

HPC and AP-PEN Conferences

KAWAGOE 2018

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Ms. Sabrina Dahlizar

gave the following oral presentation

HALAL COSMETICS : SUGGESTION FOR FUTURE RESEARCH



General Chairperson
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Joint Conference of
The 1st International Conference on Halal Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics (HPC Conference) and
The 7th Conference of Asia Pacific Pharmacy Education Network
(AP-PEN Conference, the former name is Asia Pacific Pharmacy Education Workshop)

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Halal cosmetics : suggestion for future research Sabrina Dahlizar¹, Hiroaki Todo² and Kenji Sugibayashi³

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The demand for halal cosmetics product is increasing among Modern consumers. Halal is the permissibility to eat, drink and do something based on Islamic law and principles. In Indonesia, laws ensuring halal products was already established, but still waiting for technical implementation. This article will provide several guidelines in ensuring the halal status of cosmetics product based on regulation mentioned in the Quran, Hadith and the consensus of the Moslem jurist (Ijma'), which are agreed primary source in Islam. The critical point in determining halal status of product is on the raw materials and ingredients, manufacturing, packaging, storage and distribution of the product. The recent development in halal source which is the formulation of halal cosmetic product is also highlighted. Finally, a review of the significance of halal logo is discussed reflecting a vast opportunity for future research agenda in the halal industry.

Halal Cosmetics : Suggestion for Future Research

*The 1st International Conference on Halal Pharmaceuticals and
Cosmetics (HPC Conference)*

OCTOBER 6 - 7, 2018, KAWAGOE, JAPAN

Sabrina

*Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta, Indonesia
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Muslim market

25% of the world population are Muslim, accounting to about 1.8 billion.

- **World halal market** has interestingly attracted many countries, South Eastern Asian Nations have shown their interest in Halal market
- **Rapid technological advances** □ More dependent on processed foods, dietary supplements, and using branded cosmetics
- **Challenge :**
 - awareness of the ingredients used especially in cosmetic products
 - use of halal-certified ingredients in production of cosmetics

High demand for halal cosmetic product

The growing consumer awareness and hence demand for halal products including halal cosmetics

Most of cosmetics product made by non Muslim

Issues of halal ingredients in cosmetics product poses serious challenges

Muslim claim that they will purchase Halal cosmetics if the products are available

What is "HALAL" and "HARAM"?



Halal means permissible and lawful



Haram means prohibited



Halal-haram rule is clearly explained in the holy book of Al-Quran, Hadith and the consensus of the Muslim jurist (Ijma')



Nevertheless, halal actually cover a wide area, it is not confined to food only. Halal is relevant in every aspects of man's life



Two emerging areas where halal has made progress are : Cosmetics & personal care, and Pharmaceuticals.

Why is halal important?

Shari'ah

- The Halal and the Haram are part of the total legal system of Islam, Shari'ah, a system whose primary objective is the good of human kind.

Obligatory

- Practicing halal-haram rule is obligatory for all Muslim for all aspects of life.

Human wellness and behavior

- Halal/haram intake will affect the development of human wellness and behavior.

Restriction (al-khabith)

- Islam restricts al-khabith, the products that is bad, imperfect, decayed and harmful because it is injurious to one's physical health, affect the character and spiritual minds, which lead a man to a corrupt deeds.

Halal products

- must be recognized as symbol of cleanliness, purity, safety and high quality

Important terminologies

NAJS

Najs is something not clean, (halal thing may become najis when contaminated)

THAYYIB

Thayyib means healthy, hygienic, wholesome

**HALAL
AND
THAYYIB**

Halal is always combined with thayyib
"Halalan thayyiban"

Important points in halal production

- The source of the raw material /ingredients : not contain human parts, **haram animal or material**
- Not harmful : manufacturing, storage, packaging, logistic in a clean and strict hygienic (produce according GMP to ensure the safety)
- The product must not be contaminated with najis (something not clean) under any circumstances or condition
- Accessories : brushes, bottles, container, packaging, mirrors, etc (also comply with islamic law)

The source of the raw materials is very important in the formulation of halal cosmetic product.

Haram material

PORK

CRITICAL !!!

