

PREPARATION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MANDATORY  
HALAL REGULATIONS FOR FOOD AND BEVERAGE PRODUCTS IN  
INDONESIA

PREPARAÇÃO PARA A IMPLEMENTAÇÃO DE NORMAS HALAL  
OBRIGATÓRIAS PARA PRODUTOS ALIMENTÍCIOS E BEBIDAS  
NA INDONÉSIA

**BAHTIAR EFFENDI**

Department of Sharia Economics, State Islamic University of K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3472-2103>; [bahtiar.effendi@uingusdur.ac.id](mailto:bahtiar.effendi@uingusdur.ac.id)

**MUHAMMAD KHOIRUL FIKRI**

Department of Sharia Economics, State Islamic University of K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia. <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2048-3647>; [muhammad.khoirul.fikri@uingusdur.ac.id](mailto:muhammad.khoirul.fikri@uingusdur.ac.id)

**HENDRI HERMAWAN ADINUGRAHA**

Department of Sharia Economics, State Islamic University of K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia. <https://orcid.org/0009-0003-5488-8252>; [hendri.hermawan@uingusdur.ac.id](mailto:hendri.hermawan@uingusdur.ac.id)

**SUSMININGSIH**

Department of Sharia Economics, State Islamic University of K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9620-4221>; [susminingsih@uingusdur.ac.id](mailto:susminingsih@uingusdur.ac.id)

**AHMAD FURQON**

Department of Sharia Economics, State Islamic University of Walisongo, Indonesia. <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6290-3676>; [ahmad.furqon@walisongo.ac.id](mailto:ahmad.furqon@walisongo.ac.id)

**ABSTRACT**

**Objective:** This research investigates the preparation for the implementation of mandatory halal regulations for food and beverage products in Indonesia in a comprehensive manner.

**Methods:** This research uses a normative law research method. The approach method in this research is the statue approach. Primary legal materials or binding legal materials in this research consist of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 23 of 1992, Law Number 7 of 1996, Law Number 6 of 1967, Law Number 8 of 1999, Law Number 33 of 2014, Government Regulation Number 31 of 2019, and Law Number 39 of 2021. This research data collection technique uses a literature study. Analysis of research data using descriptive qualitative methods.



**Results:** The findings of this research suggest that mandatory halal certification regulations for food and beverage products and other products are stated in Law Number 33 of 2014, Government Regulation Number 31 of 2019, and Law Number 39 of 2021. Preparation for the implementation of mandatory halal regulations for food and beverage products in Indonesia is a mandate of the Law to create peace and comfort for the public in consuming or using halal products.

**Conclusion:** This research concluded that Law Number 33 of 2014 is very clear in guaranteeing halal products, where the Government is obliged to foster and supervise halal product guarantees. 17 October 2024 is the first stage of halal obligations for food products, beverages, slaughter services, and slaughter products. Only a matter of months ahead, this obligation will be enforced for all of Indonesia, therefore it is necessary to support the community and business actors in Indonesia to encourage public awareness of the importance of halal certificates for a product. A product can be said to be halal if it meets the Halal Certification Process Standards which have five criteria including commitment and responsibility, ingredients, halal product processes, products, and monitoring and evaluation. Preparation for halal certification has two parts which include regular and self-declare halal certification documents, and also the implementation of a halal product assurance system.

**Keywords:** law; halal; food and beverages; Indonesia.

## RESUMO

**Objetivo:** Esta pesquisa investiga a preparação para a implementação de regulamentações halal obrigatórias para produtos alimentícios e bebidas na Indonésia de uma forma abrangente.

**Métodos:** Esta pesquisa utiliza um método de pesquisa de direito normativo. O método de abordagem nesta pesquisa é a abordagem normativa. Os materiais jurídicos primários ou materiais jurídicos vinculativos nesta pesquisa consistem na Constituição da República da Indonésia de 1945, Lei Número 23 de 1992, Lei Número 7 de 1996, Lei Número 6 de 1967, Lei Número 8 de 1999, Lei Número 33 de 2014, Regulamento Governamental Número 31 de 2019 e Lei Número 39 de 2021. Esta técnica de coleta de dados de pesquisa utiliza um estudo bibliográfico. Análise dos dados da pesquisa por meio de métodos qualitativos descritivos.

**Resultados:** As conclusões desta pesquisa sugerem que os regulamentos de certificação halal obrigatórios para alimentos e bebidas e outros produtos estão estabelecidos na Lei Número 33 de 2014, no Regulamento Governamental Número 31 de 2019 e na Lei Número 39 de 2021. Preparação para a implementação de regulamentos halal obrigatórios para produtos alimentícios e bebidas na Indonésia é um mandato da lei para criar paz e conforto para o público no consumo ou uso de produtos halal.

