



# *Federation of Malaysia*

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MS 2200-1 (2008) (English): ISLAMIC CONSUMER  
GOODS - PART 1: COSMETIC AND PERSONAL CARE -  
GENERAL GUIDELINES



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# **MALAYSIAN STANDARD**

**MS 2200: PART 1:2008**

## **ISLAMIC CONSUMER GOODS - PART 1: COSMETIC AND PERSONAL CARE - GENERAL GUIDELINES**

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### Committee representation

The Industry Standards Committee on *Halal* Standards (ISC I) under whose authority this Malaysian Standard was developed, comprises representatives from the following organisations:

Department of Islamic Development Malaysia  
Department of Standards Malaysia  
Department of Veterinary Services  
Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers  
Institute of Islamic Understanding Malaysia  
Institute of Quality Malaysia  
Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute  
Malaysian Association of Standards Users  
Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs  
Ministry of Health Malaysia (Food Safety and Quality Division)  
Ministry of Health Malaysia (National Pharmaceutical Control Bureau)  
Ministry of International Trade and Industry  
Muslim Consumers' Association of Malaysia

The Technical Committee on *Halal* Food and Islamic Consumer Goods which developed this Malaysian Standard consists of representatives from the following organisations:

Department of Agriculture Malaysia  
Department of Islamic Development Malaysia  
Department of Veterinary Services  
Federal Territory Mufti Office  
Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers  
Institute of Islamic Understanding Malaysia  
Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute  
Malaysian Association of Standards Users  
Malaysian Palm Oil Board  
Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry  
Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs  
Ministry of Health Malaysia (Food Safety and Quality Division)  
Ministry of Health Malaysia (National Pharmaceutical Control Bureau)  
Ministry of International Trade and Industry  
Muslim Consumers' Association of Malaysia  
Royal Customs of Malaysia  
SIRIM Berhad (Environmental and Bioprocess Technology Centre)  
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SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd (Food, Agriculture and Forestry Section)  
The Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association of Malaysia  
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia  
Universiti Putra Malaysia  
Universiti Teknologi MARA

## **FOREWORD**

This Malaysian Standard was developed by the Technical Committee on *Halal* Food and Islamic Consumer Goods under the authority of the Industry Standards Committee on *Halal* Standards

This standard is the first part established in the series of *Halal* standards for Islamic Consumer Goods.

Compliance with a Malaysian Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

**ISLAMIC CONSUMER GOODS -  
PART 1: COSMETIC AND PERSONAL CARE -  
GENERAL GUIDELINES**

**1. Scope**

This Malaysian Standard prescribes practical guidelines for *halal* cosmetic and personal care industry. It serves as a basic requirement for cosmetic and personal care industry and trade or business in Malaysia. This standard should be used together with the *Guidelines for Control of Cosmetic Products in Malaysia* and *Guidelines on Cosmetic Good Manufacturing Practice*, by National Pharmaceutical Control Bureau.

NOTE. This standard does not contain all requirements which may be required for certification. *Halal* certification may be sought by arrangement with the competent Islamic authorities in Malaysia.

**2. Normative references**

The following normative references are indispensable for the application of this standard. For dated reference, only the edition cited applies. For undated reference, the latest edition of the normative reference (including any amendments) applies.

*Guidelines for Control of Cosmetic Products in Malaysia*, National Pharmaceutical Control Bureau

*Guidelines for Cosmetic Good Manufacturing Practice*, National Pharmaceutical Control Bureau

MS 1500, *Halal food - Production, preparation, handling and storage - General guidelines*

**3. Definitions**

For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions apply.

**3.1 Halal**

Things or actions permitted by *Shariah* law.

**3.2 Shariah law**

**3.2.1** *Shariah* law is the orders of Allah which relate to the action of the people who are being accountable (*mukallaf*) by obligation, option or *al wadh'u*\*.

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\* *Al wadh'u* is a requirement prior to the implementation of any *Shariah* law, e.g. adhering to the prayer time is the requirement for prayer to be valid.



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**3.2.2** *Shariah* law defined by Malaysia law means the laws of Islam in the *Mazhab* of Shafie or the laws of Islam in any of the other *Mazhabs* of Maliki, Hambali and Hanafi which are approved by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to be in force in the Federal Territory or the Ruler of any State to be in force in the state or *fatwa* approved by the Islamic Authority.

### 3.3 Cosmetic and personal care

Cosmetic and personal care products are any substance or preparation intended to be placed in contact with various external parts of the human body (epidermis, hair system, nails, lips and external genital organs) or with teeth and mucous membranes of the oral cavity. The functions of these items are 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.

