to slaughter must be done as follows:

- a) the stunning must be conducted in a DC low voltage water bath; and
 - b) the maximum voltage must not exceed 30 Volts (peak) and 18 millamps.
- (5) Operators of halal premises that are slaughter premises must ensure:
- a) that the stunner is fully functioning before stunning commences and operates in accordance with the parameters specified within Annex 3; and
 - b) for bovine, ovine, caprine and equine animals, that the stunning apparatus is fitted with an automatic timing device to determine the duration of the stun and a calibrated meter positioned to enable observation of the amperage and duration of the stun; and
 - c) that electrical stunning equipment is maintained in good condition in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.
- (6) Despite sub clause (5)(a), the parameters in Annex 3 may be varied to take into account the age, weight, and conductive properties of the animal provided the variance is validated.
- (7) Animal products that do not comply with sub clauses (1) to (4) are not eligible for export as halal and must be identified as non-conforming halal animal products and any halal mark or any other halal identification removed.

5.4.3 Minimum slaughter requirements

- (1) A halal animal intended for slaughter must be deemed by the competent halal slaughter person to be alive (i.e. showing visual sign of life) after being stunned, before it is slaughtered.
- (2) The competent halal slaughter person must slaughter halal animals in accordance with Muslim Sharia Law, which includes reciting "tasmiyyah" such as "Bismillah Allahuakbar" or "Bismillahirrahmanirrahim".
- (3) For the purposes of sub clause (2), pre-recorded electronic recitals are prohibited.
- (4) The competent halal slaughter person must slaughter a halal animal by severing the trachea, the oesophagus and both the carotid arteries and jugular veins of that animal in one cut using a sharp and clean knife.

It is recommended that the animal faces Mecca during slaughter.

Ruminant animals that are stunned in a stunning box which is orientated so that the animal faces Mecca when it is presented to the slaughter man should not be deemed non -conforming halal material if the animal is periodically mis-presented.

- (5) The death of a halal animal during slaughter must only result from the act described in sub clause (4) and the resulting bleeding out of the animal.
- (6) Halal slaughtered animals which have had their spinal cord cut or their neck broken are not eligible for export as halal and must be treated as non-conforming halal animal products.
- (7) The competent halal slaughter person must not use any slaughter tools other than knives or blades when slaughtering a halal animal.
- (8) In addition to the requirements specified under clauses 5.4.1, 5.4.2 and 5.4.3, any country-specific halal slaughter practices agreed and documented in an OMAR must be complied with in order for halal animal products to be eligible for export to that country.
- (9) Despite sub clause (4), a halal premises that is a slaughter premises may use mechanical slaughter for poultry provided that:
 - a) there is sufficient competent halal slaughter persons present on the chain as specified in the premises halal programme to:
 - i) reliably identify any animal that has had its' spinal cord cut or neck broken; and
 - ii) correct any mis-slaughtering; and
 - b) the operator keeps records which demonstrates compliance with sub clause (a).

- (10) Animal material and animal products must be designated as non-conforming halal animal material or non-conforming halal animal products by the competent halal slaughter person if the requirements for slaughter are not met. Examples include, but are not limited to:
- if an animal does not copiously bleed following the halal cut, noting that a momentarily delay in copious bleeding due to reflex arterial constriction is not a reason for declaring an animal non halal; or
 - if an animal has its spinal cord severed or neck broken immediately after the halal cut; or
 - if the stunner has inadvertently been applied to anatomical regions other than the head.
- (11) The competent halal slaughter person must, at the time of slaughter, identify halal and non-conforming halal carcasses in accordance with the premises approved halal programme.
- (12) Each slaughter establishment must have a dedicated Muslim prayer room that is fit for purpose.

The AHO's/MIA and MPI intend to produce photographic guidance to provide clarity over what constitutes "copious" bleeding. Where a slaughter person uses this guidance to inform a decision on whether or not a carcass is halal, that decision should be treated as final.

Operators should understand that;

- the Muslim prayer ritual is relatively complex and may take up to 20 minutes to complete during each pray time. Operators should give their slaughter persons a reasonable time period during each pray session to observe their Muslim prayer ritual; and
- the prayer room should have a had basin, toilet and shower; and
- multiple pray sessions are required daily.

5.4.4 Recovery verification

- The approved halal organisation may periodically verify that the operator's electrical head only stunning equipment is not inadvertently delivering a lethal stun provided an animal product officer is physically present. The recovery criteria in Annex 4 must be used in such cases.
- Any animal that is subject to a recovery verification test must be re-stunned immediately after the recovery test has been concluded.
- Recovery verification must be conducted in the stun box for bovine, cervine, and equine animals and on or near the bleeding table for ovine and caprine animals.
- Recovery verification test at each halal premises that is a slaughter premises must:
 - only occur at a frequency not exceeding twice a year; and
 - only include the assessment of one animal from each species slaughtered at the premises to determine if recovery phases are present; and
 - be conducted while representatives of the premises' approved halal organisation are present.
- Notwithstanding sub clause (4)(c), where two or more approved halal organisations provide certification services to a slaughter premises they may authorise one of their member to be present on their behalf. Such authorisation must be in writing and be provided to the operator.
- Electric immobilisation and stimulation must not be applied to an animal that is undergoing recovery verification.