**Conclusão:** Esta pesquisa concluiu que a Lei número 33 de 2014 é muito clara na garantia dos produtos halal, onde o Governo é obrigado a fomentar e fiscalizar as garantias dos produtos halal. 17 de outubro de 2024 é a primeira etapa das obrigações halal para produtos alimentícios, bebidas, serviços de abate e produtos de abate. Apenas numa questão de meses, esta obrigação será aplicada a toda a Indonésia, pelo que é necessário apoiar a comunidade e os intervenientes empresariais na Indonésia para encorajar a sensibilização do público para a importância dos



*certificados halal para um produto. Um produto pode ser considerado halal se atender aos Padrões de Processo de Certificação Halal, que têm cinco critérios, incluindo compromisso e responsabilidade, ingredientes, processos de produtos halal, produtos e monitoramento e avaliação. A preparação para a certificação halal tem duas partes que incluem documentos de certificação halal regulares e autodeclarados, e também a implementação de um sistema de garantia de produto halal.*

**Palavras-chave:** lei; halal; alimentos e bebidas; Indonésia.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Industrial development in Indonesia is now able to compete in the global market, and the Indonesian government has prepared it in advance to face the era of globalization or regionalization of the world economy (Wiryawan & Otchia, 2022). Comparative advantages that already exist in Indonesia can no longer be solely used as the mainstay to become a strong competitive industry. The Indonesian government has found a competitive advantage that has the potential to compete in free markets, including Muslim consumers in countries such as the Middle East, Pakistan, Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore, Eastern Europe, and others where the turnover of the halal food industry in the international market is quite significant (Berawi et al., 2018). On the other hand, consumers in both national and international markets are increasingly critical, demanding higher and more complex product standardization, which not only concerns quality, health, and environmental aspects but also demands socio-cultural and religious aspects (Abadi, 2011).

Muslims are very careful when choosing and buying food and other products that are traded. They will not buy goods or other products whose halalness is doubtful (Rezai et al., 2009). People only want to consume and use products that are truly halal, with halal certification recognized by the government of Indonesia and other countries. Such a phenomenon, on the one hand, shows the level of awareness of the implementation of beliefs according to Islamic law and, on the other hand, encourages their sensitivity when food and other products come into contact with elements of haram or halalness (Saville & Mahbubi, 2021).

The issue of halal and haram is not only sensitive in Indonesia but also always disturbs the beliefs of Muslims around the world. Muslims around the world are very concerned about halal guarantees, not only for food, beverages, and other products but also for the production process and genetic engineering (Adinugraha et al., 2021).



Such products and genetic engineering require a normative response from the state to fulfill the needs of citizens' constitutional rights guaranteed by the 1945 Constitution and the state's philosophical norm, Pancasila (Abadi, 2011).

Halal certification and marking currently only reach a small proportion of producers in Indonesia. With the development of science and technology, food ingredients are processed through various processing techniques and new processing methods by utilizing technological advances so that they become products that are ready to be consumed by people around the world (Musliha & Adinugraha, 2022). Most of the world's food industry and food technology products do not implement a halal certification system (Abadi, 2011).

Indonesia, facing regional, international, and global free trade, is feared to be flooded with food and other products that contain or are contaminated with haram elements. In processing, storage, handling, and packing techniques, preservatives that endanger health or additives containing haram elements that are prohibited in Islam are often used (Purwanto et al., 2020). Technological advances at this time have increased the tendency of people to enjoy a variety of products, such as food, beverages, and cosmetics, while producers always try to sell as many products as possible to obtain maximum profit. The circulation of various products that are very diverse in form, type, and quality shows the wide opening of opportunities to choose, buy, and consume these products according to their tastes or desires and purchasing power (Abadi, 2011).

In principle, halal or not halal is not only about the use of ingredients, but also the production process, means of distribution, transportation, and storage. What is very worrying is the contamination between haram and halal products. Sellers should strictly separate halal and haram products, for example, by distinguishing the sales window. It is alleged that traders or supermarkets in Indonesia do not care about the strict separation between halal and non-halal products when selling them (Jailani & Adinugraha, 2022). Even worse, the management does not make a strict boundary line between these two products, so the naked eye is difficult to distinguish between the two products. The instructions are sometimes incomplete and seem arbitrary (Abadi, 2011).

The separation of halal and non-halal product groups does not only apply at the sales window but also starts at the warehouse, distribution facilities,



transportation to the freezer, and finally at the sales window. Likewise with meat products, in supermarkets, it is often seen that beef and pork outlets are quite close together. It is true that in the sales window, there is no mixing in the freezer, but what about behind it? Is there a guarantee that the meat is not mixed in the warehouse and transportation facilities? Or not contaminated with non-halal products because of the use of the same knife? This condition is a problem that occurs in Indonesia (Wajdi & Hadita, 2021). Supervision is not enough only from the manager, but also from the product manufacturer (Abadi, 2011).