The products are not being presented as treating or preventing disease in human beings.

### 3.4 Halal cosmetic and personal care

*Halal* cosmetic and personal care products, including the accessories, are products permitted under *Shariah* law and fulfill the following conditions:

- a) do not comprise or contain any human parts or ingredients derived from there of;
- b) do not comprise of or contain any parts or substances derived from animals forbidden to Muslims by *Shariah* law, to use or to consume or from halal animal which are not slaughtered according to *Shariah* law;
- c) do not contain any materials or genetically modified organisms (GMO) which are decreed as *najs* according to *Shariah* law;
- d) are not prepared, processed, manufactured or stored using any equipment that is contaminated with things that are *najs* according to *Shariah* law;
- e) during its preparation, processing or manufacturing the product is not in contact and physically segregated from any materials that do not meet the requirements stated in items a), b), c) or d); and
- f) do not harm the consumer or the user.

### 3.5 Najs

**3.5.1** *Najs* according to *Shariah* law are:

- a) things and animals that are themselves not permissible such as dog and pig (*khinzir*) and all its derivatives, blood and carrion;
- b) things that are contaminated with things that are *najs*;
- c) things that come into direct contact with things that are *najs*;

- d) any liquid and objects discharged from the orifices of human beings or animals such as urine, placenta, excrement, blood, vomit and pus; and

NOTE. Milk, sperm and ova of human and animals, except dog and pig, are not *najs*.

- e) carrion or *halal* animals that are not slaughtered according to *Shariah* law.

**3.5.2** There are three types of *najs*:

- a) *mughallazah* which is considered as severe *najs* which are dogs and pigs (*khinzir*) including any liquid and objects discharged from their orifices, descendants and derivatives;
- b) *mukhaffafah* which is considered as light *najs*. The only *najs* in this category is urine from a baby boy at the age of two years and below who has not consumed any other food except his mother's milk; and
- c) *mutawassitah* which is considered as medium *najs* which does not fall under severe or light *najs* such as vomit, pus, blood, alcoholic drinks (*khamar*), carrion, liquid and objects discharged from the orifices, etc.

## **4. Requirements**

### **4.1 Sources of *halal* cosmetic and personal care**

#### **4.1.1 Land and aquatic animals**

**4.1.1.1** Sources derived from *halal* land animals and slaughtered according to *Shariah* law are *halal*. Sources derived from land animals' fur, hair and related material which were harvested whilst the animals are still alive are *halal*.

**4.1.1.2** Sources derived from eggs that are from the animals which are not *najs*, are *halal*.

**4.1.1.3** All aquatic animals that are *halal* for consumption can be the sources for cosmetic and personal care.

#### **4.1.2 Plants and microorganism**

Sources derived from plants and microorganisms on land, air and water, are all *halal* for use except those that are hazardous and/or mixed with *najs*.

#### **4.1.3 Soil and water**

All sources from the soil and water and its by products (including minerals) are *halal* for use except those that are hazardous and/or mixed with materials that are decreed as *najs*.

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### 4.1.4 Alcohol

Materials for cosmetic and personal care that contain alcohol excluding alcoholic drinks (*khamar*), are permissible.

### 4.1.5 Synthetic

Materials for cosmetic and personal care produced synthetically are halal except those that are hazardous and/or mixed with materials that are decreed as *najs*.

## 4.2 Cleanliness in the preparation and handling of materials or cosmetic products

4.2.1 Cleanliness covers all aspects including personal hygiene, clothing, appliances and processing area for producing materials or products for cosmetic and personal care.

4.2.2 Cleanliness is defined as free from *najs*, dirt, microorganisms and any other contaminants which are harmful. Employees and visitors shall wear proper attire and should use specific appliances according to the regulations by the competent authority such as National Pharmaceutical Control Bureau.

## 4.3 Other aspects in preparation of materials for cosmetic and personal care

Materials for cosmetic and personal care shall also be prepared according to other aspects which are contained in the *Guidelines for Control of Cosmetic Products in Malaysia* and *Guidelines on Cosmetic Good Manufacturing Practice*, National Pharmaceutical Control Bureau.

## 4.4 Product processing, handling and distribution

All cosmetic and personal care products are *halal* if they meet the following requirements:

- a) processing lines, tools and utensils shall be dedicated for *halal* production only;
- b) the product or its ingredients do not contain any components or products of animals that are non-*halal* by *Shariah* law or products of animals that are not slaughtered according to *Shariah* law;
- c) the product does not contain anything in any quantity that is decreed as *najs* by *Shariah* law;
- d) the product or its ingredients are safe and not harmful;
- e) the product is prepared, processed or manufactured using equipment and facilities that are free from contamination with *najs*; and
- f) during its preparation, processing, packaging, storage or transportation, it shall be physically separated from any other food that does not meet the requirements specified in items a), b), c), d) and/or e) or any other things that are decreed as *najs* by *Shariah* law.