KHAMR
(ALCOHOL beverages)

WINE FOR COOKING

ALCOHOL BEVERAGE

LIQUEUR IN CAKE

MEDICINE

CARRION
Including halal animals
>Slaughtered not according to Islamic law
>Animals slaughtered in the name of other than ALLAH

Dead animals without slaughtering

BLOOD

FERMENTATION MEDIA

SAUSAGE

PASTE

HUMAN ORGANS/PARTS OF HUMAN BODY

FETUS (EMBRYO)

PLACENTA

HAIR

Amphibians

Animal with pointed teeth and claw

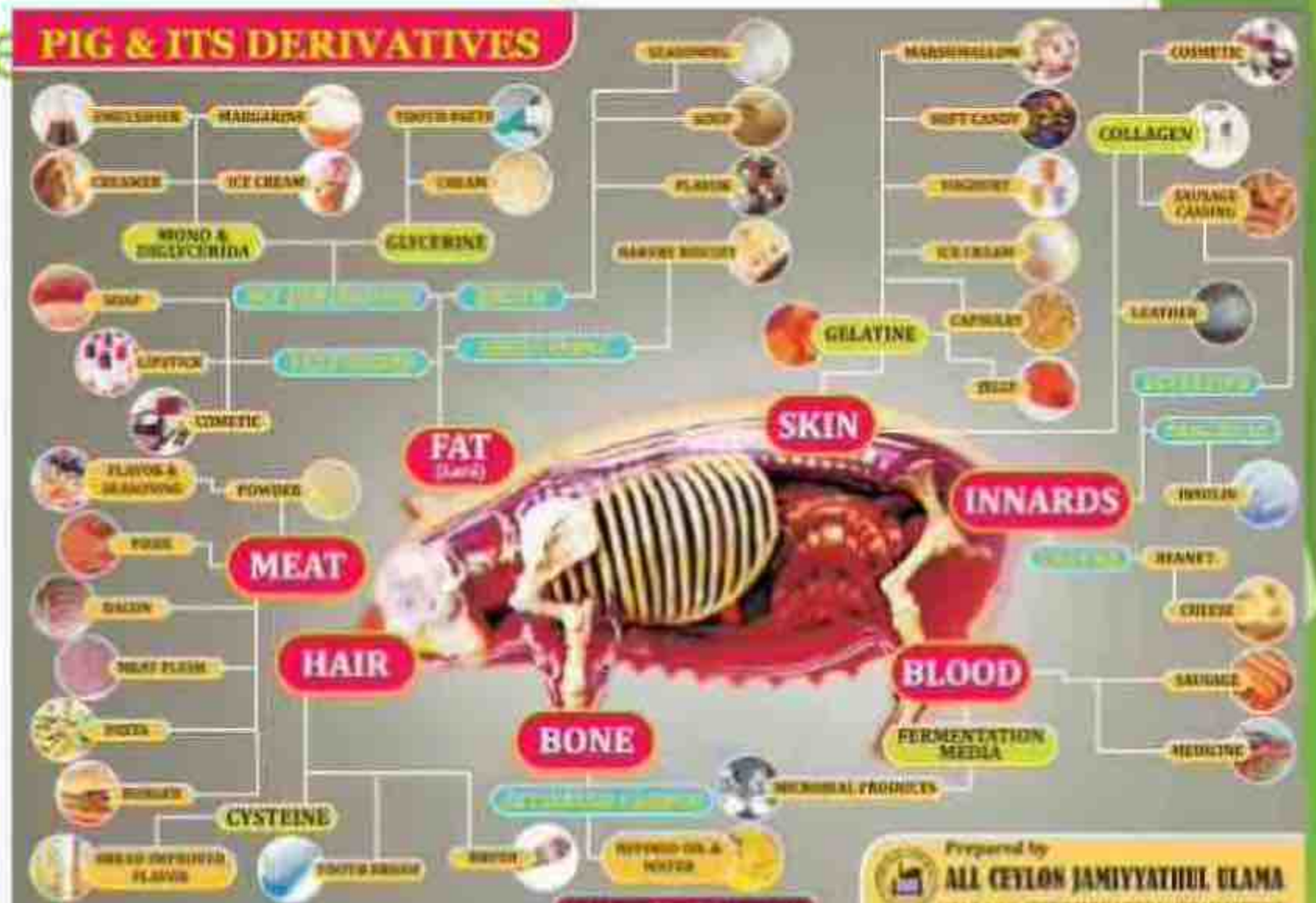
haram

halal

حلال

Chicken, duck, goat, lamb, beef

Scheme of HARAM MATERIAL in pig and its derivatives



Scheme of haram material in pig and its derivatives (for COSMETIC)

Skin

Gelatin

Collagen

Placenta

(cosmetic anti aging)

Fat

Texturizer
(lipstick,
soap)

fat derivative :
*glycerin
(cream, tooth paste),
*mono and diglycerides
(emulsifier)

Hair

Keratin,
cystein

toothbrush,
brush

MEAT,
BONE,
BLOOD,
INNARDS

Origin of raw Materials for food, drug, cosmetics

Plant

Animal

Microbial

Miscellaneous
(mineral, syntetic
and mixture)

Requirements for animal derived material

Halal species animal

Must be slaughtered according to Islamic law

By a halal certificate from MUI or recognized halal certifier body

Approved by HALAL body

Requirement of microbial derived material

Do not cause infection and intoxication to humans

Ingredients of growth media additive, and processing aids do not contain materials from pork or its derivatives