As a country with a majority Muslim population (Sari & Rofiuddin, 2022; Kosim et al., 2023), the constitution must guarantee Muslims obtain halal products, existing laws and regulations have not provided legal certainty and legal guarantees for Muslims for food and other products, and production and circulation of products are difficult to control as a result of increasing food technology, genetic engineering, irradiation, and biotechnology, Indonesia's halal product system does not yet have official halal standards and labels (national halal standards) set by the government as well as systems practiced in several countries. As a result, business actors set their labels according to their tastes so there are various falsifications of halal labels, the State should provide protection and guarantees to Muslims in consuming a product that is guaranteed halal according to Islamic law (Muslimin, 2019). There are already legal instruments related to halal products, for example, Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee and Government Regulation Number 31 of 2019 concerning Implementation Regulations of Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee. Halal product guarantee according to Law Number 33 of 2014 to Law Number 39 of 2021. Where the implementation of halal certification is currently carried out by the government called the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH) (Faridah, 2019). Halal certification of products needs to be done because it guarantees and ensures to the public that the products produced are halal for consumption (Hasan, 2022). This is also a government effort to provide facilities for the community to carry out orders by sharia (Abadi, 2011).

The presence of Law Number 33 of 2014 is a positive step that is expected to make Indonesia's halal industry develop at the domestic and global levels. He explained that halal assurance is an important aspect of consumer protection. Thus, Indonesia, as a Muslim-majority country, is very interested in keeping its people



consuming products that are guaranteed to be halal (A. L. Hakim, 2015). In addition, non-Muslim consumers also have an interest because the halal guarantee includes aspects of hygiene and health in a product. With the existence of Law Number 33 of 2014, the halal guarantee system is no longer centralized, thus increasing public confidence (Rasmuddin & Umar, 2022). Then, this halal guarantee system also accelerates the halal certification process for products circulating in Indonesia.

The Indonesian government has provided free halal certification services for MSMEs (Annisa, 2023). To intensify halal certification, the government, especially the Ministry of Trade and the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises, has conducted socialization with business actors, especially in the regions (Putri et al., 2023). The rise of imported goods from online trade or e-commerce, which is getting higher at this time, requires BPJPH to better monitor these goods regarding the imposition of halal certification obligations (Rizki, 2023).

The deadline for halal certification obligations for large-scale business actors and micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) is October 17, 2024. This is by Government Regulation (PP) Number 39 of 2021. The halal certification obligation will begin for food products, beverages, slaughter products and slaughter services, raw materials, food additives, and auxiliary materials for food and beverage products. The next stage will require halal certification for traditional medicine products, quasi-medicine, and health supplements (Muhammad et al., 2023). The deadline is October 17, 2026, for over-the-counter drugs and limited over-the-counter drugs until October 17, 2029, and for hard drugs, excluding psychotropic drugs, until October 17, 2034. Cosmetic products, chemicals, genetic engineering, accessories, household appliances, stationery, and so on are also included in the next list of halal certification obligations (Sup, 2023).

Therefore, there needs to be mutual support to encourage public awareness of the importance of halal certificates for a product. The legality of the halalness of a product is a priority in this era. All processes of making food and beverages and slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with the halal standards of a product. This is important because consumers in Indonesia are 87% Muslim, so the government considers it important to guarantee the halalness of products consumed by Muslims (Safrina, 2024).



The Ombudsman highlighted several points of implementation that need improvement by the government based on the results of the monitoring carried out. Several points have not been matured in preparation for the implementation of halal obligations. First, the establishment of a regional Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH) for services to the public should not be carried out regionally but be carried out by being entrusted to the regional office of the Ministry of Religion. In addition, until now, there have been no detailed rules regarding the process, code of ethics, and audits in each related institution. Socialization is also considered not to have been carried out evenly by the community, business actors, and other technical agencies and institutions in the regions. Another point is that there is no clear scheme regarding light financing for small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), a halal certification price scheme charged to businesses, or a clear BPJPH organizational structure in the regions. For this reason, to prepare for implementation, he said, the government needs to make regulations related to the structure, duties, functions, and authority of BPJPH at the regional level in detail. These rules are also needed to enforce the code of ethics and audits at each related institution. The Indonesian government should make public service and administrative standards that have standard operating procedures, pricing schemes, and supervision of halal product guarantees in the regions (Damayanti & Yolanda, 2019).

Based on this description, the researcher has conducted a legal study on the preparation for the implementation of mandatory halal regulations in Indonesia in 2024.

## 2 METHODS

This research uses normative legal research methods to research and write the discussion of this article as a legal research method. Normative law research uses normative case studies in the form of legal behavior products (Negara, 2023), namely examining the law on the obligation of halal products in Indonesia contained in Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee and its derivatives. The subject of study is law, which is conceptualized as norms or rules that apply in Indonesian society and become a reference for the behavior of everyone. The method



of approach in this research is a statute approach because what is studied are various legal rules regarding the obligation of halal certification on food and beverage products, which are the focus and central theme of this research.

