B Boreal Trade

HALAL CERTIFICATION MANAGEMENT · SAMPLE 01

Cooked beef strips into Malaysia and Indonesia

Prepared for Prairie Provisions Co., Brandon, Manitoba · 21 September 2026

Illustrative worked example, not a client engagement. Prairie Provisions Co. is a fictional company invented to show the shape of this deliverable, and the certificate it holds is invented with it. Every regulatory value below is real: each was read off the primary source listed at the end and carries the date it was read. The commercial situation is invented; the regulation is not.

What you asked

You hold a halal certificate and you want to sell into Malaysia and Indonesia. The question you put to us was whether the certificate you have is enough. It is enough for one of those two markets and worth nothing in the other, and that is the whole of this report.

Answer in one line

Your certificate carries into Malaysia and does not carry into Indonesia. The two countries maintain separate lists of recognised foreign certifiers, the lists are not the same list, and your certifier appears on only one of them.

1 · The lists are not the same list

This is the finding that decides the engagement, so it is set out before anything else.

CANADIAN CERTIFYING BODY	RECOGNISED BY MALAYSIA	RECOGNISED BY INDONESIA
Halal Montréal Certification Authority, Brossard, Quebec	**Yes**	**Yes, to 20 February 2028**
Halal Monitoring Authority, Scarborough, Ontario	**Yes**	**No**
Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of Canada, Mississauga, Ontario	**No**	**Yes, to 5 July 2028**

You are certified by the Halal Monitoring Authority, which is the middle row. Malaysia accepts it. Indonesia does not hold it on the register of foreign halal bodies, and Indonesian law does not care how reputable a body is domestically or how well its certificate serves you elsewhere.

> WHY THIS IS THE MOST EXPENSIVE MISTAKE IN THE CATEGORY
>
> Of the bodies on either register, only Halal Montréal appears on both. A Canadian producer selling into both markets on one certificate therefore has a far narrower choice than the Canadian halal certification market makes it look, and the mismatch is almost always discovered after the certification has been paid for and the audit has been passed. Check both registers before you engage anybody, not after.

2 · What Malaysia requires, beyond holding the certificate

The Department of Islamic Development Malaysia, JAKIM, cannot inspect every overseas plant itself, so it appoints foreign bodies to verify halal status abroad. The obligation on you sits in the Trade Descriptions (Certification and Marking of Halal) Order 2011, in force since 1 January 2012, and three of its paragraphs decide what you actually have to do.

Paragraph 5(1)	Imported food marketed in Malaysia may not be described as halal unless certified by a foreign body recognised by JAKIM
Paragraph 5(2)	The importer or manufacturer must mark the name of that certification body on the food
Paragraph 6	The logo specified in the First Schedule must be affixed, annexed or otherwise marked on the food or its packaging
Paragraph 8	A body corporate in contravention is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand ringgit, and five hundred thousand for a second or subsequent offence

Two consequences your artwork and your supply contract have to carry. The certifying body's name is not a credential you keep in a file; it goes on the pack. And paragraph 5(2) puts that marking duty on the importer or manufacturer rather than on the certifier, so somebody in your contract has to own it, and it is not JAKIM.

Beef adds a plant-level approval on top

This is the item most likely to move your first ship date. For meat and meat products including poultry, certification by a recognised body is necessary and not sufficient. The plant must also be inspected and approved by JAKIM together with the Department of Veterinary Services, in compliance with the Malaysian Protocol for Halal Meat and Poultry Productions and the MS 1500 standard.

That is a government-to-government plant approval running on its own calendar, not a document you request. A Canadian meat establishment cannot obtain a halal certificate and begin shipping. Start it first: the certificate is of no use while the plant is not approved.

Recognition is not permanent

An appointment runs for two years, the appointed body must file an annual report to JAKIM, and JAKIM audits at expiry. JAKIM has withdrawn recognition from foreign bodies before. The Second Schedule is a gazetted list amended by further orders, and as originally made on 29 December 2011 it named 53 bodies and included no Canadian one at all. Canadian recognition was added, which is the same mechanism by which it can be removed. Re-check the list before each renewal rather than working from a remembered one.

3 · How Indonesia would treat a certificate you do not yet hold

Indonesia is the only market on this site where a certificate you already hold can be used directly rather than redone, so the route below is worth having even though your current certificate cannot take it.

Article 4 of Undang-Undang Nomor 33 Tahun 2014 requires products entering, circulating and traded in Indonesia to be halal certified, and Article 145 of Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 42 Tahun 2024 repeats it for imports. Article 47 then provides the route: a foreign halal product does not need to apply for an Indonesian certificate provided its certificate was issued by a foreign body in mutual recognition cooperation with BPJPH, and provided that certificate is registered with BPJPH before the product circulates.

Article 48 supplies the consequence of skipping registration, and it is not a fine. It is withdrawal of the goods from circulation.

The filing is your importer's, not yours

Article 148 is specific: registration is applied for by each importer, or its official representative domiciled in Indonesia, in writing through the integrated electronic system. Four attachments are required.

