

Study of Halal Certification for Food and Beverage Products based on PP No. 39 of 2021

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a democratic country that is secular, and the majority of its population is Muslim. The research method used is a qualitative approach, which is research conducted directly to the subject under study, descriptive in nature, to obtain data from the problem. Halal certification is a halal certification issued by the Institute for the Assessment of Food, Drugs and Cosmetics (LPPOM-MUI) which states that a product is in accordance with Islamic law. This halal certificate can be used to make halal labels. Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Field is an implementing regulation that was born as a follow-up to Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation. It should be noted that Article 48 of Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation is the result of an amendment to the previous law, namely Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee. So automatically, Government Regulation Number 31 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Halal Product Guarantee is no longer in effect and is replaced by Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Field.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a democratic country that is secular, and the majority of its population is Muslim or Muslim. In Islamic shari'a the human lifestyle has been regulated as well as possible as a religion that is very concerned about the human body and soul, humans make eating and drinking a necessity that must be prioritized, it's just that Islam has imposed the concept of halal which we must practice, especially everything that is categorized as food must be halal, not the slightest contamination with dubious ingredients. on February 2, 2021, the President enacted Government

Regulation No. 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Sector which automatically replaces the previous PP, namely PP No. 31 of 2019. After the enactment of Government Regulation No. 39 of 2021, the government requires food products, beverages, medicines, cosmetics and other products to have clear halal status by having halal certification. MUI through the LPPOM Halal Examining Agency and the fatwa commission seeks to provide assurance of halal products through the halal certificate instrument. As a guarantee for religious believers in carrying out worship and practicing their religion, the state is obliged to provide protection and guarantees about the halalness of products consumed and used by Muslim consumers (Syafrida: 2016).

Halal products are an important part of today's business world. This is because halal products are predicted to have a large potential value and are also promising, not only for Muslims but also for those who are not Muslims (Syafrida: 2016). The Tighe report (2022) released by Statista shows that the estimated potential value of the Muslim market in the world in 2024 is 2.4 trillion USD³. Shahbandeh (2021) made a detailed report that the market share of the halal industry in the world is dominated by the Islamic finance sector by 53.42% and food by 31.46%⁴. Therefore, halal products are not only the focus of Islamic countries, but also secular countries, even countries with Muslim minorities. In Indonesia, halal trends and lifestyles have begun to emerge. This is marked by more selective consumers paying attention to the halal labeling of a product before they make a purchase decision. This selective behavior will certainly encourage the creativity and motivation of business actors to make halal-certified products.

In the world, halal food is growing rapidly because not only Muslims are tempted by halal food but also non-Muslims because halal food is guaranteed in terms of hygiene and health. The invasion of imported food is quite a challenge, especially since Indonesia is a country with a majority Muslim population, other countries will compete to reach consumers in order to gain company profits (Peristiwa, 2019). In accelerating the implementation of halal standards where one of the things needed is halal certification, a law was issued to support the implementation of halal standards. Based on Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee, Article 4 states that halal certification of products is mandatory. The mandatory provision of halal certification for business actors who produce food or enter food into Indonesia for trade should state that the food concerned is halal for Muslims. The Explanation of the Halal Product Guarantee Law states that halal information for a product is very important for the Indonesian people, the majority of whom adhere to Islam. The guarantee of the implementation of halal products also aims to provide comfort, security, safety and certainty of the availability of halal products for the community in consuming and using products (Kristiyanti, 2018).

The stipulation of Government Regulation No. 39 of 2021 dated February 2, 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Sector is a step to reform the implementation of Halal Product Guarantee in Indonesia. This regulation is a regulation that was born as a derivative of Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation which is expected to be a concrete step to simplify and harmonize business licensing, help create jobs for the community and empower MSMEs which are one of the backbones of the people's economy. However, this PP needs to be reviewed and criticized regarding several things. About the determination that the Halal Auditor is only limited to one Halal Examining Agency (LPH) considering that this profession is a rare profession that has certification, so that if the Halal Auditor is not limited to one LPH, the mechanism and process of licensing and obtaining halal certification can be easier and faster. In addition, this PP also still does not clearly provide information about the financing of conducting halal certification activities for micro entrepreneurs or giving its authority to the BPJPH Regulation. This is necessary so that there is legal certainty and consumer protection for micro and small business actors.