Primary legal materials or binding legal materials in this study consist of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 23 of 1992 concerning health, Law Number 7 of 1996 concerning food, Law Number 6 of 1967 concerning basic provisions for animal husbandry and animal health, Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning consumer protection, Law Number 33 of 2014, Government Regulation Number 31 of 2019, and Law Number 39 of 2021.

The data collection technique of this research uses literature studies, namely examining laws and regulations, literature books, papers from legal experts, and the implementation of mandatory halal certification regulations on food and beverage products in Indonesia.

The data obtained in this study were analyzed using qualitative methods, namely data analysis methods, by classifying and selecting data obtained from field research according to their quality and correctness, and then arranged systematically (Adams et al., 2005). These were then reviewed using deductive thinking methods linked to theories from literature studies or secondary data, and conclusions were drawn that were useful for answering the formulation of problems in this study. The results of the analysis are presented descriptively, namely how to describe the actual situation in the field so that a descriptive-qualitative description of the research results is obtained, which means conclusions to answer problems about the preparation for the implementation of mandatory halal certification regulations on food and beverage products in Indonesia.

## 3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 THE ROLE OF HALAL CERTIFICATION ISSUING INSTITUTIONS

Halal certification involves three parties, namely the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (abbreviated as BPJPH), the Institute for Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Studies of the Indonesian Ulema Council (abbreviated as LPPOM MUI) as a halal inspection





agency (abbreviated as LPH), and the Indonesian Ulema Council (abbreviated as MUI). The BPJPH is tasked with carrying out the implementation of halal product guarantees under the provisions of laws and regulations. LPPOM MUI checks the adequacy of documents, schedules audits, conducts audits, conducts auditor meetings, issues audit memoranda, and submits minutes of audit results at the Fatwa Commission meeting of the Indonesian Ulema Council. The Indonesian Ulema Council, through the Fatwa Commission, determines the halalness of the product based on the audit results and issues the Halal Decree of the Indonesian Ulema Council (Wijoyo et al., 2023).

BPJPH orchestrates the synergy of various related parties with different roles for one common goal, making Indonesia the world's number one producer of halal products (Pauzi et al., 2019). Halal assurance of a product of goods and services is important in Indonesia because Indonesia is a Muslim-majority country in the world. To fulfill this halal guarantee, there is an inspection process by halal standards, which is marked by the issuance of a halal certification label. The issuance of the halal label is currently mandated by the BPJPH under the Ministry of Religion by Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee, which was previously carried out by the MUI (Mohammad Yusuf et al., 2022).

The results of this study indicate that with the rules of Law Number 33 of 2014 and its derivative rules, the consequence is that all products circulating in Indonesia must have halal certification. The halal certification obligation must be complied with by business actors in stages until 2024 for food products and 2029 for used goods. Other findings also show that the role of BPJPH, according to the mandate of Law Number 33 of 2014, is also to formulate and establish halal product guarantee policies, establish norms, standards, procedures, and criteria for halal product guarantee, and issue and revoke halal certificates on foreign products. Then register halal certificates for foreign products. In essence, BPJPH is expected to develop the halal industry in Indonesia at the domestic and global levels.

One of its duties is to certify the halalness of a product submitted by business actors. BPJPH synergizes with other parties, namely the Halal Examining Agency (LPH) and MUI. Later, BPJPH is tasked with establishing rules or regulations, receiving and verifying product submissions to be certified halal from business actors (product owners, ed), and issuing halal certificates along with halal labels



(Anggarkasih & Resma, 2022). Meanwhile, the halal examining agency is tasked with examining and testing the halalness of products submitted for halal certification. This examination is carried out by halal auditors owned by the Halal Examining Agency. Then, MUI has the authority to determine the halalness of the product through a halal fatwa hearing. This halal determination is both related to standards and product halalness. The determination of halalness is issued by the Indonesian Ulema Council in the form of a product halal determination decree (Tieman, 2019).

Institutionally, BPJPH is an echelon I unit within the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia. BPJPH was formed by the mandate of Law Number 33 of 2014, which was passed by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono on October 17, 2014. The existence of BPJPH is also contained in Minister of Religious Affairs Regulation Number 42 of 2016 concerning the Organization and Work Procedure of the Ministry of Religious Affairs (Rahmat Husein Lubis, 2022).

The regulation regulates the duties and functions of each BPJPH structure, from echelon IV to echelon I. The Decree of the Minister of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia Number 270 of 2016 concerning the Ministry of Religion Business Process Map, in which there is a Halal Product Guarantee Subprocess Map, is also an implementing regulation of Law Number 33 of 2014 related to BPJPH. The scope of halal product assurance is so broad and involves many parties, demanding the involvement of many stakeholders to play their roles according to their respective capacities to realize the effective and efficient implementation of halal product assurance (Krisna & Yusuf, 2023).