5.4.5 Alternative recover verification

- Notwithstanding clause 5.4.4, the approved halal organisation may, where practicable, use manual cardiac palpation or veterinary equipment such as a stethoscope to ascertain whether or not the animal is in cardiac arrest or fibrillation. In such cases, more frequent periodic verification may occur.

5.4.6 Recovery test results to be provided to the Director-General on request

- (1) The results of all recovery tests must be jointly provided by the operators' approved halal organisations to the Director-General on request.

5.4.7 Electro immobilisation and stimulation

- (1) Operators of halal premises that are slaughter premises must ensure that where an electric immobiliser/stimulator is used, it delivers no more than the pulse width (7 msec), and no more than the following amperages to the carcasses;
 - a) 0.032 Amperes (32 milliAmps) root mean square (RMS) to sheep; and
 - b) 0.065 Amperes (65 milliAmps) RMS to cattle.
- (2) Operators of halal premises that are slaughter premises must, in respect to the use of electric immobiliser/stimulator, ensure that New Zealand Standards 6116:2006 or any subsequent amendments are met, in particular:
 - a) that the unit is deemed class A (safe for workers to work on electrified carcasses); and
 - b) that any electric immobiliser/stimulator is periodically calibrated to ensure that it functions properly.
- (3) Operators of halal premises that are slaughter premises must keep records to demonstrate compliance with sub clauses (1) and (2).

Electro-immobilisation/stimulation systems operate at approximately 100 volts, this is the peak voltage of each pulse, however each pulse has a very narrow time interval and there is a relatively long interval between pulses. This means the average voltage (root mean squared or RMS voltage) is normally a maximum of 32 volts although the voltage at the point of carcass contact is much lower (less than an average of 6 Volts RMS) because of the voltage drop through the various resistances in the conduction pathway.

As part of the requirements specified in NZ6116:2006 the contact voltage to which workers may be exposed must be tested. That test will also ensure that the immobilised/stimulated carcase is not exposed to incorrect immobilisation/stimulation conditions that may affect cardiac function.

Consultation

Part 6: Approval and listing of Islamic organisations as 'approved halal organisations' by the Director-General

6.1 Object of this part

- (1) The object of this Part is to specify the requirements in relation to:
 - a) the approval of Islamic organisations to become approved halal organisations in order to fulfil the roles specified under clause 2.1.2 of this Notice; and
 - b) the listing of approved halal organisations that intend to issue halal certificates or any other form of assurance under this Notice in respect of halal animal material and halal animal products intended for export to countries listed in Annex 2.

6.2 Approval as an approved halal organisation

6.2.1 Application for approval as an approved halal organisation

- (1) An Islamic organisation that intends to be an approved halal organisation for the purposes of this Notice must apply to the Director-General for approval in writing and in a form made available by the Director-General for that purpose.
- (2) An application for approval must contain evidence that demonstrates compliance with the criteria for approval as specified under clause 6.2.3 of this Notice.
- (3) To avoid doubt, an Islamic organisation or its employees must not carry out any of the functions or roles of an approved halal organisation under this Notice unless that organisation has become an approved halal organisation in accordance with this Part.

6.2.2 Refusal to process an application

- (1) The Director-General may refuse to process an application that does not comply with clause 6.2.1.

6.2.3 Criteria for approval as an approved halal organisation

- (1) In order to be approved as an approved halal organisation, an Islamic organisation must meet all of the following criteria:
 - a) the organisation must be owned and managed by people who are practising Muslims;
 - b) the organisation must be certified to ISO:17065 by an accreditation body or commit to gaining this accreditation before 01 January 2018;
 - c) the organisation must have the ability to comply with the applicable requirements of this Notice;
 - d) the organisation must be accepted as a halal organisation by a relevant national authority of one of the markets specified in Annex 1;
 - e) the person applying on behalf of the organisation, and any director or manager of the organisation, is a fit and proper person having regard to any conviction, whether in New Zealand or overseas for any offence relating to fraud or dishonesty;
 - f) the organisation's assessment and approval persons and issuing officers have met the relevant competency criteria specified by the Director-General under clauses 7.3 and 7.4 respectively.

6.2.4 Refusal to approve an application

- (1) The Director-General may refuse to approve an application for approval as an approved halal organisation if the Director-General is satisfied that the applicant has failed to meet any of the criteria specified under clause 6.2.3.
- (2) Where the Director-General proposes to refuse an application for approval as an approved halal organisation, the Director-General must, as soon as practicable, give the applicant:

- a) written notification that clearly states the grounds on which the Director-General proposes to refuse to approve the application; and
 - b) a reasonable opportunity to make submissions on why the application should not be refused.
- (3) Where the Director-General determines to refuse an application for approval as an approved halal organisation, the Director-General must notify the applicant of the refusal in writing and the reasons for doing so as soon as practicable.

6.2.5 Approval as an approved halal organisation

- (1) Where the Director-General approves an application, he or she must:
- a) publish the name of the approved halal organisation on a publicly available website administered by MPI; and
 - b) give the applicant written notice of the approval specifying the date on which the approval and listing takes effect and the duration of the approval.