- The applicant's data
- A copy of the foreign halal certificate for the product concerned
- A list of the goods to be imported, with Harmonised System code numbers
- A statement that the documents submitted are true and valid

> TWO FIVE-DAY CLOCKS, AND BOTH OF THEM CLOSE THE FILE
>
> BPJPH checks completeness within five days. If something is missing the applicant has five days to supply it, failing which the application is refused. Once complete, BPJPH checks authenticity within five days; if that is not satisfied the originals must be submitted, again within five days, failing which it is refused again. Those windows are short enough to matter across a time difference: a request landing on a Friday in Jakarta reaches a Canadian office with less of the five days left than anyone assumed. Agree in advance who holds the original certificate and who can courier it.

On grant, the importer must show the registration number adjacent to the halal label on the packaging. The registration's validity follows the validity of the certificate beneath it, and renewal must be applied for in the window beginning 60 days before expiry and ending at expiry. Miss that window and you are not renewing, you are registering again.

Scope matters as much as the name on the register. Article 146(3) sends a foreign product into full Indonesian certification where the recognised body's scope does not cover it. A body recognised for food and beverages does not carry a product sitting outside that scope.

---

4 · The date to put in your calendar

Article 160 of the 2024 regulation phases the obligation in. For medium and large domestic businesses it ran from 17 October 2019 to 17 October 2024, and for micro and small domestic businesses to 17 October 2026. For the same categories coming from abroad, Article 160(3) says the obligation is to be set by the Minister no later than 17 October 2026, after considering the completion of mutual recognition cooperation and in coordination with the relevant ministries.

The regulation does not itself impose a date on imported food. It requires the Minister to impose one and caps how late that can be. As at the date on this cover that outer limit is under a month away, and we have not found the ministerial determination itself on a source we can reach. This is the single item here most worth a direct question to your prospective importer this month.

---

5 · What we recommend

STEP	WHEN	WHY IN THIS ORDER
Start the JAKIM and Department of Veterinary Services plant approval	First, and now	Longest item on the list and nothing else in Malaysia is usable without it
Decide whether to add or move to Halal Montréal	In parallel	The only Canadian body on both registers. One certificate covering both markets is worth the switching cost if Indonesia is in the plan

STEP	WHEN	WHY IN THIS ORDER
Settle the pack-marking obligation in the Malaysian supply contract	Before artwork	Paragraph 5(2) puts it on the importer or manufacturer. Unowned, it is unmarked
Put the Article 160(3) question to your Indonesian importer	This month	The determination caps at 17 October 2026 and we cannot reach it from here
Register the certificate with BPJPH through the importer	After certification	Before circulation, not after. The sanction is withdrawal from circulation

6 · Gap register

What is missing, who holds it, and what it blocks.

- **JAKIM and DVS plant approval.** Not held. Blocks every Malaysian shipment of this product regardless of certification. Longest lead item here.
- **A certificate Indonesia recognises.** Not held. Blocks the registration route entirely; the alternative is full Indonesian certification, which is an assessment rather than a document check and runs in months rather than five-day windows.
- **Named Indonesian importer.** *Client to appoint.* Blocks the BPJPH registration, which only an importer or its Indonesian representative may file.
- **Ingredient and supplier halal documentation.** *Client to assemble.* Not a blocker today and usually the bottleneck at audit. Start it before the auditor asks.
- **The ministerial determination under Article 160(3).** Not reachable from our network. Ask the importer; do not plan around its absence.

Sources

- Recognition of Foreign Halal Certification Bodies, Department of Islamic Development Malaysia, read 18 September 2026. Recognition mechanism and its two-year term. https://www.halal.gov.my/index.php?data=bW9kdWxlcy9jb2xsYXBzaWJsZV9jb250ZW50Ozs7Ow==&utama=CB_LIST
- Recognised Foreign Halal Certification Body list, 21 August 2026, JAKIM, read 18 September 2026. The two Canadian bodies Malaysia recognises. https://www.halal.gov.my/pdf/cb/FHCB21August2026.pdf
- Trade Descriptions (Certification and Marking of Halal) Order 2011, P.U. (A) 431/2011, Attorney General's Chambers of Malaysia, read 19 September 2026. Paragraphs 5(1), 5(2), 6 and 8. https://lom.agc.gov.my/ilims/upload/portal/akta/outputp/pua_20111230_P.U.%20%28A%29%20431-perintah%20perihal%20dagangan%20%28perakuan%20dan%20penandaan%20halal%29%202011.pdf
- Undang-Undang Nomor 33 Tahun 2014 tentang Jaminan Produk Halal, read 19 September 2026. Articles 4, 47 and 48. https://jdih.setneg.go.id/api/hukumproduk/pdf?l=uploads&fl=P14740&f=UU%20Nomor%2033%20Tahun%202014.pdf
- Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 42 Tahun 2024, read 19 September 2026. Articles 145, 146, 148 and 160. https://jdih.setneg.go.id/api/hukumproduk/pdf?l=uploads&fl=P20047&f=Salinan%20PP%20Nomor%2042%20Tahun%202024.pdf
- Data Lembaga Halal Luar Negeri, entries for Canada, BPJPH, read 19 September 2026. The two Canadian bodies Indonesia recognises, with scope and expiry. https://bpjph.halal.go.id/cari/lembaga-halal-luar-negeri?negara=Canada

Boreal Trade · Illustrative worked example, not a client engagement. Prairie Provisions Co. is fictional and the certificate attributed to it is invented. Regulatory values are real and dated; recognition lists change, so confirm each against its source before committing to a certification budget built on it.