BPJPH synergizes with various parties in connection with various halal industry development programs in Indonesia. These programs include collaborative socialization, education, literacy, and promotion of halal product guarantees; discussion and consultation on the implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee System; system integration; and data sharing. Then, submitting to monitoring the halal certification process, providing free halal certification facilitation, supervision of halal products, and other programs agreed to be implemented by statutory provisions. Because there are many related parties involved in the implementation of halal product assurance, BPJPH orchestrates this synergy to optimize different roles for the same goal, making Indonesia the world's number one producer of halal products (Rizki, 2023).



## 3.2 MANDATORY HALAL CERTIFICATION FOR FOOD AND BEVERAGE PRODUCTS

The results of this research found that starting in 2024, food and drinks must be certified halal. Violations can be dealt with firmly, starting with withdrawing goods from circulation and freezing operations, up to a fine of IDR 2 billion. The final deadline for implementing halal certification obligations for food and beverage products circulating in Indonesia is getting closer. All food and beverage products and services related to them must be certified halal by October 17, 2024. Refusing this obligation will result in strict sanctions ranging from withdrawing the goods from circulation to fines that can reach IDR 2 billion.

Halal product laws are changing so quickly (Ramadhan & Rahayu, 2021). The regulations will still change a lot. The Indonesian government and all stakeholders need to work together. The main regulation for halal product guarantees is Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantees. However, this law changed at the same time as Law Number 11 of 2020, Central Government Regulation Number 2 of 2022, and . Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning Job Creation (Job Creation Law). There are also quite a lot of technical regulations that need to be taken into account, starting from Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Sector, Decree of the Minister of Religion Number 748 of 2021 concerning Types of Products that Must Be Halal Certified, Decree of the Minister of Religion Number 1360 of 2021 concerning Materials Excluded from Obligation to be Halal Certified, up to Decree of the Head of BPJPH Number 78 of 2023 concerning Guidelines for Halal Food and Beverage Certification with Management (Aziz et al., 2021).

An important aspect that is emphasized in the halal certification obligation for food and beverages is the preparation of certification documents and the discipline to fulfill all existing administrative procedures. The government has now provided an integrated system that makes things easier for business actors. However, the chance of failing to meet halal certification standards is still possible if business actors do not prepare themselves. One of the reasons is a failure to understand the obligations in the regulations (L. Hakim & Putri, 2022).



Currently, there is a special halal certification feature in the Regulatory Compliance System product from Hukumonline. The way the Regulatory Compliance System works is automatic and integrated with the Online Hukum Data Center. Every time there is a change in regulations, there will be a notification. This legal technology prevents business actors from being aware of the legal obligations that must be fulfilled in the halal certification process for their products. There are already users of the users of the Regulatory Compliance System for this special halal certification feature. The Regulatory Compliance System development team guarantees the cyber security of this technology and promises work efficiency of up to 70 percent in halal certification audits. The regulatory compliance system has ISO 27001 accreditation and routinely tests to ensure it is safe from cyber-attacks (Elnizar, 2023).

Based on Article 127 of Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021, imported products obtain halal certificates from foreign halal institutions. As previously explained, Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantees requires that all products circulated and traded in Indonesia have a halal certificate. This is stated in Article 4 which reads:

“Products entering, circulating, and being traded in Indonesian territory must be certified halal.”

Application for halal certificates in food and beverage products can be seen in the following figure (Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia, 2024):

