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**The Religious Council
Negara Brunei Darussalam**

**BRUNEI DARUSSALAM GUIDELINES FOR MANUFACTURING AND
HANDLING OF HALAL COSMETIC PRODUCTS**

Guidance Document

**PDB 26: 2016
First Edition**

Attention is drawn to the fact that this Brunei Darussalam Standard / Guidelines does not confer any immunity from legal obligations in any contract for compliance to the Standard.

The Brunei Darussalam Standards / Guidelines are subjected to periodical review according to the current needs of the local *halal* medicinal products, traditional medicines and health supplements industries to keep abreast of progress in the industries concerned. Suggestions of amendments will be recorded and in due course brought to the notice of the committees concerned.

Amendments issued since publication:

Amendment No.	Date of issue	Text affected

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COMMITTEE REPRESENTATION

The Technical Committee on the Development of National *Halal* Standards and/or Guidelines for *Halal* Cosmetic Products that developed these guidelines consist of representatives from the following organizations:

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Brunei Economic Development Board

Authority of Building Construction and Industry, Ministry of Development

Department of Agriculture and Agrifood, Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources *

Halal Industry and Innovation Centre, Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources **

Department of Pharmaceutical Services, Ministry of Health

Department of Islamic Religious Council, Ministry of Religious Affairs

Department of Syariah Affairs, Ministry of Religious Affairs

Halal Food Control Division, Department of Syariah Affairs, Ministry of Religious Affairs

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** Now known as Global Halal Industry Development Division, Energy and Industry Department, Prime Minister's Office.

*** Now known as National Standards Centre, Energy and Industry Department, Prime Minister's Office.

WORKING GROUP REPRESENTATION

The Working Group on Guidelines for *Halal* Cosmetic Products drafted the Brunei Darussalam Guidelines for Manufacturing and Handling of *Halal* Cosmetic Products consists of representatives from the following organizations:

Department of Agriculture and Agrifood, Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources

Department of Pharmaceutical Services, Ministry of Health

Department of Islamic Religious Council, Ministry of Religious Affairs

Halal Food Control Division, Department of Syariah Affairs, Ministry of Religious Affairs.

Islamic Legal Unit, Ministry of Religious Affairs

State Mufti's Office, Prime Minister's Office

PREAMBLE

The Brunei Darussalam Guidelines for Manufacturing and Handling of *Halal* Cosmetic Products was prepared by The Technical Committee on the Development of National Standards and/or Guidelines for *Halal* Cosmetic Products, under the authority of the Religious Council, Brunei Darussalam.

The guidelines are published to address the requirements for the manufacturing and handling of *halal* cosmetic products to fulfill the religious duty of *Fardhu Kifayah* (collective obligation) by making available *halal* cosmetic products and also with the purpose of enhancing trade and business in Brunei Darussalam.

The major areas encompassed by the guidelines include sourcing of starting material(s), manufacturing, packaging, transportation and storage of *halal* cosmetic products. The guidelines are designed not to compromise the Good Manufacturing Practice requirements for cosmetic products adopted by the Brunei Darussalam Medicines Control Authority.

1. Scope

The scope of the Brunei Darussalam Guidelines for Manufacturing and Handling of *Halal* Cosmetic Products are as follows:

- 1.1** To recommend measures to be taken on the sourcing of starting material(s), manufacturing, packaging, transportation and storage of *halal* cosmetic products.
- 1.2** To use the term *halal* in accordance with *Hukum Syara'* on the certification and labelling of *halal* cosmetic products.

It is intended to supplement the ASEAN Guidelines for Cosmetic Good Manufacturing Practice and internationally recognized guidelines such as the COLIPA (The European Cosmetic Toiletry and Perfumery Association) Cosmetic Good Manufacturing Practices - Guidelines for the Manufacturer of Cosmetic Products, and do not supersede any prohibition contained therein.

2. Definition

- 2.1** For the purpose of these guidelines, the following definitions apply:

- 2.1.1 Brunei Darussalam Medicines Control Authority**

An authority established under Section 5 of the Medicines Order, 2007 where its functions are as mentioned under Section 6 of the Medicines Order, 2007.

- 2.1.2 Biotechnology**

Any technological application that uses biological systems, living organisms, or derivatives thereof, to make or modify products or processes for specific use. Examples of these derivatives are as follow, but not limited to, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), ribonucleic acid (RNA), enzymes & polypeptides (amino acids).

- 2.1.3 Cosmetic Product**

Cosmetic product means any substance or preparation intended to be placed in contact with the various external parts of the human body (epidermis, hair system, nails, lips and external genital organs) or with the teeth and the mucous membranes of the oral cavity with a view exclusively or mainly to cleaning them, perfuming them, changing their appearance and / or correcting body odours and / or protecting them or keeping them in good condition.

2.1.4 Competent Authority

Competent Authority shall be the agency which is entrusted by the Government of Brunei Darussalam to carry out specified work according to prescribed requirements.

2.1.5 Competent Islamic Authority

Competent Islamic Authority shall be the Majlis or the Islamic Agency which is entrusted by Majlis to carry out specified work according to prescribed requirements.

2.1.6 *Dibagh* (Tanning)

The disposing of stench and moisture on the skin with a particular substance.

2.1.7 Enzyme

A protein that catalyzes chemical reactions of other substances without itself being destroyed or altered upon completion of the reaction.

2.1.8 Finished Product

A cosmetic product that has undergone all stages of manufacture, including packaging in its final container and labelling.

2.1.9 *Halal*

Things or actions permitted by *Hukum Syara'* without punishment imposed on the doer.

2.1.10 *Halal* Cosmetic Products

Halal cosmetic products are cosmetic products that fulfill the following conditions as permitted by *Hukum Syara'*:

- a) Contain ingredients that do not contain any parts or products of animals that are non-*halal* to muslims according to *Hukum Syara'* or products of animals which are not slaughtered according to *Hukum Syara'*;
- b) Do not contain any ingredients that are *najis* according to *Hukum Syara'*;
- c) Are safe and are not harmful to the consumer;
- d) Are not prepared, processed or manufactured using equipment that are contaminated with things that are *najis* according to *Hukum Syara'*;

- e) Do not contain any human parts or its derivatives;
- f) Do not contain any materials or genetically modified organisms (GMO), which are decreed as *najis* according to *Hukum Syara'*; and
- g) Are physically separated from any other cosmetic products that do not meet the requirements stated in items (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) or any other things that have been decreed as *najis* by *Hukum Syara'* during their preparation, processing, packaging, storage or transportation.