2. METHODS

The research method used is a qualitative approach, which is research conducted directly to the subject under study, descriptive in nature, to obtain data from the problem. Data sources for this research are obtained from Government Regulation No. 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Field, data collection is carried out through interviews, observation, and documentation, with data analysis techniques being data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. The type of research that will be used is qualitative research, which is research that will then produce information in the form of notes and descriptive data contained in the text under study. By using descriptive qualitative research, the analysis method will provide clear, objective, systematic, analytical and critical information regarding the study of Halal Certification on Food and Beverage Products based on PP No. 39 of 2021.

Research Method This type of research is socio-legal research. Sociological legal research, namely research that discusses: a. The application of positive law; b. The influence of the application of positive law on people's lives; c. The influence of non-legal factors on the formation of positive legal provisions; d. The influence of non-legal factors on the formation of positive legal provisions. Sociological legal research using a positive law implementation approach to Government Regulation PP No. 39 of 2021. The data sources used in this study are primary data, namely data obtained directly from the results of observations and interviews; secondary data, namely data obtained from scientific journals, legal literature, and laws and regulations; and

tertiary data, namely data that functions to support primary data and secondary data. The data collection techniques used in this study are observation, interviews, and literature studies. The data analysis technique used in this study is qualitative analysis, then concluded using the deductive method That in sociological legal research can be research that seeks to see the correlation between law and society.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Halal certification is a halal certification issued by the Institute for the Assessment of Food, Drugs and Cosmetics (LPPOM-MUI) which states that a product is in accordance with Islamic law. This halal certificate can be used to make halal labels. Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee attempts to resolve public concerns by providing clear rules regarding the issuance of halal certificates. Halal certificate itself is a form of recognition of the halalness of a product issued by BPJPH based on a written halal fatwa issued by MUI. Meanwhile, the halal label is a sign of the halalness of a product. Business actors who have obtained a halal certificate are required to include a halal label on their products according to the form of a halal label that applies nationally. Halal certification has many benefits for consumers, one of which is to provide peace of mind that the products consumed can be guaranteed and safe. This is certainly the goal of all consumers. Moreover, Muslim consumers who are ordered by Allah to consume halal products. For producers, halal certification has an impact on market winning in the global market because these products have added value as a way to compete with various existing competitors. Consumer trust will be easier to obtain if the product has halal certification, because of course halal-certified products are safe and guaranteed products. Here are some regulations governing halal products in Indonesia, among others (MUI, 2021): (Law) No. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee. Government (PP) No. 31 of 2019 concerning Regulations for the Implementation of Law No. 33 of 2014 (JPH Law). Minister of Religious Affairs Regulation No. 26 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Halal Product Guarantee. 4. Decree of the Minister of Religion (KMA) No. 982 of 2019 concerning Halal Certification Services. 5. Government Regulation (PP) No. 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Field. Halal certification involves 3 parties, namely BPJPH, LPPOM MUI as a halal inspection agency (LPH), and MUI. BPJPH carries out the implementation of halal product assurance. LPPOM MUI checks the adequacy of documents, schedules audits, conducts audits, conducts auditor meetings, issues audit memoranda, submits minutes of audit results at the MUI Fatwa Commission meeting. MUI through the Fatwa Commission determines the halalness of the product based on the audit results and issues the MUI Halal Decree (MUI, 2021).

he Government Regulation No. 39 of 2021, issued by the House of Representatives and the President of Indonesia, outlines the exemptions for Indonesia Halal certification. This regulation explains if a product is made from ingredients that are considered haram or prohibited in Islamic Law, it is exempted from the obligation to be Halal-certified.