#### 4.5 Devices, utensils, machines and processing aids

4.5.1 Devices, utensils, machines and processing aids used for processing *halal* cosmetic and personal care shall not be made of or contain any materials that are decreed as *najs* by *Shariah* law and shall be used only for *halal* cosmetic and personal care.

4.5.2 Devices, utensils and machines which were previously used or in contact with *najs al-mughallazah* shall be washed and ritually cleansed (*dibagh*) as required by *Shariah* law (see Annex A).

4.5.3 In the case of converting *najs al-mughallazah* line or processing line containing *najs al-mughallazah* into *halal* production line, the line shall be washed and ritually cleansed (*dibagh*) as required by *Shariah* law (see Annex A). This procedure shall be supervised and verified by the competent Islamic Authority. Upon conversion, the line shall be operated for *halal* cosmetic and personal care only. Repetition in converting the line to *najs al-mughallazah* line and back to *halal* line, shall not be permitted.

#### 4.6 Packaging and labelling

4.6.1 *Halal* cosmetic and personal care shall be packed according to the following requirements:

- a) the packaging materials shall not be made from any raw materials that are decreed as *najs* by *Shariah* law;
- b) it is not prepared, processed or manufactured using equipment that is contaminated with things that are *najs* as decreed by *Shariah* law;
- c) during its preparation, processing, storage and transportation, it shall be physically separated from any other things that do not meet the requirements stated in item a) or b) or any other things that have been decreed as *najs* by *Shariah* law; and
- d) the packaging material does not contain any raw materials that are considered hazardous to human health.

4.6.2 Packing and labeling process shall be carried out in a clean and hygienic manner.

4.6.3 Labelling material used in direct contact with the product shall be non-hazardous and *halal*.

4.6.4 Each container shall be marked legibly and indelibly or a label shall be attached to the container and the information on the product label shall be consistent with the labeling requirements in *Guidelines for Control of Cosmetic Products in Malaysia*, National Pharmaceutical Control Bureau.

4.6.5 Labelling and advertising shall not contravene with the principles of *Shariah* law and shall not display indecent elements which are against *Shariah* law.

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### **4.7 Other requirements**

Other requirements in MS 1500 shall be adhered to.

### **4.8 Legal requirements**

The product shall in other aspects comply with legislation including other relevant requirements currently in force in Malaysia.

## **5. Compliance**

For product deemed to comply with this standard, it shall comply with Clause 4 of this standard. This shall be verified through site inspection as deemed necessary by the competent authority.

## **6. *Halal* certificates**

The *halal* certificates shall be issued by the relevant Islamic Authority in Malaysia.

## **7. *Halal* certification mark**

Each product, upon approval by the relevant Islamic Authority, may be marked with the *halal* certification mark of that authority provided the product conforms to the requirements of this standard.

**Annex A**  
(normative)

**Method of washing and ritual cleansing (*dibagh*) according to  
Shariah law for *najs al-mughallazah***

**A1. General requirements**

The *najs*, whether visible (*'ainiah*) or invisible (disappeared or dried up etc.) is named *hukmiah*.  
To cleanse *najs*:

- a) it is required to wash seven times, one of which shall be water mixed with soil;
- b) the first wash shall be to clear the existence of *najs*, even if a few washes are needed. The water from first cleaning shall not remain behind and the next wash shall be counted as the second wash; and
- c) the amount of soil used is just enough to make a suspension.

**A2. Conditions of the soil**

The conditions of the soil are:

- a) free from *najs*;
- b) free from other impurities like oil; and
- c) not *musta'mal* soil [which had been used for dry ablution (*tayammum*)] except after subject to heavy rain.

**A3. Conditions of the water**

The conditions of the water are:

- a) shall be natural (*mutlaq*);
- b) not *musta'mal*; and

NOTE. *Musta'mal* water is the water that is less than two *qillah* (approximately 270 L) that had been used for cleansing.

- c) free from *najs*.

### **Bibliography**

- [1] *Garis panduan umum mengenai kawalan obat, kosmetika dan barang gunaan halal* Negara Brunei Darussalam, Republik Indonesia, Malaysia dan Singapura (MABIMS).
- [2] *Garis panduan bersama kawalan bahan kosmetik dalam Islam*, Bahagian Hal Ehwal Islam, Jabatan Perdana Menteri

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