2.1.11 Handling

The functions associated with collection and distribution including storage and transportation of starting materials and finished products.

2.1.12 *Hukum Syara'*

Hukum Syara' means the Laws of Islam in the *Mazhab Syafie* or in any other *mazhabs* which are approved by His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan to be in force in Brunei Darussalam.

2.1.13 Majlis

The Majlis Ugama Islam constituted under Section 5 of the Religious Council and Kadis Court Act (Chapter 77).

2.1.14 Manufacture

In relation to any *halal* cosmetic product, includes:

- (a) Purchasing of materials and the making or assembling of the product;
- (b) The packing of the product in any container in a form suitable for administration or application, and the labelling of the container; and
- (c) The carrying out of any process in the course of the above-mentioned activities such as quality control, release and storage of the product.

2.1.15 *Mustaqzdar* (Filth)

Something that is repulsive in origin according to most people with normal instinct, for example saliva, phlegm and snot.

2.1.16 *Najis*

Najis is anything that is implied as impure by *Hukum Syara'*.

2.1.16.1 ***Najis* according to *Hukum Syara'* are:**

- (a) *Khinzir* (pigs) and dogs or their descendants and derivatives;
- (b) Carcasses of:
 - (i) non-*halal* animals according to *Hukum Syara'*; and
 - (ii) *halal* animals that are not slaughtered according to *Hukum Syara'*;
- (c) Any components extracted or parts taken from:
 - (i) live animals with exception of their eggs (laid) and honey; and
 - (ii) *halal* live land animals with exception of their milk and fur;
- (d) Blood;
- (e) Discharges from orifices of human beings or animals either in the solid or liquid form that consist of:
 - (i) excrement;
 - (ii) urine;
 - (iii) *Al-mazi* (pre-seminal fluid discharged when sexually stimulated);
 - (iv) *Al-wadi* (viscous cloudy liquid usually discharged after passing urine or when lifting a heavy object);
 - (v) vomit; and
 - (vi) pus;
- (f) *Khamr* (liquor or any intoxicating drinks and beverages).

2.1.16.2 ***Najis* is divided into two types:**

- (a) ***Najis 'Aini***

Najis 'Aini is that having physical form or character which constitutes of taste, colour or smell.

- (b) ***Najis Hukmi***

Najis Hukmi is that having no physical form and character which constitutes of taste, colour and smell.

2.1.16.3 *Najis* is divided into three levels:

- (a) *Najis Mukhaffafah* which is considered as light *najis*. The only *najis* in this category is urine from a baby boy at the age of 2 years and below according to Islamic *qamariah* (Lunar) calendar who has not consumed any other food except mother's milk;
- (b) *Najis Mutawassitah* which is considered as medium *najis* as stated in paragraphs 2.1.16.1 (b) to (f), which does not fall under severe or light *najis*;
- (c) *Najis Mughallazah* which is considered as severe *najis* as stated in paragraph 2.1.16.1 (a) which are *khinzir* (pigs) and dogs or their descendants and derivatives.

2.1.17 Packaging

All operations, including filling and labelling, that a bulk product has to undergo in order to become a finished product.

2.1.18 Packaging Material

Any material employed in the packaging of a *halal* cosmetic product, excluding any outer packaging used for transportation or shipment. Packaging materials are referred to as primary or secondary according to whether or not they are intended to be in direct contact with the product.

2.1.19 Procedures

Description of the operations to be carried out, the precautions to be taken and measures to be applied directly or indirectly related to the manufacture of a *halal* cosmetic product.

2.1.20 Production

All operations involved in the preparation of a *halal* cosmetic product, from receipt of materials, through processing and packaging, to its completion as a finished product.

2.1.21 Slaughtering

It is an act involving procedures that need to be carried out according to the requirements as prescribed under Annex B.

2.1.22 Starting Material

Any substance of a defined quality used in the production of a *halal* cosmetic product, but excluding packaging materials.

2.1.23 Storage

A term used to describe the safe keeping of cosmetic products such as starting materials and finished products received in the factory and kept in warehouse and allocated approved storage areas.

2.1.24 *Thahir* (Pure)

Free from *najis* – either *najis 'aini* or *najis hukmi*.

2.2 Arabic Script

To avoid any doubts as to the identity or definition of any of the words and expressions used in these guidelines and listed in the first column of **Annex A**, reference can be made to the original form in Arabic script with respect to the words and expressions in the second column of the Annex.

3. Criteria for Use of The Term *Halal*

The criteria for the use of the term *Halal* for cosmetic products are as follows:

3.1 Sources of Starting Material

All sources of starting materials including their products and derivatives intended for use in the finished product are *Halal* according to *Hukum Syara'*, except those expressly stated herein below and / or mixed with materials that are *najis*.

3.1.1 Animal Origin

Animal origin can be divided into two categories:

- (a) Land animals.
- (b) Aquatic animals.

3.1.1.1 Land Animals

The following land animals are non-*halal* as sources of starting material intended for *halal* cosmetic products:

- a) *Khinzir* (pigs) and dogs and their descendants;

- b) Animals with long pointed teeth or tusks to which they use to kill their prey such as tigers, bears, elephants, cats and monkeys, etc;
- c) Birds with talons or predator birds;
- d) Animals that are enjoined by Islam to be killed namely rats, scorpions, snakes, crows, kites (bird) and rabid dogs;
- e) Animals that are forbidden to be killed in Islam namely ants, bees, *hud-hud* (hoopoes), *shurad* (shrikes), *khuththaf* (swifts and animals that use their beaks to prey), frogs and bats;
- f) Creatures that are generally considered repulsive such as lice, flies, worms, maggots, centipedes, mosquitoes, wasps, beetles, lizards, cockroaches and spiders, etc;
- g) Animals that can live both on land and in water such as crocodiles, turtles and frogs, etc; and
- h) Animals that are not slaughtered according to *Hukum Syara'*.

3.1.1.2 Aquatic Animals

Aquatic animals are animals that live in water and cannot survive outside it, such as fish.

All aquatic animals are *halal* as sources of starting material intended for *halal* cosmetic products except those that are hazardous to health.

3.1.2 Plant Origin

All types of plants including land and aquatic plants, their by-products and / or derivatives are *halal* except those that are hazardous to health.