6.2.6 Revocation of approval as an approved halal organisation

- (1) Subject to sub clause (2), the Director-General may revoke the approval of an approved halal organisation if the Director-General has reasonable grounds to believe that:
- a) the organisation is in substantive non-compliance with any of the applicable requirements specified under this Part; or
 - b) the organisation's practices regarding assessment and approval of halal premises and halal programmes, and issuing of halal certificates, are fraudulent or negligent or otherwise lack integrity; or
 - c) the organisation no longer meet any of the requirements specified under clause 6.2.3; or
 - d) the organisation has been inactive or dormant for 12 months; or
 - e) the organisation has failed to fully cooperate with an audit under clause 6.5.

An approved halal organisation is considered to be inactive or dormant if it has not issued a halal certificate for a consignment of animal products of the type(s) for which they are approved to certify by the relevant national authority of the country or countries for which they are listed.

- (2) Before revoking the approval of an approved halal organisation, the Director-General must:
- a) notify the organisation in writing of his or her intention; and
 - b) give the organisation a reasonable opportunity to be heard.
- (3) Where the Director-General revokes the approval and listing of an approved halal organisation, the Director-General must:
- a) give written notice of that fact to the organisation, including the reasons for the revocation; and
 - b) remove the organisation from the relevant website.
- (4) Where the approval an approved halal organisation is revoked, the organisation must not perform any functions or roles under this Notice.

6.3 Listing requirements for specified markets

6.3.1 Listing required for specified markets

- (1) Approved halal organisations must not issue halal certificates or any other form of assurance in respect of halal animal material and halal animal products intended for export to countries listed in Annex 2 of this Notice unless they are listed for those markets.
- (2) Where an approved halal organisation is listed for a country listed in Annex 2 of this Notice, that organisation must only issue halal certificates or any other form of assurance in relation to animal material or animal products for which they are approved to certify by the relevant national authority of the country(ies).

6.3.2 Application and criteria for listing

- (1) An application for listing must:
- be submitted to the Director-General in the form and manner specified by the Director-General, which may be the same as those specified under clause 6.2.1(2); and
 - contain written evidence of acceptance from the relevant national authority of the country or countries for which listing is sought; and
 - include the animal product type(s) for which they are approved to certify by the relevant national authority of the country or countries for which listing is sought.

6.3.3 Listing by the Director-General

- (1) Where the Director-General is satisfied that clause 6.3.2 has been met, he or she must:
- list the name of that organisation, together with the relevant market or markets, and animal product types on a publicly available website administered by MPI; and
 - give the applicant written notice of the listing.

6.3.4 Revocation of listing

- (1) The Director-General must revoke the listing of an approved halal organisation for a country listed in Annex 2 if he or she is satisfied that the relevant national authority for that country has withdrawn or suspended its acceptance.
- (2) Where the Director-General revokes the listing of an approved halal organisation for a country listed in Annex 2:
- the Director-General must:
 - give written notice of that fact to the approved halal organisation; and
 - remove the approved halal organisation from the list of approved halal organisations for that country; and
 - the approved halal organisation must refrain from issuing halal certificates or any other form of assurance under this Notice in respect of halal animal material or halal animal products intended for export to that country.

6.4 Director-General to be notified about significant change in circumstances

- (1) An approved halal organisation must give written notice to the Director-General of any of the following significant changes in circumstances within 24 hours of the change or them becoming aware of the change:
- any change that may result in that organisation not meeting the criteria under clauses 6.2.3 of this Notice; or
 - where the national authority of a market or markets under Annex 2 for which the organisation is listed has withdrawn or suspended its acceptance; or
 - the death of, or bankruptcy, or prosecution of the person who applied for approval on behalf of the organisation, and any director or manager of the organisation.

6.5 Approved halal organisations to be audited

- (1) The Director-General may require approved halal organisations to be audited to determine whether they comply with applicable clauses of this Notice and are appropriately enforcing compliance with any country specific halal market access requirement specified under Part 5 of the Act.

6.6 Duties of approved halal organisations

- (1) An approved halal organisation must:
 - a) have a documented training programme for training all halal assessment and approval persons and issuing officers; and
 - b) ensure that its issuing officers meet the prescribed criteria under clause 7.2 and issue halal certificates in accordance with the requirements of Part 11; and
 - c) notify the Director-General of any serious non-compliance affecting the approved status of any approved halal premises, halal animal material or halal animal products to which this Notice applies, or competency of any halal slaughter persons; and
 - d) notify the Director-General of any additional halal requirements that may be required by an importing country authority; and
 - e) not require an animal product business to comply with any matters other than the matters contained within this Notice and any other notice promulgated by the Director-General; and
 - f) have procedures relating to the evaluation of the competencies of halal assessment and approval persons and issuing officers; and
 - g) hold a list of individuals who have attained the relevant New Zealand Qualification Authority (NZQA) competency standards; and
 - h) respond, in a timely manner, to requests from the Director-General to participate in audits carried out by or on behalf of the Director-General or importing market regulatory authorities; and
 - i) take appropriate actions where they become aware that slaughter persons or any of the approved halal organisation's employees are engaging in activities expressly prohibited by the Quran; and
 - j) provide representation to the Halal Organisation Forum under Part 9; and
 - k) not disclose any confidential or commercially sensitive information they receive to any person, or make use of or act on that information for any purpose other than those specifically allowed under this Notice.
- (2) For the purposes of sub clause (1)(a), a documented training programme must include:
 - a) any competencies specified by the Director-General; and
 - b) ways to ensure that issuing officers can effectively undertake the requirements under Part 11 in relation to issuing halal certificates; and
 - c) ways to ensure that halal assessment and approval persons effectively undertake their responsibilities in relation to the assessment and approval of halal premises and halal programmes, and assessment of the suitability of halal slaughter persons during routine assessment.