Prohibited Products include: Alcoholic drinks (root beer, bailey's whiskey, beer with 0% alcohol), Pork, dog, and its derivatives (hot dog, corn dog, ham, bacon), Symbols, images, names, words, or shapes of products that describe disobedience (Rawon Syaitan/Setan). Products that are made with any artificial flavor, citric acid, lecithin (Emulsifier).

Haram products according to Islamic Law which include: Pigs, dogs, and animals that are not properly slaughtered or dead for a long time (carrion). Products that contain blood or blood products, such as blood sausage or blood pudding. Products that contain alcohol or other intoxicating substances, such as beer, wine, or liquor. Products that come from wild or fanged animals that are not domesticated, such as snakes, tigers, or sharks. Products that come from human body parts, such as skin or bones.

The process for securing Indonesia Halal Certification for different business types. The Omnibus Law in Indonesia made Halal Certification mandatory for food, cosmetics, and medicinal products. According to this law, there are two types of certification processes depending on the size of the business; the general process (for large-scale businesses) and the self-declarative process (for MSMEs). Indonesia's Halal certification law, Government Regulation 39 of 2021 (GR 39/2021) which was issued in October 2021, will impact businesses in most industries. GR 39/2021 states that products that enter, circulate, and are traded in Indonesia must be Halal certified unless they are originating from materials prohibited under Islam (Haram).

Procedure of Halal Certification in Indonesia

1. Submission Stage : Submission of application including company documents, list of goods and supplies used, production management to The Halal Product Assurance Organizing Body (BPJPH). The documents reviewed by BPJPH
2. Inspection Stage: Payment of the submission once the application submission is verified. The assignment of the Halal Inspection Institution (LPH). LPH appoints a Halal auditor team to conduct product and processing inspection
3. Examination Stage: LPH examination of product samples in the laboratory (if needed). Prepare and submit a report for Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI) based on the inspection findings
4. Determination Stage: MUI conducts Halal Fatwa Assembly to determine the Halal status of the products approval or rejection

5. Issuance Stage: Issuance of the Halal Certification after BPJHP receive approval confirmation from MUI

After the ruling has been issued, the BPJPH will issue the Halal certificate within one business day. The Halal certificate is valid for four years.

Halal certification for imported products. Products originating from abroad and produced abroad must obtain a halal certificate through the Halal Inspection Institution in the country known as the Foreign Halal Certification Agency (LHLN) that have a mutual recognition agreement (MRA) with BPJPH.

Requirements: Company/business details, Product name and type, Product data and materials used, Product processing, Halal product assurance/guarantee system document.

On Halal World 2023 event in Jakarta from 17 until 21 November, the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) of the Religious Affairs Ministry signed a mutual recognition agreement (MRA) with 37 foreign halal institutions (LHLN). There were two types of MRA signed at the event. First, the MRA signing between BPJPH and nine LHLNs for mutual recognition and acceptance.

The nine LHLNs that have signed an MRA with BPJPH for recognition and mutual acceptance of halal certificates are the Korea Muslim Federation (KMF), Korean Halal Authority, Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America (IFANCA), Taiwan Halal Integrity Development Association, The Central Islamic Council of Thailand, Halal Certification Center of Chile (Chilehalal), Halal Conformity Services, The Federation of Islamic Associations of New Zealand (FIANZ), and New Zealand Islamic Development Trust Ltd. Meanwhile, the 28 LHLNs signed up for the second type of agreement, among others the American Halal Foundation (AHF), ISWA Halal Certification Department, Islamic Services of America ISA, Halal Transactions Inc./Halal Transaction of Omaha, Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of Canada, and Halal Montreal Certification Authority Inc, (Agroberichtenbuitenland; 2023).

Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee sector, based on Article 127 of PP Number 39 of 2021, imported products obtain halal certificates from foreign halal institutions. If you refer to the contents of this article, imported products are also required to obtain a halal certificate if they want to sell and market their products in Indonesia. Head of the Center for Halal Cooperation and Standardization of BPJPH of the Ministry of Religion (Kemenag), Siti Anisah, said that imported products can circulate in Indonesia if they have obtained halal certification. However, the halal certification mechanism for imported products is not the same as the halal certification of domestic products. Regarding foreign halal registration based on Article 127 of PP No.39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Field, imported

products get halal certificates from foreign halal institutions. So overseas halal institutions will cooperate. halal products whose halal certificates are issued by overseas institutions that have cooperated with mutual recognition of halal certificates with BPJPH do not need to apply for a halal certificate. As for halal certification with the category of raw materials, additional ingredients, auxiliary materials and slaughter results whose certificates are issued by foreign halal institutions that have cooperated with mutual recognition of halal certificates with BPJPH must be registered before being circulated in Indonesia. Cooperation in recognizing foreign halal certificates, First of course you have to make an agreement between countries in the form of G to G or Bilateral Agreement. After that, the overseas halal institution (LHLN) registers with SIHALAL and uploads the required documents.

Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Sector is an implementing regulation that was born as a follow-up to Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation. It should be noted that Article 48 of Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation is the result of an amendment to the previous law, namely Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee. So automatically, Government Regulation Number 31 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Halal Product Guarantee is no longer in effect and is replaced by Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Field. Currently, the latest regulation regarding halal product guarantee is article 48 of Law Number 11 concerning Job Creation, issued to amend 24 articles of Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee. Thus, overall Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Sector, the content is not much different from the previous Government Regulation. One of the changes that occurred was regarding the field of cooperation between the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH) and the Indonesian Ulema Council. Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Sector is an implementing regulation that was born as a follow-up to Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation. It should be noted that Article 48 of Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation is the result of an amendment to the previous law, namely Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee. So automatically, Government Regulation Number 31 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Halal Product Guarantee is no longer in effect and is replaced by Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Field. Currently, the latest regulation regarding halal product guarantee is article 48 of Law Number 11 concerning Job Creation, issued to amend 24 articles of Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee. Thus, overall Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the

Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Sector, the content is not much different from the previous Government Regulation. One of the changes that occurred was regarding the field of cooperation between the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH) and the Indonesian Ulema Council.

A Muslim is obliged to consume halal and thayyib. The halalness of a product is an urgent matter, because this intersects with the faith or spiritual life of a Muslim. The halalness of the product consumed by a Muslim refers to the permissibility or impermissibility of the product being used based on the guidance of the Quran and the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad SAW. While the concept of thayyib means good, good, and clean, prioritizing product quality, cleanliness, health, nutritional content and safety. Muslim consumers need halal-certified products as well as safe and quality products. The stipulation of Government Regulation No. 39 of 2021 dated February 2, 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Sector is a step to reform the implementation of Halal Product Guarantee in Indonesia. This regulation is a regulation that was born as a derivative of Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation which is expected to be a concrete step to simplify and harmonize business licensing, help create jobs for the community and empower MSMEs which are one of the backbones of the people's economy. However, this PP needs to be reviewed and criticized regarding several things. About the determination that the Halal Auditor is only limited to one Halal Examining Agency (LPH) considering that this profession is a rare profession that has certification, so that if the Halal Auditor is not limited to one LPH, the mechanism and process of licensing and obtaining halal certification can be easier and faster. In addition, this PP also still does not clearly provide information about the financing of conducting halal certification activities for micro entrepreneurs or giving its authority to the BPJPH Regulation. This is necessary so that there is legal certainty and consumer protection for micro and small business actors.