3.1.3 Fungi and Micro-organisms

All types of fungi and micro-organisms such as bacteria and algae, and their by-products and/or derivatives are *halal* except those that are:

- (a) Hazardous to health;
- (b) Obtained or originated from sources that are decreed as *najis*;
- (c) Obtained from human parts or its derivatives;
- (d) Cultured in a medium containing non-*halal* ingredients.

3.1.4 Soil

All sources from soil and its by-products (including minerals) are *halal* except those that are hazardous to health and / or mixed with materials that are decreed as *najis*.

3.1.5 Synthetic

Materials for cosmetic products produced synthetically are *halal* except those that are hazardous to health and / or mixed with materials that are decreed as *najis*.

3.2 Starting Materials¹

The types of starting materials that will not be termed as *halal* if they are in any way described as any of the following:

- (a) *Najis*;
- (b) Obtained or originated from any human parts or its derivatives;
- (c) Obtained or originated from *mustaqdzar* sources;
- (d) Hazardous to health;
- (e) Mixed or contaminated with items (a), (b), (c) or (d). In general, the starting materials used in the manufacture of cosmetic products, including those mentioned below, will be termed as *halal* if they are not in any way described as any of the above.

3.2.1 Alcohol

Alcohol is a layman's term for ethanol or ethyl alcohol and can be produced by two main processes:

- (a) Yeast Fermentation of Carbohydrates
This is how *khamr* (liquor or any other intoxicating drinks and beverages) are produced.
- (b) Chemical Synthesis
This is how ethanol is produced artificially such as reduction of esters / alkenes / ketones or hydration of ethylene.

¹ The types of starting materials mentioned below are non-exhaustive.

According to *Hukum Syara'*, the following applies to alcohol (ethanol),

- (a) When produced or extracted from *khamr* (liquor or any other drinks and beverages that are characterized as intoxicating), alcohol (ethanol) will be termed as *najis*.
- (b) All production of alcohols that lead to liquor (*khamar*) or intoxicating substances are termed as *najis*.
- (c) When produced from chemical synthesis, alcohol (ethanol) is non-*najis* and when present in products intended for external application to the body, the product is termed as *halal*.
- (d) Alcohol (ethanol) produced from chemical synthesis can be used for cleaning of equipment as long as it does not contaminate any preparation intended for internal use.

3.2.2 Biotechnology Products

All biotechnology products are *halal* except those that fall under paragraphs 3.2(a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) above.

The following also applies for all biotechnology products:-

- (i) All biotechnology products derived or extracted from plants are *halal* except those that are hazardous to health.
- (ii) All biotechnology products derived or extracted from slaughtered *halal* land animals and *halal* aquatic animals are *halal* except those that are *najis* or when derived or extracted from *mustaqdzar* sources.
- (iii) All biotechnology products derived or extracted from human parts or its derivatives are non-*halal*.
- (iv) All biotechnology products derived or extracted from fungi and micro-organisms are *halal* except those that are hazardous to health, derived or extracted from sources that are *najis*, cultured in a medium containing non-*halal* ingredients, or derived or extracted from human parts and its derivatives.

3.2.3 Blood

All types of blood and its derivatives are non-*halal* except for liver and spleen obtained from slaughtered *halal* land animals and *halal* aquatic animals.

3.2.4 Colouring Agents

All coloring agents are *halal* except those that fall under paragraphs 3.2 (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) above.

The following also applies for all coloring agents:-

- (i) All colouring agents derived or extracted from plants are *halal* except those that are hazardous to health.
- (ii) All colouring agents derived or extracted from slaughtered *halal* land animals and *halal* aquatic animals are *halal* except those that are *najis* or when derived or extracted from *mustaqdzar* sources.
- (iii) All colouring agents derived or extracted from human parts or its derivatives are non-*halal*.
- (iv) All colouring agents derived or extracted from fungi and micro-organisms are *halal* except those that are hazardous to health, derived or extracted from sources that are *najis*, cultured in a medium containing non-*halal* ingredients, or obtained from human parts and its derivatives.

3.2.5 Egg

All laid eggs are *halal* except those that are hazardous to health.

3.2.6 Enzymes

All types of enzymes are *halal* except those that fall under paragraphs 3.2(a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) above.

The following also applies for all enzymes:-

- (i) All enzymes obtained or originated from plants are *halal* except those that are hazardous to health.
- (ii) All enzymes obtained or originated from slaughtered *halal* land animals and *halal* aquatic animals are *halal* except those that are *najis* or when obtained or originated from *mustaqdzar* sources.
- (iii) All types of fats obtained or originated from human parts or its derivatives are non-*halal*.
- (iv) All enzymes obtained or originated from fungi and micro-organisms are *halal* except those that are hazardous to health, obtained or originated from sources that are *najis*, cultured in a medium containing non-*halal* ingredient, or obtained from human parts and its derivatives.

3.2.7 Fats

All types of fats are *halal* except those that fall under paragraphs 3.2(a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) above.

The following also applies for all types of fats:-

- (i) All types of fats obtained or originated from plants are *halal* except those that are hazardous to health.
- (ii) All types of fats obtained or originated from slaughtered *halal* land animals and *halal* aquatic animals are *halal* except those that are *najis* or when obtained or originated from *mustaqdzar* sources.
- (iii) All types of fats obtained or originated from human parts or its derivatives are non-*halal*.

3.2.8 Fur / Feather

Starting materials extracted from fur / feather obtained from *halal* land animals are *halal* whether the fur is obtained when the animal is still alive or after it is slaughtered.

3.2.9 Gelatine

Gelatine is *halal* except when obtained or originated from animals and plants that fall under paragraphs 3.2(a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) above.

The following also applies for all types of gelatine:

- (i) Gelatine obtained from plants is *halal* except those that are hazardous to health.
- (ii) Gelatine obtained from slaughtered *halal* land animals and *halal* aquatic animals are *halal* except those that are *najis* or obtained from *mustaqdzar* sources.
- (iii) Gelatine obtained from human parts or its derivatives are non-*halal*.

3.2.10 Honey

All kinds of honey are *halal*.

3.2.11 Liquids

All types of liquids and their by-products are *halal* except those that are *najis* or hazardous to health.

3.2.12 Musk

Musk is a substance with a strong smell that is used in the making of some perfumes. It is produced from the scent of glands of a type of male deer. The musk is *thahir* whether it is obtained when the animal is still alive or after it is slaughtered.