Part 7: Requirements for halal assessment and approval persons and issuing officers

7.1 Object of this part

- (1) The object of this part is to specify requirements for ensuring that employees of approved halal organisations are qualified to undertake halal certification activities.

7.2 Competency of halal assessment and approval persons

- (1) Approved halal organisations must ensure that the following roles of an approved halal organisation under this Notice are only carried out by their employees who are halal assessment and approval persons:
- a) approval, suspension and renewal of halal programmes; and
 - b) periodic assessment of halal premises; and
 - c) assessment of whether or not any cleaning regime carried out under clause 5.3 of this Notice is acceptable; and
 - d) recovery verification under clauses 5.4.4 and 5.4.5 of this Notice; and
 - e) periodic assessment of competent halal slaughter persons under clause 8.4 of this Notice.
- (2) In order to become a halal assessment and approval person, an employee of an approved halal organisation must be a practising Muslim and:
- a) if the employee intends to provide services to a halal premises that is not a dairy processing premises, that employee must have attained competency in NZQA standards 21623, 25924, 25926, 25927, and 26025; or
 - b) if the employee intends to provide services to a halal premises that is a dairy processing premises, that employee must have attained competency in NZQA standards 25924, 25926, 26025 and 29088.

7.3 Competency of issuing officers

- (1) Approved halal organisations must ensure that the following roles of an approved halal organisation under this Notice are only carried out by their employees who are halal assessment and approval persons:
- a) issuing halal certificates; and
 - b) issuing halal premises certificates.
- (2) In order to become an issuing officer, an employee of an approved halal organisation must be a practising Muslim and:
- a) if the person intends to issue halal certificates or halal premises certificates to a halal premises that is not a dairy processing premises, that person must have attained competency in NZQA standards 21623, 25924, 25926, 25927, and 26025; or
 - b) if the person intends to issue halal certificates or halal premises certificate to a halal premises that is a dairy processing premises, that person must have attained competency in NZQA standards 25924, 25926, 26025 and 29088.

7.4 Approved halal organisation to keep evidence of competency

- (1) Approved halal organisations must maintain a current list of all their halal assessment and approval persons, and issuing officers, and for each person:

- a) a photographic identity; and
- b) evidence of competency.

7.5 Director-General may suspend halal assessment and approval persons and issuing officers from undertaking certain functions

- (1) Subject to sub clause (2), the Director-General may suspend a halal assessment and approval person or an issuing officer from undertaking any of their roles if the Director-General has reasonable grounds to believe that the person:
 - a) has failed to competently carry out their obligations and duties under this Notice; or
 - b) acts in a fraudulent manner, is negligent or otherwise lacks integrity.
- (2) Where the Director-General proposes to suspend a halal assessment and approval person or an issuing officer, he or she must give written notice of that fact to the approved halal organisation,:
 - a) specifying the reason(s) for the proposed suspension; and
 - b) giving the approved halal organisation a reasonable opportunity to respond.
- (3) If the Director-General decides to suspend a halal assessment and approval person or an issuing officer after considering the approved halal organisation's response, the Director-General must notify the approved halal organisation of this fact outlining the reasons for suspension.

To avoid doubt, nothing in this clause prevents an approved halal organisation from dealing with their employees. This clause is designed to allow the Director-General to suspend a halal assessment and approval person or issuing officer where such employees are allowed by their employers to carry on their roles despite valid allegation of incompetency or fraudulent conduct.

7.6 Restrictions on halal assessment and approval persons, and issuing officers

- (1) Every halal assessment and approval person must not engage in any activities which conflict with or prejudice his or her independence of judgement or his or her integrity in relation to his or her assessment and approval functions.
- (2) Every issuing officer must not engage in any activities which conflict with or prejudice his or her independence of judgement or his or her integrity in relation to the issuing of halal certificates.

Part 8: Halal slaughter persons

8.1 Halal slaughter persons must be competent

- (1) Operators of halal premises that are slaughter premises must ensure that any slaughter of animals for the purposes of producing halal animal material or halal animal products under this Notice is carried out by competent halal slaughter persons.
- (2) To avoid doubt, the halal quality assurance officer of a halal slaughter premises is ultimately responsible for ensuring that halal slaughter persons within that premises meet the competency criteria prescribed under clause 8.2.