The growth media of microbial materials that are obtained without separation from its media, must consist of pure and halal materials

Microbial materials that are obtained by separation from the growth media, if the ingredients of growth media are haram (unlawful) and najis (unclean) as long as not derived from pork and its derivatives, they must be purified according to Islamic rule (tathhir syar'an) in its downstream process

Recombinant microbes > not contains genes from pigs or human

Limits on alcohol



Alcohol/ethanol in topical cosmetic can be used as long as it does not permeate skin, not harmful and not produced by khamr (alcohol beverages) industry



Alcohol/ethanol can be used as processing aids or disinfectant as long as : Not harmful for human, Not produced by khamr (alcohol beverages) industry **



Ethanol level which is allowed: End consumer products : undetected, Intermediate products <1%

Why cosmetics should be halal?



It may contain haram and najis materials.

Haram and najis materials are forbidden to be consumed by Muslims.



Muslims must be free from haram and najis. In praying, cosmetics used on external body must not contain haram and najis.

**Haram or najis is something not clean*

Cosmetic products

BODY CARE

Lotion, soap,
toothpaste,
mouth wash, etc

DECORATIVE

Mascara, blush
on, lipstick, eye
shadow, etc

PERFUME

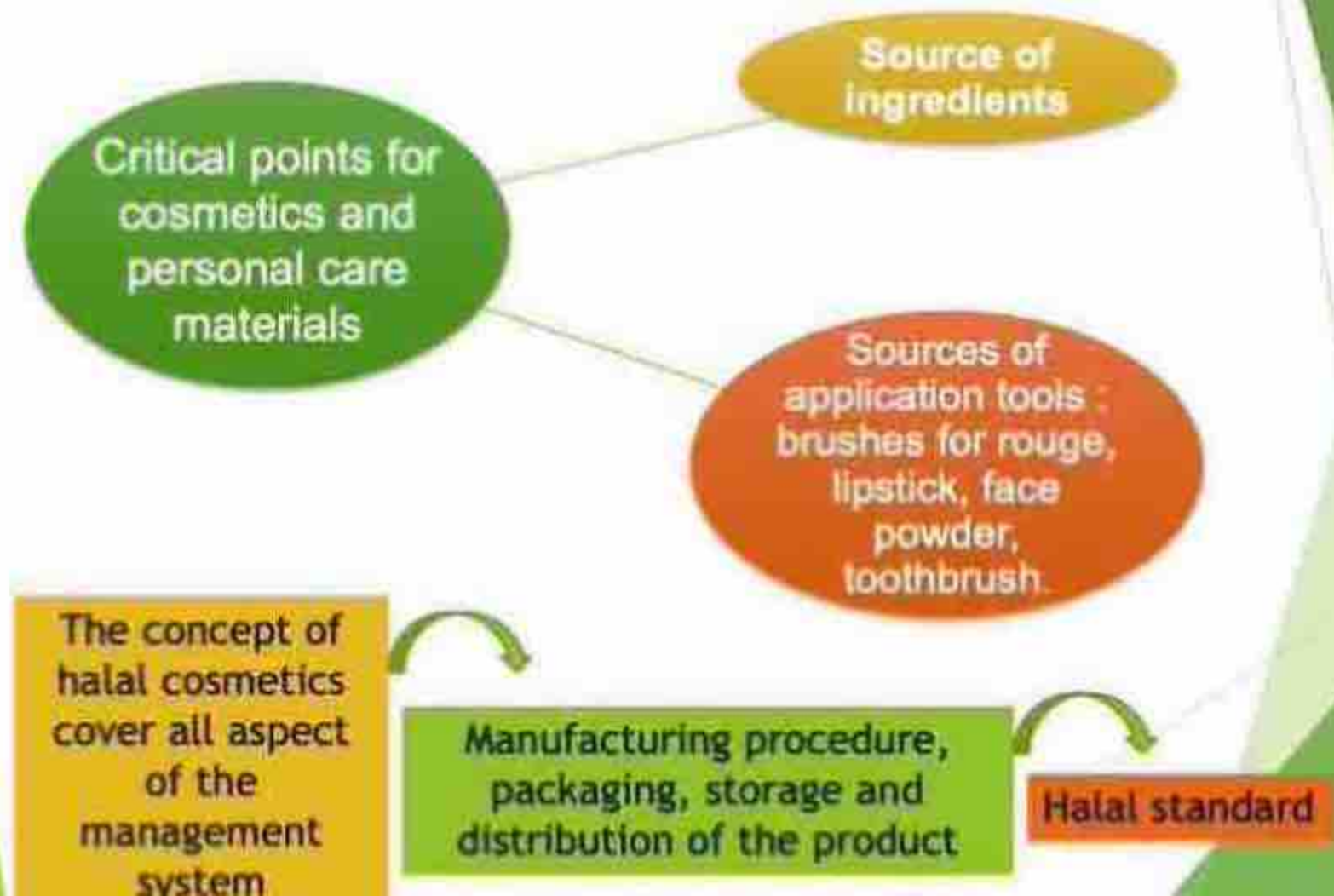
HAIR CARE

Shampoo,
conditioner, etc

FACE CARE

Powder,
moisturizer,
whitening, anti
aging, etc

Critical points for cosmetics and personal care materials



Cosmetics critical ingredient source

PLANT :
Additives?
Processing aids?