3.2.13 Nutritional Proteins and Amino acids

All nutritional proteins and amino acids are *halal* except those that fall under paragraphs 3.2 (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) above. The following also applies for all nutritional proteins and amino acids:

- (i) All nutritional proteins and amino acids derived or extracted from plants are *halal* except those that are hazardous to health.
- (ii) All nutritional proteins and amino acids derived or extracted from slaughtered *halal* land animals and *halal* aquatic animals are *halal* except those that are *najis* or when derived or extracted from *mustaqdzar* sources.
- (iii) All nutritional proteins and amino acids derived or extracted from human parts or its derivatives are non-*halal*.
- (iv) All nutritional proteins and amino acids derived or extracted from fungi and micro-organisms are *halal* except those hazardous to health, obtained or originated from sources that are *najis*, cultured in a medium containing non-*halal* ingredients, or obtained from human parts and its derivatives.

3.2.14 Shellac

Shellac is non-*halal* except when obtained or originated from sources or animals which are *halal* according to *Hukum Syara'*.

3.2.15 Skin

Skin obtained from the carcass of animals may become *thahir* when it has undergone *dibagh* except when it is obtained from *khinzir* (pigs) or dogs.

3.2.16 Vitamins and Minerals

All types of natural and synthetic vitamins and minerals are *halal* except those that fall under paragraphs 3.2(a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) above.

The following also applies for all types of natural and synthetic vitamins and minerals:-

- (i) All natural and synthetic vitamins and minerals obtained or originated from plants are *halal* except those that are hazardous to health.
- (ii) All natural and synthetic vitamins and minerals obtained or originated from slaughtered *halal* land animals and *halal* aquatic animals are *halal* except those that are *najis* or when obtained or originated from *mustaqdzar* sources.
- (iii) All natural and synthetic vitamins and minerals obtained or originated from human parts or its derivatives are non-*halal*.
- (iv) All natural and synthetic vitamins and minerals obtained or originated from fungi and micro-organisms are *halal* except those hazardous to health, obtained or originated from sources that are *najis*, cultured in a medium containing non-*halal* ingredients, or obtained from human parts and its derivatives.

3.3 Purchasing of Starting Materials

- 3.3.1** The manufacturer shall ensure that starting materials purchased are *halal* according to *Hukum Syara'*.
- 3.3.2** The manufacturer shall ensure certification or documentation of purchased *halal* starting materials are available for verification.
- 3.3.3** Starting materials should only be purchased from approved suppliers named in the relevant specification and, where possible, directly from the producer. It is recommended that the specifications established by the manufacturer for the starting materials be discussed with the suppliers. It is of benefit that all aspects of the production and control of the starting material in question, including handling, labelling and packaging requirements, as well as complaints and rejection procedures are discussed with the manufacturer and the supplier.

3.4 Slaughtering Procedures

The procedures to be carried out according to the requirements as prescribed under Annex B.

3.5 Manufacturing, Packaging and Handling

All starting materials and finished products should be manufactured and handled in compliance to adopted relevant guidelines. For cosmetic products, they shall comply to the ASEAN Guidelines for Cosmetic Good Manufacturing Practice or any relevant guidelines as adopted by the Brunei Darussalam Medicines Control Authority and is a prerequisite in the production of *halal* cosmetic products.

3.5.1 All *halal* cosmetic products that are stored, displayed or sold shall be categorised and labelled *halal* and segregated at every stage so as to prevent them from being mixed or contaminated with things that are non-*halal*.

3.5.2 *Halal* cosmetic products shall be suitably packed using packaging materials that fulfill the following requirements:

- (a) The packaging materials shall not be made from raw materials that are;
 - (i) *najis*;
 - (ii) obtained or originated from any human parts or its derivatives;
 - (iii) obtained or originated from *mustaqdzar* sources;
 - (iv) hazardous to health; or
 - (v) mixed or contaminated with item (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv).
- (b) The packaging material is not prepared, processed or manufactured using equipment and facilities that are;
 - (i) *najis*;
 - (ii) obtained or originated from any human parts or its derivatives;
 - (iii) obtained or originated from *mustaqdzar* sources;
 - (iv) hazardous to health; or mixed or contaminated with item (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv).
- (c) During the manufacturing and handling of the packaging material, it shall be physically separated from any other packaging material that does not meet the requirements stated in items 3.5.2 (a) or (b).

3.5.3 Packing process shall be carried out in clean and hygienic manner and in sound sanitary conditions.

3.5.4 Devices, utensils, machines and processing aids

3.5.4.1 Devices, utensils, machines and processing aids used for processing *halal* cosmetic products shall not be made from or contain any materials that are decreed as *najis* by *Hukum Syara'* and shall be used only for *halal* cosmetic products.

3.5.4.2 In the case of converting and cleansing:

- (a) *Najis* line or processing line containing *najis* into *halal* production line; and

- (b) Devices, utensils and machines, which were previously used or in contact with *najis* into *thahir* devices, utensils and machines.

These lines, devices, utensils and machines shall be washed and ritually cleansed as required by *Hukum Syara'* as in **Annex C**.

However the procedure governing the cleansing of *najis al-mughhallazhah* shall be supervised and verified by the Competent Islamic Authority. Upon conversion, the lines, devices, utensils and machines shall be used and operated for *halal* cosmetic products only. Repetition in converting the line to *najis al-mughhallazhah* line and back to *halal* line shall not be permitted.

3.6 Hygiene and Sanitation

3.6.1 Hygiene and sanitation are prerequisites in the preparation of *halal* starting materials and cosmetic products. It includes the various aspects of personal hygiene, clothing, equipment and the working premises for slaughtering of animals, preparation of *halal* starting materials sourced from animals, processing or manufacture of *halal* cosmetic products.

3.6.2 Producers of *halal* starting materials sourced from animals shall implement measures to:

- (a) Control contamination from air, soil, water, feedstuff, fertilizers (including natural fertilizers), pesticides, veterinary drugs or any other agent used in primary production;
- (b) Control plant and animal health so that it does not pose a threat to human health through contact, application, usage, or adversely affect the suitability of the product;
- (c) Protect food sources from pests, faecal and other contaminations;
- (d) Manage waste effectively; and
- (e) Store harmful substances appropriately.