8.2 Competency of halal slaughter persons

- (1) In order to become a competent halal slaughter person, that person must:
 - a) be a practising Muslim; and
 - b) have attained, and be able to demonstrate knowledge of NZQA standards 21623, 25926 and 25927 standards or any other standards stipulated by the Director-General for the purpose of performing halal slaughter at approved halal premises in accordance with this notice; and
 - c) be a person whom has maintained such competency in sub clause (b), whether from the results of any periodic assessment performed in accordance with clause 8.3 or otherwise; and
 - d) be a person who avoids intoxicants prohibited by the Quran.

8.3 Evidence of competency to be kept

- (1) The operator of a halal premises that is a slaughter premises must maintain a current list of all competent halal slaughter persons working at the premises, and for each person:
 - a) a photographic identity; and
 - b) evidence of competency.

8.4 Periodic assessment of competent halal slaughter persons

8.4.1 Operators to arrange periodic assessment

- (1) Operators of halal premises that are slaughter premises must arrange for the periodic assessment of their competent halal slaughter persons by the approved halal organisation that provide halal certification services to that premises.

8.4.2 Scope of periodic assessment

- (1) The approved halal organisation must assess halal slaughter persons:
 - a) against the competency criteria prescribed under clause 8.2; and
 - b) against all applicable requirements of this Notice, with particular regard to the provisions of clause 5.4 of this Notice; and
 - c) against any applicable overseas market requirements in relation to halal slaughter.

8.4.3 Reporting of assessment results

- (1) The approved halal organisation must prepare an assessment report for each periodic assessment being carried out and the report must:
 - a) document the process that the halal assessment person followed for the assessment; and

- b) state whether or not the halal slaughter person is competent, and where the slaughter person is deemed to be not incompetent the reasons for such finding; and
 - c) outline any necessary training or upskilling actions required; and
 - d) state when the next assessment will occur.
- (2) The approved halal organisation must:
- a) provide a copy of the assessment report to the operator of the premises at which the halal slaughter person is employed within 5 working days after completion of the assessment; and
 - b) provide a copy of the assessment report to the Director-General immediately upon request; and
 - c) keep a copy of the assessment report for four years.
- (3) An operator of a halal slaughter premises must:
- a) take all reasonable steps to assist a halal assessment person when carrying out an assessment; and
 - b) take all reasonable steps to facilitate any recommendations of the halal assessment person as specified in the assessment report.

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Part 9: Establishment of an Approved Halal Organisations Forum

9.1 Approved Halal Organisations Forum

- (1) There shall be a forum called the Approved Halal Organisations Forum.

9.2 Membership of the Approved Halal Organisations Forum

- (1) It is the responsibility of approved halal organisations to jointly decide the membership of the Approved Halal Organisations Forum, and in particular:
- a) the number of members of the Forum; and
 - b) the number of representatives from each approved halal organisation; and
 - c) the Chairperson, who must be elected annually.
- (2) For the purposes of sub clause (1)(b), a representative of an Approved Halal Organisation must:
- a) be an employee of the Approved Halal Organisation; and
 - b) be a practicing Muslim; and
 - c) have sound knowledge of halal principles and this Notice.
- (3) Nothing in sub clause (1) prevents the Director-General from:
- a) providing an MPI representative as a member of the Forum; or
 - b) directing industry to provide representation to the Forum.
- (4) If the approved halal organisations cannot mutually agree on the membership of the Forum under sub clause (1), the Director-General must, after giving each approved halal organisation a reasonable opportunity to be heard, appoint members of the Forum and an independent Chairperson as he or she deems reasonable.

9.3 Functions and responsibilities of the Approved Halal Organisations Forum

- (1) The function of the Approved Halal Organisations Forum is to provide advice to MPI on halal operational matters that may arise from time to time.
- (2) Members of the Approved Halal Organisations Forum, when acting as members:
- a) must act with honesty, integrity and in good faith; and
 - b) must not pursue their own interests or the interests of their organisation or any commercial organisation or business in New Zealand or overseas; and
 - c) must not disclose any confidential or commercially sensitive information they receive to any person, or make use of or act on that information for any purpose other than providing advice to the Director-General.

9.4 Frequency of Meetings of the Approved Halal Organisations Forum

- (1) The Approved Halal Organisations Forum must meet at least once every 6 months or as otherwise mutually agreed by members of the Forum.

Part 10: Establishment of a Halal Academy

10.1 Halal Academy

- (1) The Director-General may, from time to time, for the purposes of providing independent expert advice to the Director-General on halal standards and related halal matters, establish a forum called the New Zealand Halal Academy.
- (2) Where the Director-General determines to establish the New Zealand Halal Academy, he or she must clearly specify the Terms of Reference for the Academy.

10.2 Membership of the Halal Academy

- (1) The Academy shall consist of:
 - a) an independent Chairperson, who is to be appointed by the Director-General; and
 - b) at least 3 persons nominated by the competent authorities of selected overseas countries; and
 - c) at least one New Zealand citizen with appropriate Islamic religious scholarship credentials nominated by the Approved Halal Organisations Forum.
- (2) If the Approved Halal Organisations Forum cannot mutually agree on their nomination under sub clause (1)(c) the Director-General must, after giving the Forum a reasonable opportunity to be heard, appoints the person under sub clause (1)(c) as he or she deems reasonable.