The Indonesian Halal Product Assurance Law (PP No. 39 Tahun 2021) regulates the halal certification process for food and beverages in Indonesia. This law mandates that all food, beverages, and other consumer goods distributed in Indonesia must be certified halal, ensuring they meet Islamic dietary requirements. Key points of PP No. 39 Tahun 2021 include:

1. Definition and Scope: Defines what constitutes halal and outlines the scope of products that require halal certification, including food, beverages, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and other goods.
2. Certification Process: Establishes the Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH) as the authority responsible for halal certification. Businesses must obtain certification from BPJPH or from certified halal auditors.

3. **Obligations for Businesses:** Requires businesses to register with BPJPH and obtain halal certification for their products before distributing them in Indonesia. This includes ensuring that the entire production process, including sourcing, manufacturing, and distribution, complies with halal requirements.
4. **Imported Products:** Imports must also be certified halal by the country of origin's authorized halal certification body or undergo halal certification in Indonesia through BPJPH.
5. **Penalties and Enforcement:** Specifies penalties for non-compliance and outlines enforcement mechanisms to ensure adherence to halal standards.
6. **Consumer Rights:** Protects consumers' rights to halal products and provides mechanisms for reporting non-compliance or issues related to halal certification.

PP No. 39 Tahun 2021 aims to strengthen Indonesia's halal industry, ensure consumer confidence in halal products, and streamline the certification process through centralized regulation.

The UMKs as the main economic and financial actors in Indonesia have a high enthusiasm to follow the process of halal certification against his treatments. Such animoes usually come from big food and beverage companies. For example, they are interested in their products being certified halal as a form of commitment to maintain confidence for their consumers. This halal product warranty program by some small and micro enterprises is considered to be overwhelming, both in terms of cost, small enterprises and microenterprises will be faced with problems in meeting the elements of food safety and sometimes also related to the process and place of its manufacture, because halal certification also requires a good and safe way of processing or production of food. This means that halal certification cannot be met without good food production methods or good manufacturing practices. This is because the UMKM perpetrators will take the process of halal certification and huge resources, besides they have to improve the production process. Because halal certification is not only halal, but also must thayyib and meet the standards of food processing rules that have been established. In terms of financing, this halal certificate has two elements, namely administrative costs and halal inspection costs administrative charges according to some of them are relatively affordable although some other assume that the registration costs ranging around millions of rupees it also imposes the Charges for halal inspections which the perpetrators of UMKM judged is very imposing, because the charges will include the costs for halal auditors, accommodation, etc. Based on data obtained from the official website of Kemag as of November 5, 2021 data of the BPJPH Halal Information System mentions that there are about 31.529

authorities following to certify the validity of its products. This data is dominated by micro-enterprises followed by small enterprises, if in total 76% are UMK offenders (usaha mikro dan kecil). They mostly offer snacks, bread and cakes, drinks and processed products. If detailed in the big five are spice products, spices, condiments and spices. This demonstrates the high level of awareness of law enforcement, especially of UMKM perpetrators, about the importance of halal certification. Specifically for products to be marketed in the UAE and to be claimed valid, the auditor will check compliance with the implementation of the Hazard Analysis CriticalControl Point (HACCP) during the audit.

The Ministry of Religion as one of the members of the Shariah National Economic and Financial Committee (KNEKS) and the organizer of the Halal Product Guarantee (JPH) welcomed the program. The Ministry of Religion has also continued its efforts to meet its supporting factors, such as infrastructure to support Indonesia's achievement as a World Halal Producer Centre by 2024, as planned by the Vice President who is also the Chairman of the Shariah National Economic and Financial Committee. (KNEKS). Other efforts are also to unify the system of economic halal certification services with Online Single Submission (OSS) online through the SIHALAL website, simplifying the series of halal Certification measures that have been addressed in the Law No. 11 Year 2020 on Creating Jobs. The Ministry of Religion is also cooperating with the Ministry or other institutions such as the Finance Ministry, regarding the service charges in the General Service Agency of BPJPH, as well as free service for UMKM halal certification, including also with KNEKS with a focus on facilitating the certification of UMK halal. International cooperation has also continued to be pursued by the Ministry of Religion with several countries. This cooperation covers several parts such as the development of halal quality assurance, halal resources, technology in the field of halal and recognition of halal certificates in accordance with Article 119 PP No. 39 of 2021. This cooperation is also beneficial to the halal investment of foreign countries which will further foster the affinity of bilateral relations, recognition of halal products will be more acceptable. BPJPH provides a wide range of facilities for the process of registering halal certifications, applications and consultation of halal certification through SIHALAL application can be done from anywhere online. This application is directly connected to the OSS so that for UMK perpetrators it is recommended to take care of the Enterprise Master Number (NIB) before applying for a halal certification so that when submitting a HALAL certification becomes easier and simpler because of the data connected with OSS.