3.6.3 *Halal* starting material sourced from animals, plants and microorganisms shall be prepared, processed, packaged, transported and stored in such a manner that they are in compliance to hygiene and sanitary requirements of Codex General Principles on Food Hygiene or internationally recognised Good Manufacturing Practice.

3.6.4 All *halal* cosmetic products shall be prepared, processed, packaged, transported and stored in such a manner that they are in compliance with hygiene and sanitary requirements of internationally recognised Good Manufacturing Practice.

3.7 Labelling

- 3.7.1** Each package shall be marked legibly and indelibly or a label shall be attached to the package, with the information as may be required by the Brunei Darussalam Medicines Control Authority.
- 3.7.2** Labelling material used in contact with the product directly or indirectly shall be non-hazardous and not made from raw materials that are decreed as *najis* by *Hukum Syara'*.
- 3.7.3** When a *halal* cosmetic product is certified *halal* by the Majlis, the Halal Label as in **Annex D** shall appear on the packaging.
- 3.7.4** Claims on *halal* should not be used in ways which could give rise to doubts about the quality, safety and claim benefits of similar cosmetic products or claims that *halal* cosmetic products are more superior in quality, safety and claim benefits to similar or alternative cosmetic products.

3.8 Legal Requirements

The finished product shall in other aspects comply with legislation including other relevant requirements currently in force in Brunei Darussalam.

Products with / without *halal* certification that are intended to be marketed in Brunei Darussalam must be in compliance with the Medicines (Cosmetics Products) Regulations 2007 and its requirements.

4. Compliance

Compliance of cosmetic products to these guidelines shall be verified through site inspection to be performed by such persons appointed by the Majlis.

ANNEX A

Arabic Script

<i>Al-Mazi</i>	.....	المذي
<i>Al-Wadi</i>	.....	الودي
<i>Dibagh</i>	.....	دباغ
<i>Fardhu Kifayah</i>	.....	فرض كفاية
<i>Ghusl</i>	.....	غسل
<i>Hadats Akbar</i>	.....	حدث أكبر
<i>Hadats Asghar</i>	.....	حدث أصغر
<i>Hajj</i>	.....	حجّ
<i>Halal</i>	.....	حلال
<i>Halqum</i>	.....	حلقوم
<i>Hayat Mustaqirrah</i>	.....	حياة مستقرّة
<i>Hud-Hud</i>	.....	هدد

<i>Hukum Syara'</i>	.....	حكم شرع
<i>Ihram</i>	.....	إحرام
<i>Khamr</i>	.....	خمر
<i>Khinzir</i>	.....	خنزير
<i>Khuththaf</i>	.....	خطاف
<i>Mari'</i>	.....	مرىء
<i>Mazhab</i>	.....	مذهب
<i>Mazhab Syafie</i>	.....	مذهب شافعي
<i>Mughallazhah</i>	.....	مغلظة
<i>Mukhaffafah</i>	.....	مخففة
<i>Musta'mal</i>	.....	مستعمل
<i>Mustaqdzar</i>	.....	مستقذر
<i>Mutanajjis</i>	.....	متنجس
<i>Mutawassitah</i>	.....	متوسطة

<i>Mutlaq</i>	.....	مطلق
<i>Najis</i>	.....	نجس
<i>Najis 'Aini</i>	.....	نجس عيني
<i>Najis Hukmi</i>	.....	نجس حكمي
<i>Niyyah</i>	.....	نِيَّة
<i>Qamariah</i>	.....	قمرية
<i>Qaul Mu'tamad</i>	.....	قول معتمد
<i>Qullah</i>	.....	قَلَّة
<i>Shurad</i>	.....	صرد
<i>Tayammum</i>	.....	تَيَمُّم
<i>Thahir</i>	.....	طاهر
<i>'Umrah</i>	.....	عمرة
<i>Wadajain</i>	.....	وَدَجِين
<i>Wudhu</i>	.....	وَضوء

ANNEX B

Slaughtering

The slaughtering procedures of *halal* animals shall be carried out according to *Hukum Syara'* as follows:

B1. Place of slaughter

- (a) The place of slaughter shall be used for the purpose of the slaughter of *halal* animals only.
- (b) The place of slaughter of *halal* animals shall be fully separated from the place of slaughter of non-*halal* animals to the effect that the slaughtered *halal* land animals shall not be contaminated or come into direct contact with *najis*.

B2. Animals to be slaughtered

- (a) The animal to be slaughtered shall be an animal that is *halal*.
- (b) The animal to be slaughtered shall be alive or in the state of *hayat mustaqirrah* (deemed to be alive) at the time of slaughter.
- (c) Animals to be slaughtered shall be healthy and have been approved by the competent authority.


B3. Slaughterer

- (a) The slaughterer shall be a Muslim who is mentally sound and fully understands the fundamental rules and conditions related to the slaughter of animals according to *Hukum Syara'*.
- (b) The slaughterer shall not be in *ihram* (a compulsory act performed during *hajj* and *'umrah*).

B4. Slaughtering lines, tools and utensils

- (a) Slaughtering lines, tools and utensils shall be used for the purpose of *halal* slaughter only.
- (b) Slaughtering knife shall be sharp.
- (c) Bones, nails and teeth shall not be used as slaughtering tools.

B5. Procedures

- (a) Mechanical slaughter of *halal* animals is prohibited.
- (b) The act of slaughtering shall be done with *niyyah* (intention) and the slaughterer is well aware of his action.
- (c) The purpose of slaughtering is only for Allah and not for other purposes.
- (d) The phrase  (In the name of Allah Most Gracious, Most Merciful) must be invoked immediately before the slaughtering of each animal.
- (e) Slaughtering must be done only once to each animal. The 'sawing action' of the slaughtering is permitted as long as the slaughtering knife must not be lifted off the animal during the slaughter.
- (f) The act of *halal* slaughter shall begin with an incision on the neck at some point just below the glottis (Adam's apple) and after the glottis for long necked animals.
- (g) The slaughter act shall sever the *halqum* (trachea), *mari'* (oesophagus), and *wadajain* (both the carotid arteries and jugular veins) to hasten the bleeding and death of the animal (see Figure 1 to Figure 6). The bleeding shall be spontaneous and complete.