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Part 11: Issuing of halal certificates and premises registration certificates

11.1 Halal certificates to be issued in AP E-cert by approved issuing officers

- (1) Halal certificates must be raised in AP E-cert by the exporter.
- (2) An issuing officers must approve halal certificate(s) in AP E-cert if they are satisfied that the information on the certificates are correct.

Halal certificates generated in AP E-cert will be printed directly from AP E-cert by the relevant approved halal organisation and the paper certificate, stamped and signed by that organisation, unless otherwise specified in a country-specific OMAR.

Issuing officers should ensure that, as far as practicable, halal certificates are issued within 24 hours of the application being raised by the exporter in AP E-cert.

MPI intends to discuss halal declarations with approved halal organisations before finalising the halal certificate template.

- (3) All halal certificates, other than documents issued by an approved halal organisation confirming the halal status of halal processing premises, must state the shoulder number of the corresponding MPI health certificate.

11.2 Responsibilities of approved halal organisations in relation to issuing of halal certificates and halal premises registration certificates

- (1) An approved halal organisation must ensure that:
 - a) their issuing officers have satisfactory knowledge of this Notice and any other notices issued by the Director-General (including, without limitation, the nature and extent of enquiries, tests, or examinations that need to be undertaken); and
 - b) their issuing officers are impartial; and
 - c) neither them nor their issuing officers have any commercial interest in the halal animal material or halal animal products being certified; and
 - d) their issuing officers are fully aware of the significance of the contents of each certificate they issued; and
 - e) their issuing officers only attest to information that is truthful; and
 - f) their issuing officers do not issue a halal certificate unless the consignment to which the certificate relates is sourced from a halal premises.
- (2) An approved halal organisation must have documented procedures for its issuing officers relating to the following matters:
 - a) checks and controls that prevent false or misleading certification by issuing officers; and
 - b) checks and controls that prevent the fraudulent production or use of halal certificate; and
 - c) checks and controls that ensure halal certificates are not issued for any purpose other than the ones specified under this Notice; and
 - d) remedial actions for any instances of issuing false or misleading halal certificate.
- (3) The issue or use of a halal certificate for any purpose other than the regulatory purposes specified under this Notice or any other country-specific OMAR is prohibited.

For example, meeting market access requirements for markets to which this Notice applies, and includes official border clearance procedures in those markets

11.3 Refusal to issue halal certificates

- (1) Subject to sub clause (3), an issuing officer may refuse to issue a halal certificate for a consignment of animal material or animal products if he or she has reasonable grounds to believe that the animal material or animal products do not meet, or no longer meet the requirements of this Notice or any other country-specific OMAR.
- (2) To avoid doubt, the issuing officer must not refuse a halal certificate request due to issues unconcerned with compliance with the requirements of this Notice or any other country-specific OMAR.
- (3) Where the issuing officer proposes to refuse a halal certificate request, he or she must give written notice of that fact to the exporter,:
 - a) specifying the reason(s) for the proposed refusal; and
 - b) giving the exporter a reasonable opportunity to respond.
- (4) If the issuing officer decides to refuse to issue a halal certificate after considering the exporter's response, the officer must notify the exporter of this fact outlining the reasons for refusal.

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Part 12: Issuing of halal official assurances

12.1 Issuing halal official assurances

- (1) The Director-General may issue an official assurance with a halal attestation in respect of a consignment of halal animal material or halal animal products, in such cases a halal certificate must not be issued by an issuing officer for that consignment.

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Part 13: Deeming and transitional provisions

13.1 Application of new requirements in relation to approval of halal programmes and listing of halal processing premises

13.1.1 Deemed halal programmes and premises

- (1) Where premises were approved for halal processing and operating under an approved halal programme under the Animal Products (Overseas Market Access Requirements for Halal Assurances) Notice (No. 3) 2015 immediately before the commencement of this Notice,:
 - a) such premises are deemed to be halal premises for the purposes of Part 4 of this Notice; and
 - b) the respective approved halal programme under which such premises were operating are deemed to be an approved halal programme for the purposes of Part 3 of this Notice.
- (2) Subject to sub clause (3), where a halal processing premises, other than those stated in sub clause (1) was being provided with halal certification services by an approved halal organisation listed in Annex 5 and was operating to a documented system and procedures that was acceptable to a approved halal organisation:
 - a) such premises are deemed to be halal premises for the purposes of Part 4 of this Notice; and
 - b) the respective documented system and procedures under which such premises were operating are deemed to be an approved halal programme for the purposes of Part 3 of this Notice.
- (3) Premises referred to in sub clause (2) must apply for approval of their halal programme under clause 3.8 of this Notice before 1 June 2017.

13.2 Application of new requirements in relation to approval as an Approved Halal Organisation

13.2.1 Pre-commencement approved halal organisations

- (1) Islamic organisations listed under Annex 5 are deemed to be approved halal organisations for the purposes of Part 6 of this Notice for all animal material and animal products covered by this Notice and for the countries for which they were previously listed.