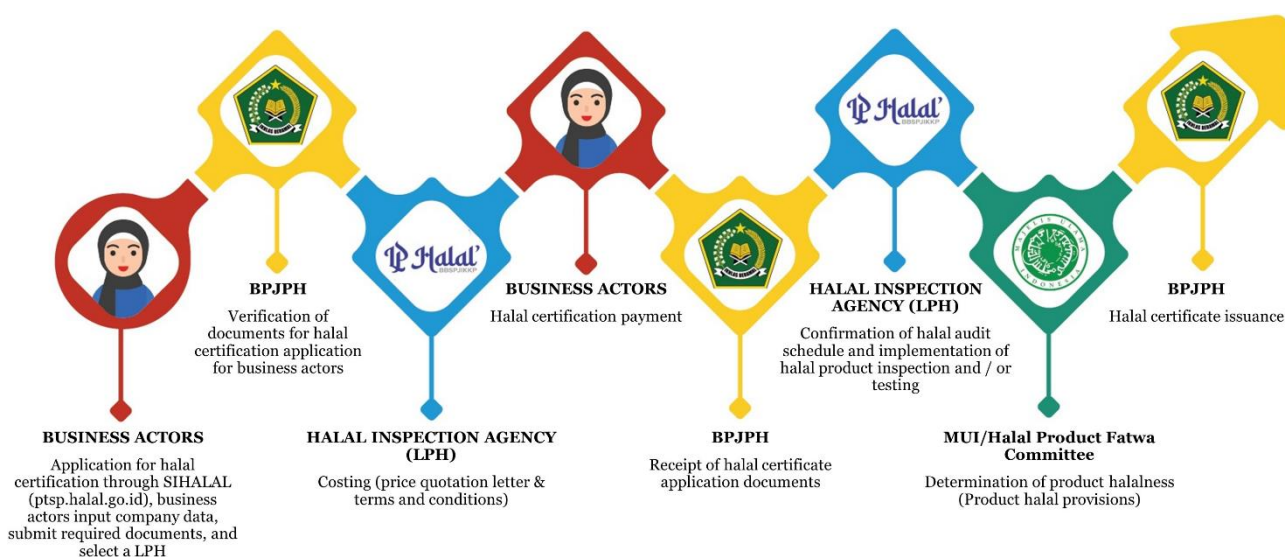


Figure 1. Flow of halal certification



Based on the reference to the contents of this article, imported products are also required to have a halal certificate if they want to sell and market their products in Indonesia. Imported products can circulate in Indonesia if they have received halal certification. However, the halal certification mechanism for imported products is not the same as halal certification for domestic products.

According to Article 127 of Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Sector, imported products obtain halal certificates from overseas halal institutions. So foreign halal institutions will collaborate, and currently there is quite a lot of cooperation. There are 68 prospective halal certification institutions; 10 are in the process, and a new assessment has been carried out by Korea, which is currently carrying out document improvements.

Based on Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021, halal products whose halal certificates are issued by foreign institutions that have collaborated on mutual recognition of halal certificates with BPJPH do not need to apply for a halal certificate. Meanwhile, halal certification in the categories of raw materials, additional materials, auxiliary materials, and slaughter products whose certificates are issued by foreign halal institutions that have collaborated on mutual recognition of halal certificates with BPJPH must be registered before being distributed in Indonesia.

Then international cooperation related to halal certification can take the form of an MoU between governments in the halal sector or bilateral agreements between governments that have already been made and are still valid in the economic, trade, socio-cultural, and other fields as regulated in Article 119, Paragraph 4, of Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021. So, what is the flow of cooperation in recognizing halal certificates abroad? First, of course, there must be an agreement between countries in the form of a G-to-G or bilateral agreement. After that, foreign halal institutions register with SI-HALAL and upload the required documents. Then, when the documents have been uploaded, BPJPH will verify and issue an invoice according to the scheme, namely recognition of halal certificates or accreditation and recognition of halal certificates.

If the verification process is complete, the foreign halal institution will make a payment of IDR 17,500,000 (excluding accommodation and transportation costs for the assessor team) and submit proof of payment to BPJPH. Then the assessment



team or accreditation team will assess the recognition of the halal certificate and/or accreditation process by the BPJPH accreditation team. After that, BPJPH will issue an accreditation certificate or Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) between BPJPH and foreign halal institutions.

Based on the findings of this research, this research has hopes for the Indonesian government regarding the halal certification process for imported products. First, ask the government to reduce certification costs. Considering that the current conditions are less favorable due to the emergence of other costs that must be borne by importers, one example is the obligation to report surveyors. Second, providing technology that can help halal certification registrants, such as system integration between BPJPH and Halal Inspection Institutions, Third, ask BPJPH to collaborate with foreign halal institutions so that it will be easier for importers to procure finished products (Heriani, 2022).

### 3.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEES

The fact that there are halal regulations in Indonesia, one of which is Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantees, means that the Indonesian government is obliged to provide protection and guarantee the halalness of products consumed and used by the public (Fachrudin et al., 2023).

Higher education is one of the academic institutions that can help implement halal product guarantees by establishing a Halal Inspection Institute to carry out halal inspections and testing. The Halal Inspection Institute's aims include providing comprehensive information about halal products from various aspects, providing assistance to small and medium industries in producing halal products, and organizing halal training for industry, academics, and the general public (Anzellyta & Fitria, 2022).

The rise of globalization, world trade, and the ASEAN Economic Community means that the distribution of imported and local food and beverage products is not all controlled by halal conditions (Ali et al., 2017). Apart from that, it does not necessarily provide a feeling of safety or comfort and is suitable for consumption by Muslim consumers because, religiously, it is mandatory to consume halal products. Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantees and the issuance of



Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 have explained that products circulating in Indonesia must be certified halal (Humas Unesa, 2021).

The Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency continues to build cross-sector collaboration to strengthen the implementation of halal product guarantees in Indonesia. The implementation of halal certification obligations, which will begin to be implemented in 2024, is mandated by Law Number 33 of 2014 and Law Number 6 of 2023 for all food products, beverages, slaughter products and slaughter services, raw materials, food additives, and ingredients. Helpers for food and beverage products must be halal certified by October 17, 2024 (Rachman & Sangare, 2023).