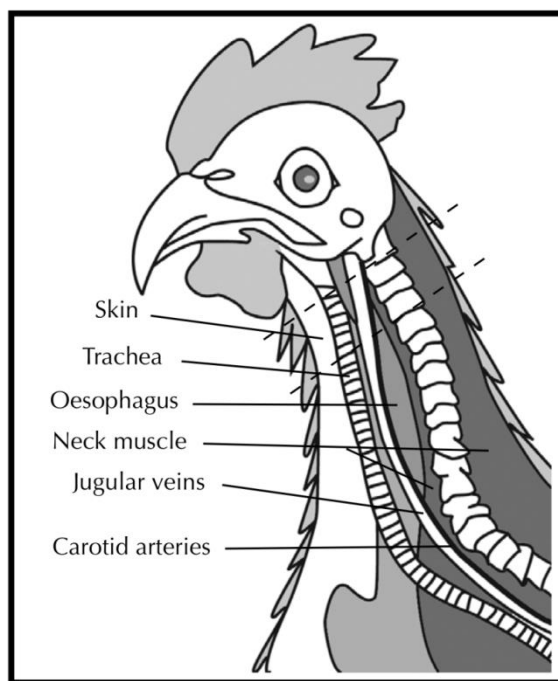


Figure 1. Anatomy of chicken (neck)