Annex 1

- (1) Indonesia;
- (2) Malaysia;
- (3) Saudi Arabia;
- (4) United Arab Emirates

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Annex 2 - Countries requiring listing

- (1) Algeria;
- (2) Bahrain;
- (3) Egypt;
- (4) Indonesia;
- (5) Jordan;
- (6) Kuwait;
- (7) Malaysia;
- (8) Oman;
- (9) Qatar;
- (10) Saudi Arabia;
- (11) United Arab Emirates
- (12) Morocco
- (13) Algeria
- (14) Tunisia
- (15) Libya

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Consultation

Annex 3 – Stunning parameters

Type of stock	Maximum (Maximum Amperes (RMS))	Maximum Duration (In seconds)
Lamb	0.7 – 0.90	2.00 – 3.00
Goat	1.00	2.00 – 3.00
Sheep	1.00 – 1.20	2.00 – 3.00
Calf	1.0 – 1.50	3.00
Steer	1.50 – 2.50	2.00 – 3.00
Cow	2.00 – 3.00	2.50 – 3.50
Poultry	12 mA – 18 mA	30
Bull	2.50 – 3.50	3.00 – 4.00
Deer	Hinds	1.50
	Stag	2.00

- For poultry, the maximum milli-amps must not be exceeded.

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Annex 4 – Animal welfare recovery criterion

Signs of an effective head only reversible electrical stun in farmed mammals are as follows:

There are three phases to the physical seizure:

- a) immediate rigid immobility with either extension or rigid flexion of the front legs, and cessation of respiration and normal reflexes. This phase persists for 15-25 seconds
- b) clonic convulsions with uncoordinated kicking or paddling movements, and return of respiration and some reflexes. This phase persists for 20-40 seconds
- c) recovery, if the animal is not slaughtered, signs of the phase of recovery as exhibited by voluntary head righting should not occur before 40 seconds after the stun and usually resume within 60 seconds of the stun.

Signs of an effective head only reversible electrical stun in poultry are as follows:

- a) return of rhythmic breathing within approximately 30 seconds and head righting within 70 seconds

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Annex 5 – Approved halal organisations

- (1) NZ Islamic Meat Management Limited (meat only)
- (2) Federation of Islamic Associations of New Zealand Incorporated
- (3) Alkauthar Halal Meat and Inspection Ltd (meat only)
- (4) NZ Islamic Development Trust
- (5) Asia Pacific Halal Services New Zealand (dairy for the Indonesian market only)

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Annex 6 – Halal mark



The size and orientation of the halal mark is to be determined by the operator or exporter and must be legible on the outer packaging. The halal mark may be pre-printed on product packaging or applied as an adhesive sticker.

The use of the halal mark in this Annex in relation to halal dairy material or halal dairy products is conditional upon MPI negotiating acceptance of it with importing countries. In the interim, the status quo prevails for the dairy industry.

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Annex 7 – Halal positive list of materials

Halal Positive List of Materials consists of all non-critical materials, in terms of their halal status, commonly used in processing industries.

Number	Material	Remark
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Metal/non-metal: Aluminium (Al), Chromium (Cr), Magnesium (Mg), Sodium (Na), Nickel (Ni), Silicon (Si), Tin (Sn), Titanium (Ti), Zinc (Zn) b) Metal/non-metal oxides: MgO, NiO, SiO₂, SnO, TiO₂, ZnO, c) Oxidizing/reducing agent from metal/non-metal such as hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) and sodium borohydride (NaBH₄) d) Clay e) Activated earth/Bleaching earth: bentonite, diatomite, kaolin, zeolite f) Limestone g) Activated alumina h) Coal i) Asbestos j) Perlite k) Calcium oxide 	
2	<u>Gas:</u> hydrogen (H ₂), chlorine (Cl ₂), nitrogen (N ₂), oxygen (O ₂), carbon dioxide (CO ₂), ammonia (NH ₃), hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S)	
3	<u>Synthetic colours</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) E102 Tartrazine/FD&C Yellow 5 b) E104 Quinoline Yellow/Food Yellow 13 c) E110 Sunset Yellow FCF/FD&C Yellow 6 d) E122 Carmoisine/Azorubine e) E124 Ponceau 4R f) E127 Erythrosine BS/FD&C Red 3 g) E129 Allura Red AC/FD&C Red 40 h) E132 Indigotine/Indigo Carmine/FD&C Blue 2 i) E133 Brilliant Blue FCF/ FD&C Blue 1 j) E155 Eurocert Brown HT /Chocolate Brown HT k) E171 Titanium dioxide l) E103 Chrysoine resorcinol m) E105 Fast Yellow AB n) E107 Yellow 2G o) E128 Red 2G p) E131 Patent Blue V q) E142 Green S/Acid Brilliant Green BS r) E151 Black PN/Brilliant Black BN s) E154 Brown FK t) E170 Calcium carbonate u) E172 Iron oxides and hydroxides v) E180 Pigment rubine/Lithol rubine BK 	
4	<u>Synthetic antioxidant (Butylated Hydroxyanisole)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) BHT (Butylated Hydroxytolune) b) TBHQ (Tertiary Butylhydroquinone) 	
5	Short-chain organic acids containing C1-7, including:	