The synergy between BPJPH and the National Consumer Protection Agency (BPKN) is important to implement, considering that this agency has responsibility for implementing consumer protection matters in Indonesia. The National Consumer Protection Agency is an authority directly responsible to the President and was formed in an effort to respond to the dynamics and needs of consumer protection that are rapidly developing in society. Therefore, BPJPH has synergized to protect the rights of consumers in Indonesia, especially Muslims, in consuming halal products through halal product guarantee regulations. BPJPH and BPKN have also collaborated regarding research, book publishing, and joint studies regarding halal curricula for education at all levels (BPJPH, 2024).

The Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia has the main task of driving Sharia economics and finance. This concerns halal certification and the practice of implementing zakat, which will later be compiled and regulated in a Coordinating Ministerial Decree relating to the Zakat Management Unit coordination team in ministries and institutions (Prasetya & Istimewa, 2023).

### 3.4 BPJPH'S STRATEGY TO WELCOME THE OBLIGATION OF HALAL CERTIFICATION 2024

The Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, together with other stakeholders, has held a compulsory halal certification campaign in 2024 simultaneously at 1,000 points throughout Indonesia. This activity, which was



initiated by the Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency, aims to remind you that, by the mandate of the law, the implementation of the halal certification obligation will officially begin on October 17, 2024.

The Minister of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia has made halal certification one of the Ministry of Religion's priority programs. This is stated in the text of the Minister of Religion's speech. To make the first stage of the halal certification obligation a success, the government makes it easy to register for halal certification by opening free halal certification. There is a quota of one million given to micro and small business actors through the self-declaration scheme (Zuhdi et al., 2023).

This research found that 2024 will be the beginning of Indonesia becoming the center of the world's halal industry. This halal certification obligation is the government's commitment to provide comfort, security, safety, and certainty about the availability of halal products for the public. The halal certification obligation will begin on October 17, 2024, for food products, beverages, slaughter products and slaughter services, raw materials, food additives, and auxiliary ingredients for food and beverage products. This is our effort to accelerate the implementation of halal certification. Food and beverage products that have not been certified halal by October 17, 2024, may be subject to sanctions under applicable laws and regulations.

The obligation to halal certification applies to all levels of business actors, from micro, small, medium, and large (Muslichah et al., 2020). Especially for micro and small businesses, the government urges you to take advantage of the free halal certification facilities available at the Ministry of Religion through BPJPH, as well as at other ministries and institutions, as well as regional governments. The Indonesian government hopes that micro and small businesses can work together to make Indonesia the number one producer of halal products in the world, with the slogan "Halal Indonesia for the World Community." Halal is good, halal is healthy, and halal is a blessing (Pipito, 2024).

The Ministry of Religion's Halal Product Guarantee Administering Body has prepared seven strategies to meet the halal certification obligation in 2024. This strategy has been conveyed by the Head of BPJPH in the Change Project Plan at State Administration Institutions. In the paper entitled Accelerating the Realization of





the Indonesian Halal Ecosystem and Industry at the Global Level, BPJPH stated that preparing a communication strategy for guaranteeing halal products is the first step that has been taken. At least currently, the Indonesian government has exported 6.5 million tons of halal products abroad, and this still needs to be provided with stimulus.

The first step taken by BPJPH was to form an internal team to develop communication and outreach guidelines across ministries and institutions as well as across business associations. Second, BPJPH carries out certification for products, from upstream to downstream industries. Third, strengthen the MSME network that is ready to go international. Fourth, facilitate Halal certification through the 2024 Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget. Fifth, form BPJPH organizational units in the regions. Sixth, realizing artificial intelligence and blockchain-based technology to trace halal products. Seventh, establishing a global halal forum across authorities.

In the future, BPJPH will be much more collaborative, inclusive, and participative in accelerating each service line, and of course with the support of the central government as proof of the seriousness of this change project to be followed up as soon as possible. Currently, there are various fundamental changes that, in the future, will help accelerate the halal certification process as desired by the President and Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia. BPJPH has actively collaborated with many parties so that the implementation of the halal certification obligation in 2024 does not burden the state budget (Indah & Istimewa, 2023).

Halal Inspection Institutions are an inseparable part of an important tool in the process of applying for halal certification for a product. Therefore, the role and synergy of stakeholders are very much needed. The Indonesian government has provided education to the public about the importance of halal obligations so that Indonesia becomes the halal center of the world (Jailani & Adinugraha, 2022).

The Indonesian government has attempted to carry out activities and work programs aimed at mitigation, massive socialization, and the successful implementation of mandatory halal products for food, beverages, raw materials, food additives, and auxiliary materials for food and beverage products, as well as other products.