According to BPJHP (Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency) Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia in 2023. The government provides funding and subsidy support as a way to open up public involvement. UMK offenders who

apply for a halal certificate are not charged. In 2020 and 2021, a number of ministries provided certification financing through halal certification facilitation program, such as the Ministry of Religion through BPJPH providing facilities to 3,200 UMK perpetrators free of charge. It is a form of cooperation carried out by the Ministry of Cooperation and SMEs, the Bank of Indonesia, the Ministries of Industry, the Department of Commerce, and the related providers of this facility. In 2021 BPJPH has launched a joint program called SEHATI or free halal certification, Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency (BPJHP; 2023). The existence of services electronically is a support for the service base to be connected to the bottom. Continuous monitoring is carried out to maintain consistency of product validity, and is also related to the actions of the entrepreneurs who keep the quality of the product with continuously. In this case, BPJPH cooperates with LPH or other associated agencies in implementing continuous construction in the management and guarantee system of halal products. But the fact is that the problem lies in the food and beverage production process that is sensitive to the critical point (medium and high risk) of the materials used and also the processing process. It's related to the process of halal products that become the evaluation point of halal certification. The availability of materials and the production of halal products makes it very easy for entrepreneurs to ensure that the product is halal. Included in it when implementing this PP on the filing of extension of halal certification. This PP does not require the inclusion of a Halal Supplier report confirming that there are no changes in the PPH (Process of Halal Products) and the layout of the ingredients in the product.

In addition to the clarity of raw materials and processes, halal certification adheres to the principles of traceability and authentication. Traceability aims to determine where and how the production process is. Authentication as a guarantee of certainty that there is no ambiguity between halal products and non-halal products, no merging with illegal products into halal products through laboratory analysis. At this level, the impetus of our stakeholders is very urgent to ensure that the supply runs well and is available from the base to the end of the user of the product. The commitment of large and medium-sized producers in ensuring the validity of their products is a way out to deal with the difficulty of halal raw materials, especially for small industries such as meat, fried oil and so on. To support it all, it is vital that there is a development of research carried out by research institutions, colleges in support of industry including research on nonhalal alternatives to cosmetic products or medicines. The parties involved in the process of halal certification are Ormas and Islamic religious institutions, colleges, local governments, associations and so on. Especially in the halal self-declaration scheme provides simplification of licensing efforts and business processes. It is a form of ensuring that halal certification services are optimally prepared, internal consolidation and coordination as well as cross-

agency communication, including international cooperation guaranteeing halal products. Interesting issues about the validity of imported products entering Indonesia. During this time, halal certification of foreign products is carried out by business to business cooperation (B to B). However, with the Act 33 of 2014 and the Creation Act 11 of 2020, as well as PP No. 39 of 2021, international cooperation is built on the basis of mutual recognition and acceptance of legal certificates. (Mutual Recognition and Agreement, MRA). The existence of a halal certification body plays an important role in ensuring that foreign products entered Indonesia in accordance with validity standards. On the contrary, with mutual consent, halal products exported from Indonesia can also be accepted outside the country because there is already a common standard of halal.