	a) Acetic acid ($C_2H_4O_2$) b) Benzoic acid ($C_7H_6O_2$) c) Formic acid ($HCOOH$) d) Phthalic acid ($C_6H_4(CO_2H)_2$) e) Fumaric acid (acid/trans-butenedioic acid, $HO_2CCH:CHCO_2H$) f) Gluconic acid ($C_6H_{12}O_7$) g) Glucoronic acid (β -D-Glucopyranuronic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_7$) h) Glutaric acid ($C_3H_6(COOH)_2$) i) Hexanoic/caprylic acid ($CH_3(CH_2)_4COOH$) j) (DL) Malic acid (hydroxybutanedioic acid, $HO_2CCH_2CHOHCO_2H$) k) Malonic acid ($CH_2(COOH)_2$) l) Oxalic acid ($H_2C_2O_4$) m) Pentanoic/valeric acid ($CH_3(CH_2)_3COOH$) n) Propionic acid (CH_3CH_2COOH) o) Sorbic acid (2,4-hexadienoic acid, $C_6H_8O_2$) p) Succinic acid (butanedioic acid) q) Tartaric acid (2,3- dihydroxybutanedioic acid)	
6	<u>Salts of organic acids</u> a) Ascorbate salt b) Benzoate salt c) Butyrate salt d) Hydrogen phthalate salt e) Lactate salt f) Oxalate salt g) Propionate salt h) Citrate salt i) Sorbate salt j) Succinate salt	
7	<u>Organic base</u> pyridine, THF (tetrahydropyran), triethylamine	
8	<u>Inorganic acids</u> boric acid (H_3BO_3), phosphoric acid (H_3PO_4), carbonic acid (H_2CO_3), chloric acid (HC_1), nitric acid (HNO_3), perchloric ($HCIO_4$), and sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4)	
9	<u>Inorganic base</u> ammonium (NH_4OH), barium hydroxide ($Ba(OH)_2$), potassium hydroxide (KOH), calcium hydroxide ($Ca(OH)_2$), sodium hydroxide ($NaOH$)	
10	<u>Salt (Inorganic acid-base)</u> a) 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 b) Carbonate salt group: ammonium carbonate ($(NH_4)_2CO_3$), potassium carbonate (K_2CO_3), sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) c) 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 ($NaClO_3$) d) Nitrate salt group: potassium nitrate (KNO_3), sodium nitrate ($NaNO_3$)	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.

	e) Nitrite salt group: sodium nitrite (NaNO_2) f) Sulphate salt group: aluminium sulphate/ alum [$\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}$], ammonium sulphate ($(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$), ferro sulphate (FeSO_4), potassium sulphate (K_2SO_4), sodium sulphate Na_2SO_4). g) Sulfite salt group: Na-metabisulfite	
11	<u>Fresh/dried plant materials:</u> a) Fruits b) Vegetables c) Cereals d) Tubers e) Nuts f) Simplisia (dried form) g) 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.
12	<u>Processed plant materials/by-products of processed plant material:</u> a) Cassava flour b) Sago flour c) Rice flour d) Glutinous rice flour e) Com flour f) Sweet potato flour g) Mung bean flour h) Soybean flour i) Sorghum flour j) Tapioca k) Corn starch l) Sago starch m) Corn grits n) Tofu o) Tofu skin/bean curd skin p) Soybean cake q) Peanut cake	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.
13	Rice vermicelli, glass vermicelli, miso (dried)	
14	<u>Plant oil:</u> a) Virgin sesame oil b) Virgin olive oil	Exception: if there are any additives
15	<u>Fresh/dried algae:</u> a) <i>Chlorella ellipsoidea</i> b) <i>Spirulina spp</i> c) <i>Scenedesmus spp</i>	Algae are grown in ponds, harvested by centrifugation, and then washed and dried without any additives
16	<u>Materials resulted from halal animals:</u> a) Pure honey b) Fresh milk c) Fresh/salted egg	Materials are obtained from halal animals without any additional material or salt.
17	<u>Microbial products:</u> a) <i>Angkak</i> (Chinese fermented red rice) TN c) <i>Dadih</i> (fermented buffalo milk from West Sumatra) d) Raw Nata (nata de coco, nata de aloe, nata de pina, etc.) e) Natto	

	f) Black <i>oncom</i> g) Red <i>oncom</i> h) <i>Tapai</i> (fermented glutinous rice or cassava) i) Tempeh	
18	<u>Gum-polymers or pure hydrokoloid and their salts:</u> a) Alginate b) Galactomannan c) Glucomannan d) Guar gum e) Gum Arabic f) Carrageenan g) Konjac gum h) Tara gum	In commercial production scale, the materials are obtained by physically extracting plants followed by purification using chemicals. Salts from gum polymers or hydrokoloid are generally obtained by reacting them with a chemical material. Exception: if there are any additives.
19	<u>Cellulose-based polymers:</u> Cellulose, CMC (Carboxy Methyl Cellulose), cellulose diacetate, cellulose ether cellulose triacetate	
20	<u>Synthetic polymers:</u> polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), polystyrene (PS), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polyacrylate and its salts, polyether, polyurea, polyurethane, polyamine.	
21	Potable Water	

Draft for Consultation