The government, through BPJPH, the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, has taken strategic steps to carry out outreach, education, literacy, and information to the public and stakeholders regarding mandatory halal certification in



October 2024. BPJPH, as a state institution that provides halal product guarantee services, has taken the initiative to be the party that orchestrates the strategic partners so they can work together to implement halal obligations in October 2024.

Mandatory halal socialization activities and programs are being implemented from March to May 2024, which will be implemented massively in 34 provinces and 3000 villages throughout Indonesia, involving regional halal product guarantee service task forces, BPJHP strategic partners, Halal Inspection Institutions, as well as halal production assistants, as well as related agencies in the provincial government and districts/cities, business actors, business actors' associations, Islamic mass organizations, and ulama.

Currently, there are 3.9 million products that have been certified halal, and there are still many business actors, especially food and beverage products, whose products do not yet have a halal certificate. In addition to slaughterhouses, poultry slaughterhouses, slaughterhouses, and poultry slaughterhouses, 1240 units have been certified halal out of 1884 units, according to data from the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Agriculture as of February 2023 (Saputra, 2024).

After mandatory halal regulations are applied to food and beverage products, the implementation of mandatory halal regulations will be applied to pharmaceutical products. Pharmaceutical product liability consists of several stages. The phasing in of mandatory halal certification for the pharmaceutical industry begins with the traditional medicine (herbal medicine) and supplements (including genetically engineered products) industry in 2026. This continues with mandatory halal for over-the-counter medicines, which matures in 2029. Lastly, 2034 marks the final round of pharmaceutical halal certification obligations, namely for the group of hard drug products (except psychotropics). The scope of halal certification obligations includes drug-related services, such as toll manufacturing, logistics, and retail (sales) services. Even though the mandatory certification time for pharmaceuticals seems long, this requires preparation for industrial implementation. The sooner it is done, the more thorough the preparations will be (Maulana et al., 2022).

The important role of pharmacists is to develop knowledge, accompany, and guard halal products in Indonesia. Crucially, halal preparation is mandatory through the involvement of a competent pharmacist. Pharmacists must be able to take part in ensuring halal products and medicines in this era of halal product guarantees.



Pharmacists in the pharmaceutical industry will be appointed as halal supervisors. This halal supervisor is the person appointed and responsible in the company for the pharmaceutical process, from the start of production to distribution, to guarantee halal status (Azizah, 2022).

In the 2000s, it was still very difficult to find halal excipients. There is one case because, from the manufacturing flow diagram, it can be believed that the ingredients are pork extract. Does this condition still have to happen now? Laboratory testing of pharmaceutical products is a scientific verification of whether the ingredients used are pure or have the possibility of contamination. Lab test results are only supporting documents for going to the Fatwa Commission; they are not the only factor determining a product's halal status. To fill the gap in regulations regarding laboratory testing in the halal certification process, the reference used is the Decree of the Indonesian Ulema Council Number 80 of 2022, which explains what materials or products must be tested in the laboratory. Lab tests can provide quality assurance, increase brand value, maintain customer trust, and prevent counterfeiting or improper labeling (surveillance monitoring).

The Institute for the Study of Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics, Indonesian Ulema Council, helped encourage this by establishing the Institute for the Study of Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics, Indonesian Ulema Council laboratory, which is a pioneering lab in halal testing and the first laboratory to verify vegan claims to the Institute for the Study of Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics. The Institute for the Study of Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics, Indonesian Ulema Council Lab, helps ensure the safety of food, drinks, and medicines circulating in the community with the ability to detect ethylene glycol and diethylene glycol, which can cause kidney failure in children (Yana, 2023).

## 4 CONCLUSIONS

This research has concluded that mandatory halal certification regulations for food and beverage products and other products have been stated in Law Number 33 of 2014, Government Regulation Number 31 of 2019, and Law Number 39 of 2021. Preparation for implementing mandatory halal regulations for Food and beverage products in Indonesia is mandated by law to create peace and comfort for the public



in consuming or using halal products. Law Number 33 of 2014 is very clear in guaranteeing halal products, where the Government is obliged to develop and supervise halal product guarantees. October 17 2024 will be the first stage of halal obligations for food products, beverages, slaughtering services, and slaughtered products. It is only a matter of months before this obligation will apply to all of Indonesia, therefore the support of the community and business actors in Indonesia is needed to encourage public awareness of the importance of halal certificates for a product. A product can be said to be halal if it meets the Halal Certification Process Standards which have five criteria including commitment and responsibility, ingredients, halal product process, product, and monitoring and evaluation. There are two parts to preparing for halal certification, which include regular and self-declaring halal certification documents, and also implementing a halal product guarantee system.

This research is useful for improving the satisfaction of service users with the services provided by BPJPH and the Halal Inspection Agency so that business actors can plan according to sales targets, it is hoped that there will be faster and more responsive feedback.

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