Example :
*Plant extract (solvent? method?)
*Fatty acid and its derivatives (enzyme as processing aids?)
*Vitamin A, C, E (source, coating agent?)
Glycerol or glycerin (source?)

SYNTETIC CHEMICALS
If organic?
Processing aids?

Examples :
*Vit A, C, E (coating agent?)

HUMAN
Forbidden

Examples :
*keratin from human hair
*Albumin
*placenta

MICROBIAL
Source of media?
Processing aids?
GMO using haram genes?

Examples ;
*Alpha hydroxy acid
*Co Q10
*Alcohol
*Vitamin C
*Hyaluronic acid

ANIMAL
Species of animal?
Slaughtering?
Additives?
Processing aids?

Examples :
*Collagen, elastin, placenta
*Fatty acid and its derivatives?
*Fat (tallow, lanolin, lard)
*Enzyme?
*Glycerin or glycerol?
*Amino acid or peptide or protein?
*Hormone?
*Hair/bristles for brushes?

Law Ensuring Halal :Halal Assurance Criteria

1. Halal policy
2. Halal management team
3. Training and education
4. Material
5. Product
6. Production facility
7. Written procedure
8. Traceability
9. The product handling for product that not meet criteria
10. Internal audit
11. Management review

Halal Certification

MUI (The Indonesian Council of Ulama) : a non government body acting as umbrella of Muslim organization in Indonesia



Halal certificate is very important for halal products guarantee.

LPPOM MUI (The assessment institute for foods drugs and cosmetics Indonesian council of Ulama) : a non government institution formed by MUI to run MUI function in halal certification



LPPOM MUI

The Assessment Institute for Food, Drugs And Cosmetics, the Indonesian Council of Ulama.

Halal certificate is issued by MUI as a written fatwa (legal opinion) which states the "halalness" of a product based on the audit process conducted by LPPOM MUI



Halal logo : its permits to put on retail product packaging is given by national agency for drug and food control (BPOM) based on MUI certificate

Halal is mandatory for all product except for haram product

Halal Logo



Important Principles in Halal Certification of MUI :

1. Scientific Judgement (LPPOM MUI)
2. Shariah Judgement (Fatwa Commission MUI)

Name of Halal Certification Bodies	Logo
The Japan Moslem Association (JMA)	
Muslim Professional Japan Association (MPJA)	

Materials that must be supported by halal certificate

Materials derived from slaughtered animals

Materials which is difficult to trace its halal status or contain materials which is difficult to trace

Materials in which the manufacturer could not provide the information of its ingredients, such as flavor, etc

Materials which contains complex materials, if reviewed from its critical points and complexity of its production process

Materials in which after reviewed by LPPOM MUI still could not determine its halal status

Materials which do not need certification



Pure inorganic substances



Fresh plant materials and whole dried plant materials



Pure mining material



Fresh milk, egg and honey



Fresh and frozen aquatic animal

Challenges in Halal Cosmetics



Scarce halal certified cosmetics products



Accessibility of ingredients and raw materials that complies with Halal standards, and assuring the integrity of its Halal status.



Conflict with graphical art: name, label and shape of packaging shall not tend to be explicit or sexual in content



Availability of media platform for the promotion of Halal cosmetics



It is a vicious cycle that the industry needs to overcome

HALAL

Potential Future

- R** Development of alternative sources of raw material i.e., halal gelatin, collagen
- Finding alternative solvent (formulation of free alcohol product)
- Formulation of cosmetics product allowing water to penetrate
i.e., nail polish, hair cosmetic product
- The consumers' interest was influenced by heavy advertising, marketing and growing prosperity that increased their interest in premium brands.
- How to promote halal cosmetics awareness amongst the Muslims people

General requirements of materials for Halal production

1. All materials must be Halal and free from any haram substances

2. All materials must be free from any haram substances

3. All materials must be free from any haram substances

4. All materials must be free from any haram substances

5. All materials must be free from any haram substances

6. All materials must be free from any haram substances



must be supported by a pork free facility statement.

ARIGATOU
GOZAIMASU

SYUKRON

TERIMA KASIH

THANK YOU

Haram material