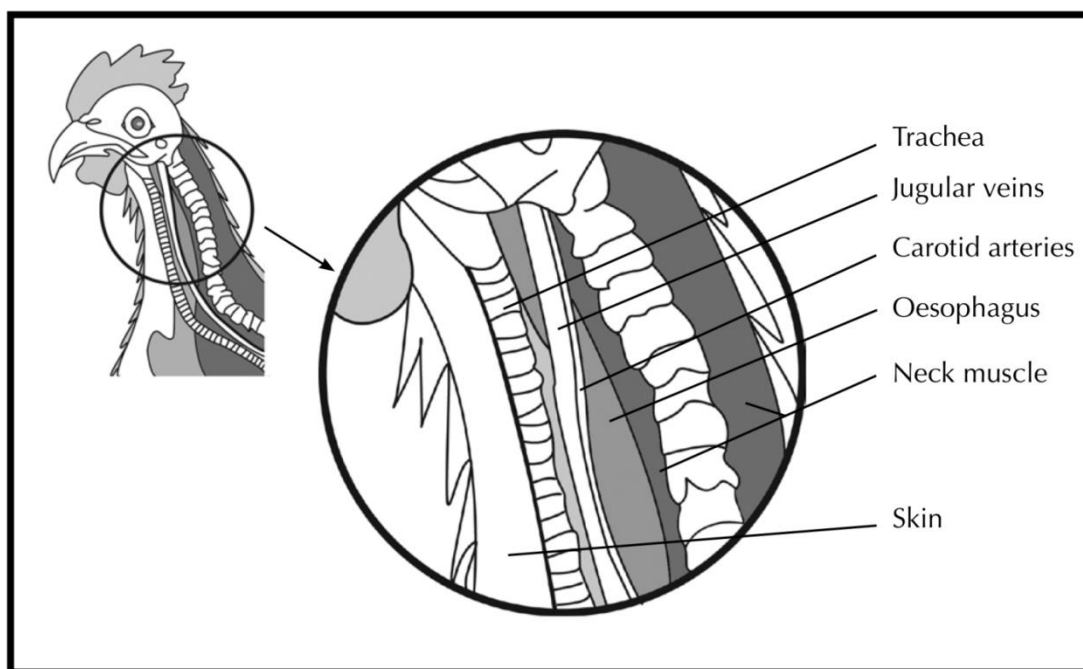


Figure 2. Important parts for slaughtering chicken

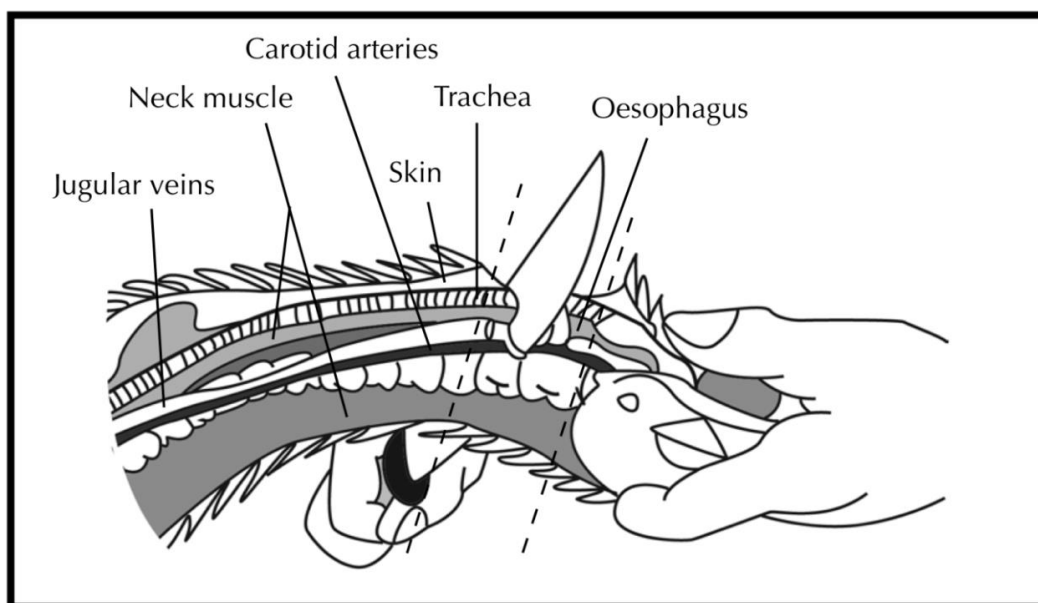


Figure 3. Method of slaughtering chicken

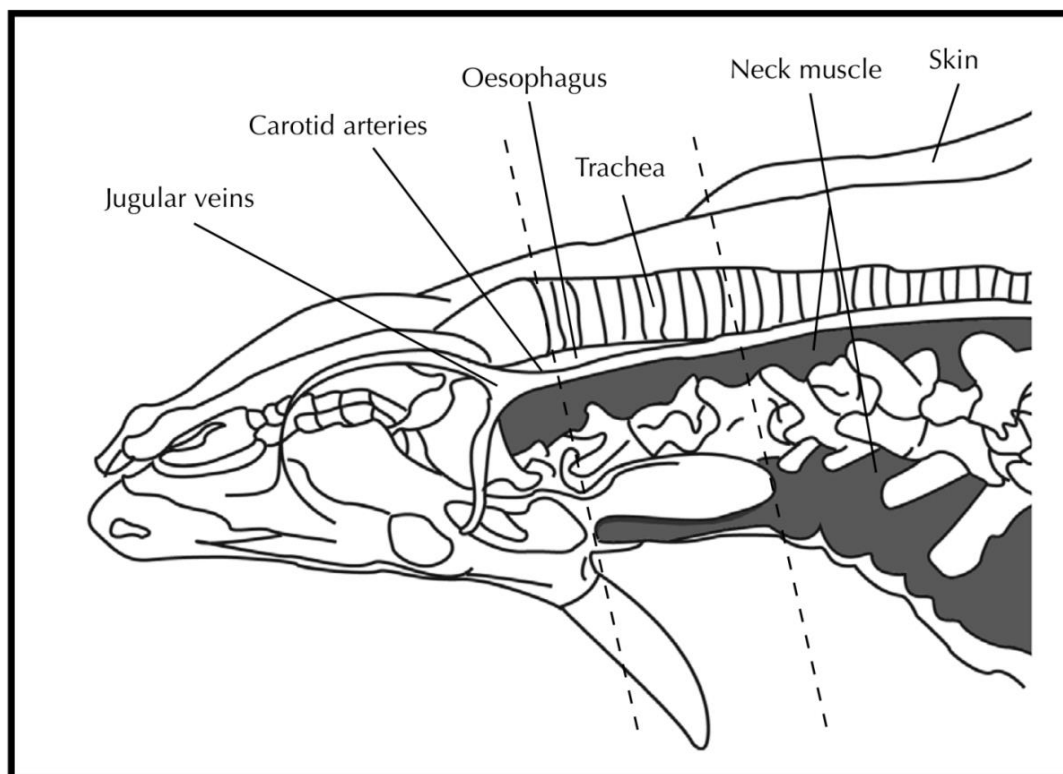


Figure 4. Anatomy of cattle (neck)

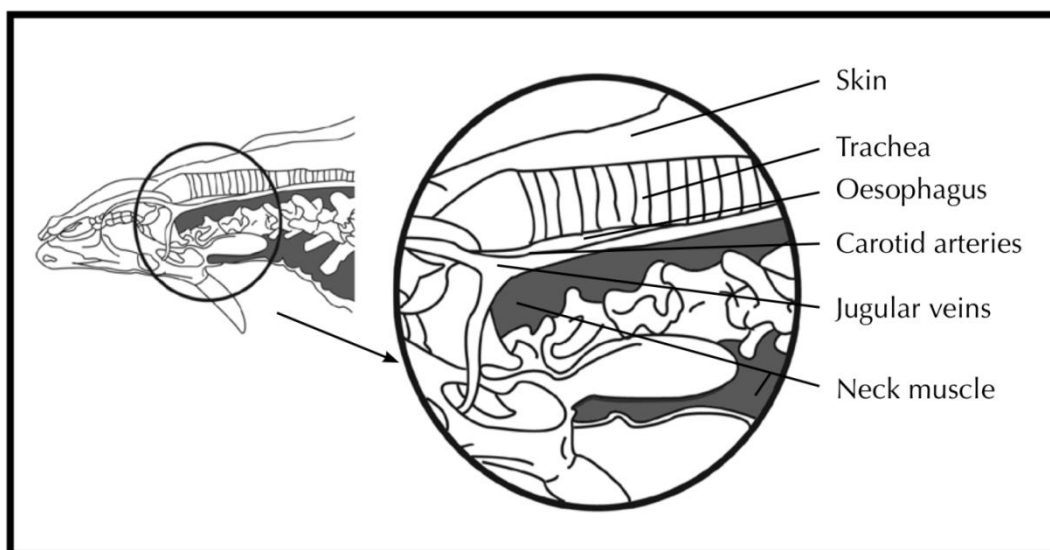


Figure 5. Important parts for slaughtering cattle

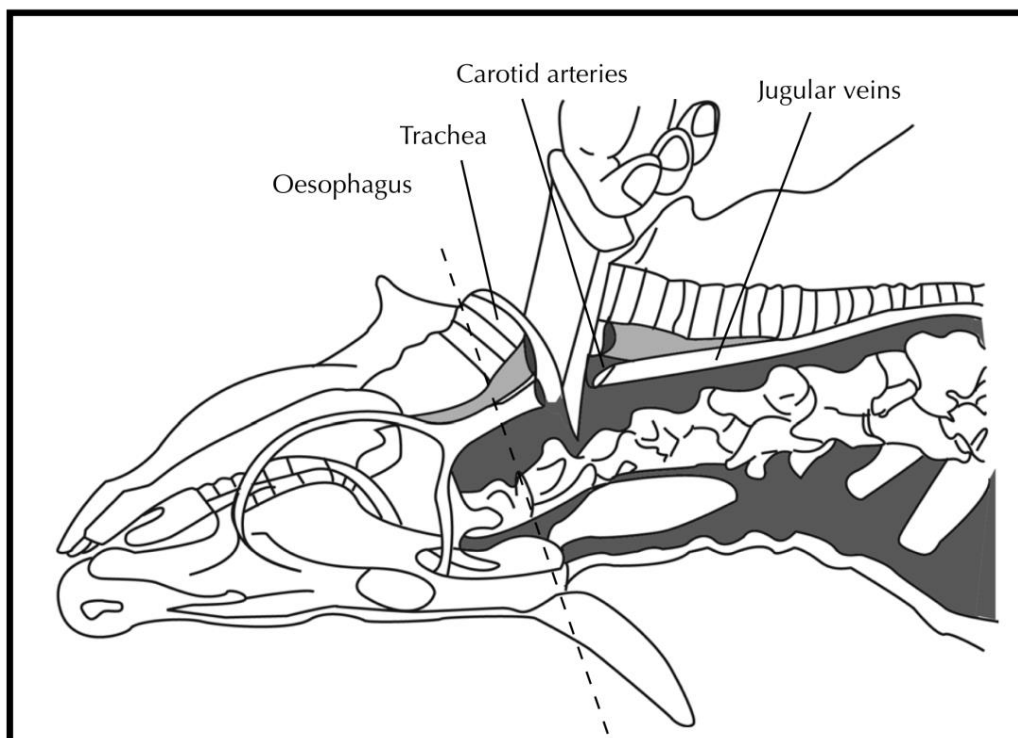


Figure 6. Method of slaughtering cattle

B5.1 Scalding

For poultry, scalding shall only be carried out on animals that are actually dead as a result of *halal* slaughter.

