



Fee Regulation of Halal Correct

Introduction : Halal Correct Certification is highly recognized certification body and already accredited by several accreditation/approval body such as Emirates International Accreditation Center (EIAC), Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA), Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI), Majelis Ugama Islam Singapore (MUIS) and Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM). The recognition allows Halal Correct to broaden its certification services through many companies around the Netherlands and Europe.

To provide a brief explanation how the costumers of Halal Correct will deal with the certification cost, Halal Correct creates this fee regulation system. This description is expected can make the certification processes and procedures as transparent as possible. Therefore, to start the certification process, it is important to deal with several components mentioned below by Halal Correct to decide an estimated certification price.

Price component of Halal Correct :

Components	Price
- Administration fee	(...)
- Local/International process of certification	(...)
-site and size of the company -category of scope -Number of certified products/ -Risk of the company	(...)
- Location (Traveling cost/time) (point 3)	(...)
- Extension of certified products raw material/screening products	(...)
- Annex separation	(...)
- Inspection fee	(...)

1. Location (Traveling cost)

Each client has different manufacturing location. The distance is counted according to the location of the Head office of Halal Correct in the Netherlands.

There are many costumers located outside of the Netherlands; however, it does not mean that the price would be much higher. Other several components would affect the charged fee. Therefore, the location is considered as one of the factors affecting the fee due to Halal Correct spending on transport to reach the company, accommodation, days of audit, and auditor fee.

The accessible location from the client in the Netherlands much easier rather than the client located in Norway, as an example. Then it will increase the traveling cost and other mentioned component above.

2. Site & size of the company

Some companies have more than one manufacturer or production sites. If this is the case, it means that there will be the need to spend more time on carrying out the audit. This also applies if the company has much bigger size, usually multinational/international companies.

3. Category of scope

There are 5 categories of products certified by Halal Correct; category CI (Processing of perishable animal products), CII (Processing of perishable plant products), CIII (Processing of perishable animal and plant products (mixed products), CIV (processing of ambient stable products), CV (Animal slaughtering), K Production of (Bio) chemical.

It is possible that category CV and CI would take much more fee because there might be a following activities after the audit. Meat processed products and animal slaughtering might need further inspection meaning that it



would not only take one or two days common audit. Animal slaughtering also needs a slaughterman and supervisor during its activities. The report should be filled in and reviewed to make sure all halal requirement has been met. In addition, several company intend to certify per batch production; this type of certification has to be charged differently (every batch).

4. Inspection fee

Halal Correct can have a highly risk company which usually needs further inspection. The inspection is needed to monitor the company to make sure they still apply halal procedure after the certification process.

5. Number of certified product/raw material/screening products

After the applicant sends the source screening and application form, Halal Correct will review and screen the products and raw materials. Generally, the applicant is asked to forward the specification of raw materials, flowchart (if it is needed), and Halal certificate of raw materials.

6. Risk of the company

There are low risk, medium risk and high risk of companies. High risk company would normally take much more effort and time to review and to audit. It has animal/pork raw materials or it has alcoholic products in the company. The complexity of the company might affect the certification process.

7. Local/International process of certification

For the certified products within the country, the complexity is less than an export product; especially to export the product to Gulf country. The company usually needs a special letter/support for specific country when they intend to send their products. This letter of support will be provided by Halal Correct.

8. Administration fee

Other administrative work has to be done by administration assistant; therefore, there will be a specific fee for this activity. Administration work is a part of internal process. The specific fee shall be made for their activity to support the cost from the beginning until the issuance of the certificate.

9. Extension of certified products

After the audit, company sometimes requests to any changes on their issued certificate. Common request is adding a new raw material/product to its halal certificate. Others might be the approval to use new raw materials on halal certified product. When the client asks to add a new raw material/product to its halal certificate, a new certificate will be printed out. This activity fall for different charge also.

10. Annex separation

Generally, one client would have one certificate and all halal certified products will be mentioned on annex page; however, other companies might differ. The request from their costumer ask to mention one product only in one annex. It means that if the costumers of Halal Correct own around 10 Halal certified products, there will be around 10 pages of annex shall be made. The price of certification is affected by this request.