In Islamic law, the issue of certification and halal labelling is a new topic that has never been explicitly described in the Nash or the classical fikih books. The mention and discussion of food is placed in a special chapter, chapter al-at'imah (makanan). On the other hand, the processed foods that are emerging and developing today are not detailed. On the other hand, the various challenges that arise from the existence of science, technology, and industry in this modern era, affecting all layers of social structures bring about social and cultural change and transformation in various forms and variations. In addressing this issue, the Islamic Shariah must also provide interpretation and legal certainty on various issues in the field of food.

Indonesia, home to the world's largest Muslim population, has emerged as a pivotal player in the global halal industry. Targeting to become the world's global Halal hub, the Indonesian government strives to ensure the availability of Halal products in the market.

In organizing JPH, BPJPH cooperates with related ministries and/or institutions, the Halal Inspection Agency (LPH), the Halal Product Process Assistance Agency (LP3H), the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), and the Halal Product Fatwa Committee. BPJPH also carries out international cooperation in Halal Product Assurance.

While domestically, BPJPH has also carried out a number of collaborations to strengthen the implementation of JPH with collaboration between BPJPH and related stakeholders, starting from Ministries/Institutions, local governments, BUMN, BUMD, universities, business associations, communities, community organizations (Ormas), training institutes, halal centers/halal study centers, and so on. BPJPH also continues to expand its synergy with various stakeholders to strengthen the implementation of JPH.

BPJPH has made various strategic efforts and breakthroughs to accelerate product halal certification, while strengthening the halal ecosystem in Indonesia. The goal is

to realize Indonesia's vision of becoming the number 1 center for producing halal products in the world. (BPJH; 2023)

In a significant move, the Indonesian government introduced Government Regulation 39 of 2021 ("Halal Certification Regulation") on the implementation of Halal Product Assurance, mandating Halal certification for a wide range of goods and services. In addition to the Food and Beverage industry, this regulatory framework also encompasses consumables sectors, such as cosmetics, drugs, medical supplies and devices, clothing, office supplies, and household appliances – including their ancillary businesses. To comply with this regulation, each product classification must obtain Halal certification within the stipulated timeframe, spanning from October 2024 to October 2034.

Failure to comply with Halal Certification Regulation, businesses may be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of a written warning, administrative fine, revocation of halal certificate, and withdrawal of goods or services from the market.

4. CONCLUSION

Halal certification in Indonesia has been developing as the awareness of halal in the community is increasing. To guarantee the existence of halal products, especially food, cosmetics, and medicines, the government has enacted a Halal Product Guarantee Act. The certification which was initially the work area of MUI through the LPPOM, was then transferred to the BPJPH, which is an official government agency under the umbrella of the Ministry of Religion. There needs to be synergy and co-operation between the government, entrepreneurs, and the public in overseeing the circulation of products so that it can realize the guarantee of halal products in Indonesia. International cooperation is built on the basis of mutual recognition and acceptance of legal certificates. (Mutual Recognition and Agreement, MRA). The existence of a halal certification body plays an important role in ensuring that foreign products entered Indonesia in accordance with validity standards. On the contrary, with mutual consent, halal products exported from Indonesia can also be accepted outside the country because there is already a common standard of halal. In accordance with the provisions of Law No. 33 of 2014 on the Guarantee of Halal Products (JPH), products that enter, circulate and trade in the territory of Indonesia must be certified halal. Registration of halal certification through the Sihahal application that can be accessed at any time and from anywhere online for 24 hours, thus making it easier for entrepreneurs to apply for halal Certification. The entrepreneur also no longer has to bring the files of document requirements to the

BPJPH office, or PTSP in any Kanwil Kemenag or Kankemenag city/district throughout Indonesia.

The Government needs to revise Government Regulation No. 39 of 2021 on the Guarantee of Halal Products which is an enforcement regulation born as a follow-up to the Act No. 11 of 2020 on the Creation of Works which is the amendment of the previous Act, namely the Law No. 33 of 2014 on the guarantee of halal products. For entrepreneurs who want to prove the validity of their products or register their products must pass a valid and clear halal certification.

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