B5.2 Stunning

If stunning is used during the slaughtering process, these procedures shall be followed:

- (a) Stunning will result with the animal being temporarily unconscious;
- (b) The stunner is of a type which cannot penetrate or break the animal's head; and
- (c) It shall not cause permanent brain damage or give rise to death or physical disability to the animal.

ANNEX C

Method of Washing and Ritual Cleansing for *Najis* According to *Hukum Syara'*

C1. Items used for washing and ritual cleansing of *Najis 'Aini* and *Najis Hukmi*

C1.1 Water

The water used must be *Mutlaq* (natural). However, the following conditions of water may be used:

- (a) *Musta'mal* water, if the quantity of the water is at least two (2) *qullah*.
- (b) *Mutanajjis* water, if the quantity of the water is at least two (2) *qullah* and the characteristics of the water has not changed at all due to the presence of *najis*.

Note:

Musta'mal water means water which has been used such as water for cleansing *hadats asghar* (minor impurities) or *hadats akbar* (major impurities).

Two (2) *qullah* of water is approximately 216 litres or a volume of container measuring (60x60x60) cm³.

Mutanajjis water is water contaminated with *najis*.

The characteristics of water shall comprise of its taste, odour and colour.

C1.2 Soil

Soil used for ritual cleansing:

- (a) Must be free from *najis*;
- (b) Must not be of *Musta'mal* soil such as soil which has been used for *tayammum*;
- (c) Must be free from liquid such as vinegar, oil etc.

Note:

Tayammum means the depositing of soil to the face and both hands as a substitute for *wudhu'* (ablution) and *ghusl* (both obligatory and recommended bath) or as a substitute for washing the body parts of *wudhu'* and *ghusl* with certain conditions.

C2. Method of Washing and Ritual Cleansing

C2.1 *Najis Mukhaffafah*

'Aini and hukmi:

Any solid object which has been in contact with *Najis Mukhaffafah* is cleansed by sprinkling water onto the solid object and the water covers the *najis* and the volume of sprinkled water must exceed the *najis*.

C2.2 *Najis Mutawassithah*

'Aini:

- (a) The physical part of the *najis* must be removed prior to ritual cleansing.
- (b) Any solid object which has been in contact with *Najis Mutawassithah* is cleansed by running or pouring water over the solid object until the characteristics of *najis* has disappeared.

Any solid object which has been in contact with *Najis Mutawassithah* may be dipped in a container containing at least two (2) *qullah* of water.

Hukmi:

Any solid object which has been in contact with *Najis Mutawassithah* is cleansed by running or pouring water once over the solid object.

C2.3 *Najis Mughallazhah*

'Aini:

- (a) The physical part of the *najis* must be removed prior to ritual cleansing.
- (b) Any solid object which has been in contact with *Najis Mughallazhah* is cleansed by washing it with water for seven times, of which once shall be with water mixed with soil.

Hukmi:

Any solid object which has been in contact with *Najis Mughallazhah* is cleansed by washing it seven times with water, of which once shall be with water mixed with soil.

Note:

The amount of soil used in the water to be mixed with soil is just enough to make the water translucent.

ANNEX D

HALAL LABEL



NORMATIVE REFERENCES

The following normative references are indispensable for the application of the Brunei Darussalam Guidelines for Manufacturing and Handling of *Halal* Cosmetic Products. For dated references, the latest edition of the normative references (including any amendments) applies:

- (i) Al-Bakriy, Hasyiyah I'anah ath-thalibin, (Volume 1, Page 113), Dar al-Fikr.
- (ii) Ad-Dimyathi, Hasyiyah I'anah ath-Thalibin (Volume 1, Page 140-159), Dar al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah Beirut, 1422H/2002.
- (iii) Al-Khatihib asy-Syarbini, Mughni al-Muhtaj, (Volume 1, Page 85), Dar al-Fikr.
- (iv) An-Nawawi, al-Majmu' (Volume 9, Page 3-23), Dar al Fikr.
- (v) ASEAN General Guidelines on The Preparation and The Handling of *Halal* Food, Food Handling Publication Series No.1.
- (vi) Brunei Darussalam Standard for *Halal* Food, PBD 24: 2007.
- (vii) Codex General Guidelines for the Use of the Term "*Halal*", CAC/GL 24-1997.
- (viii) Garis Panduan Umum Mengenai Kawalan Obat, Kosmetika dan Barang Gunaan *Halal* Negara Brunei Darussalam, Republik Indonesia, Malaysia dan Singapura, 2007, Keluaran MABIMS.
- (ix) Brunei Darussalam Guidelines For Manufacturing And Handling Of Halal Medicinal Products, Traditional Medicines And Health Supplements GD24:2010.
- (x) ASEAN Guidelines for Cosmetic Good Manufacturing Practice, Appendix VI, ASEAN Cosmetic Directive.
- (xi) *Halal* Certificate and *Halal* Label Order, 2005 (S 39/05). Brunei Darussalam.
- (xii) *Halal* Meat Act (Chapter 183). Brunei Darussalam.
- (xiii) Ibnu Hajr al-Haitami, al-Fatawa al-Kubra al-Fiqhiyyah (Volume 4, Page 231-233), Dar al Fikr.
- (xiv) Issues on *Halal* Products, published by State Mufti's Office, 2007 ISBN 99917-33-70-1.
- (xv) Medicines Order, 2007 (S 79/07). Brunei Darussalam.
- (xvi) Pharmaceutics: The Science of Dosage Form Design edited by ME Aulton, 1988.

- (xvii) State Mufti Fatwa (Serial 07/2005), State Mufti's Office, Brunei Darussalam.
- (xviii) Sa'di Abu Jaib, Al-Qamus al-Fiqhiy, (Page 233).
- (xix) Nihayah Az-Zain fi Irshad Al-Mubtadaain (Page 42).
- (xx) Hasyiyah Al-Alamah Asy-Syeikh Sulaiman Al-Jamal 'Ala Sharhu Al-Minhaj.
- (xxi) Nihayah Al-Muhtaj Ila Sharhu Al-Minhaj.
- (xxii) Mu'jam Lughah Al-Fuqaha.

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